

REPORT
ON THE
CENSUS OF BENGAL
1872

BY
H. BEVERLEY
Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1872.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1873.

READ—

Letter No. 1128C, dated 31st December 1872, from Mr. H. Beverley, Inspector-General of Registration, on special Census duty, forwarding his Report, on the Bengal Census of 1872.

Resolution.—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge most warmly the services rendered by all the civil officers of Bengal in taking the first regular census ever attempted of the people of Bengal. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Beverley for the knowledge and skill with which he directed the census operations; to the Commissioners of

Mr. Molony, Commissioner of Rajshahye.

Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa.

Colonel Dalton, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Colonel Vanrenen, Boundary Commissioner.

Mr. Magrath, Deputy Inspector-General of Registration.

Mr. Pellow, Magistrate of Hooghly.

Stevens, ditto of Nuddea.

Millett, ditto of Rungpore.

Bignold, ditto of Bograh.

Taylor, ditto of Pubna.

Lyall, ditto of Dacca.

Cowley, ditto of Tipperah.

Mangles, ditto of Patna.

Halliday, ditto of Tirhoot.

Barlow, C.S.I., ditto of Monghyr.

Macpherson, ditto of Cuttack.

Colonel Rowlatt, ditto of Maunbhoom.

Mr. Larymore of Hooghly.

Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter of Baraset.

Mr. Cotton of Choondangah.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mullick of Kooshtea.

Mr. Irwin of Jessore.

Mr. Waller of Jhenidah.

Westmacott of Dinagepore.

Glazier of Rungpore.

Nolan of Serajgunge.

Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee of Dukhin Shabazpore.

Mr. Munro of Noakhally.

Forbes of Tajpore.

Luttmann-Johnson of Durbhanga.

Captain Waller of Monghyr.

Mr. Winter of Kendrapara.

Taylor of Khoordah.

Fiddian of Bhudrack.

Forbes of Palamow.

Divisions for their careful supervision of the census work in their respective divisions; to all the Magistrate-Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of Bengal for the successful accomplishment of this great business by the intelligent and well-directed employment of all the official and indigenous agency at their disposal or within their influence; to the sub-divisional and the police officers who gave full and valuable aid to the Magistrate-Collectors; to all the Government servants of many departments, especially of the police and registration departments, who busied themselves in census affairs; and also to the zemindars, village headmen under their many titles, putwarees, ryots, and shop-keepers, who cheerfully gave their services as enumerators and supervisors, and undertook much trouble, some loss, and occasional hardship in effecting the census of their villages and neighbourhoods. In the margin are mentioned the names of some of the officers whose services in the census work were specially brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice.

Mr. Campbell, however, is convinced that others whom he has not named must equally merit his thanks, because he feels that, unless many officials and non-officials in different parts of the country had exerted their utmost, the general results of the census could not have been so uniformly, or almost uniformly, satisfactory.

2. The general results of the census, so far as they were known in anticipation of Mr. Beverley's report, and the general success of the measure, have been noticed already in the Bengal Administration Report for the year 1871-72. Although, as remarked by Mr. Beverley, he has been in close communication with Government, and although the general plan of the report and of the maps was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, still, owing to His Honor's absence from Calcutta when the report was under preparation, and to Mr. Beverley's desire to avail himself of the furlough long since assigned to him, and which he had so well earned, the Lieutenant-Governor had never seen the details of the census report until now, when its sheets have been finally struck off. The report contains a mass of interesting matter, on much of which present deductions, and on much more of which instructions for future inquiries and observations, may be founded. But to do justice to the report would require much of

the Lieutenant-Governor's time and attention which can ill be spared at this season. Moreover, owing to Mr. Beverley's departure, His Honor cannot avail himself of that officer's experience to work out points suggested by the report. Under all the circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor desires not to incur delay, nor to withhold this interesting and important volume from the officers of Government and from the public, and he will therefore dispose of it very briefly for the present. The Lieutenant-Governor must only regret that the census report figures do in some few respects differ from the figures furnished by Mr. Beverley for the Administration Report, and that these discrepancies should now, owing to Mr. Beverley's hurried departure, be imperfectly explained.

3. In the Administration Report for the past year it was explained that the Lieutenant-Governor had decided, with the consent of the Government of India, not to attempt the collection of all the detailed information which could be obtained in other provinces where previous censuses had been taken, and where ample administrative machinery existed. He felt that to seek too much would lead to the failure of all; at the same time he proposed that the census returns should give all the information regarding the people which was really necessary for practical purposes and attainable. The result has been, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes and believes, as stated in the Administration Report, "successful beyond expectation, and justifies him in thinking that the extent of the information sought was enough and not too much." The general result is an enumeration of the people, marvellously successful, all circumstances considered. There are only two exceptions to this result, namely—

- (1) The Cooch Behar Division, in all the districts of which the census is, for one reason or another, imperfect; but this division is of comparatively little importance;
- (2) The city of Calcutta, where, as was stated in the Administration Report, "several statements seem to point to the suspicion that the census was less completely and accurately taken than in the rural districts."

The sheets of the Administration Report regarding the census were sent to Mr. Beverley to draw his attention to absence of detailed information on this and other points; and the Lieutenant-Governor has learnt from Mr. Beverley that though he had again applied for information regarding the Calcutta census, he obtained none. It is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, very greatly to be regretted that the metropolis is the only place regarding the census of which we have not a scrap of information beyond bare figures, how arrived at we know not. This is to be the more regretted because the census there has been more impugned than anywhere else; because some of the results (probably unprecedented in any other city or place in the world), such as the males being to the females as more than two to one, though they may be true, much require comment and explanation; and because the Calcutta census had been taken in greater detail than in the interior, and the results, if properly arrived at and properly reported, would be much more interesting and important than elsewhere. The Chairman of the Calcutta Justices must be urgently called upon for the Calcutta census report. The late Chairman, Lord Ulick Browne, must be asked if he had prepared any materials for a report, or if one or any of the officers subordinate to him have done so; if not, the present Chairman, Mr. H. Cockerell, must be requested to set to work and have the best report he can prepared with as little delay as possible.

4. Unfortunately the former estimates of the population of Bengal are so little reliable, that it is hopeless to attempt to found on the present census any estimate whatever of the progress of the population as a whole, or of the rate of increase or decrease in any part of the country. To get any such estimate at a future day we must depend on the life statistics of which we are just making a commencement, and on the comparative results which a future census may show. We can only try, in the course of certain inquiries of a statistical character which we are now setting on foot, to ascertain whether there is good evidence that certain districts have much increased in population and cultivation,

and that such increase has been general. It will also be necessary to inquire whether certain districts have decreased. It is remarkable that the districts which a comparison with Dr. Buchanan's estimates, which are much better than any recent figures, shows to have largely decreased in population, namely, the conterminous districts of Dinagepore, Maldah, and Purneah, are precisely those which a glance at the census map shows to be among all the districts of the Gangetic plain abnormally low in population. So far as we have information regarding the condition, and regarding the rates of land revenue and rent of these districts at the present time and at the time of the permanent settlement, it would seem that they have prospered less than any other districts of Bengal, and are now altogether *relatively* in a much lower position than they were at the end of the last century. Within these districts the ruins of the city of Gour testify that in some places, at any rate, disease has worked a great depopulation. Inquiry on this subject must certainly be made. The census report but too clearly points to the evidence of a serious effect on the population of the Burdwan district, caused by the disease which we are now attempting to combat. If the population there has not yet actually diminished as compared to previous periods, it seems but too clear that the number of persons in each household is now abnormally low in the fever tracts.

5. It will be well to prefix to the census report the general tables prepared for the Administration Report, giving a bird's-eye review of the population in its most important phases; and two such tables are accordingly attached to this resolution, as well as two other tables noticed below, in further elucidation of the general result. There is still some discrepancy in the areas of some districts as given in recent reports. For the purposes of the appended tables, which deal with the census figures and results, the district areas as given by Mr. Beverley have been adopted. It is hoped that when the rectification of district boundaries now under arrangement is completed, the correct district areas will be settled once for all.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with special interest Mr. Beverley's account of the proportion of males and females, and his explanation of the preponderance of either in well-defined zones of country. The taking the census at the season when labourers and reapers go forth from the countries of surplus labor, has probably diminished the census totals in Chota Nagpore and some other districts.

7. Mr. Beverley has explained with greater detail what was noticed in the Administration Report, namely, the difficulty of settling who are and who are not Hindoos, and has mentioned that the people put under "Hindoos," when classified by religions, comprise many who are not Hindoo by race, and scarcely so in any other sense. The classification of the people in the nationality tables better distinguishes races, and shows a much larger and truer figure of aborigines; for instance, for the province of Assam the figures in the "nationality" table differ from the figures in the "religion" table as follows:—

<i>Nationality Table.</i>				<i>Religion Table.</i>			
		Total No. of souls.				Total No. of souls.	
Aboriginal tribes	651,765	Hindoos	...	...	1,692,054
Semi-Hindooised aborigines	614,248	Mahomedans	...	...	176,109
Hindoos	672,522	Bhuddhists	...	...	1,472
Mahomedans	176,195	Christians	...	...	1,379
Europeans, Eurasians, and Americans			471	People of other religions	...	...	8,636
Persons of Hindoo origin, but no longer Hindoos	10,223				
Bhooteas, Nepalese, &c.	2,029				
Total	2,127,453	Total	...	...	1,879,650*

* NOTE.—The details of religions in the Khasi and Naga and Garo Hills are not shown, hence the totals of the tables for nationality and religion do not agree.

As the nationality tables have not been summarised, an abstract table showing the nationalities of the several provinces is appended to this resolution. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the remark (paragraph 410 of the report) that the aborigines of Bengal, with perhaps the single exception of the Rajmehal hill-men, are not dying out, but, on the contrary, some of them are the most prolific of our people: the western aborigines, at any rate, are every day sending colonies into Bengal, besides furnishing emigrant laborers for the tea districts and for countries beyond the sea.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor was not aware that it was Mr. Beverley's intention to prepare tables of occupation in the excessive detail in which they appear in a form said to have been elaborated by Colonel Strachey. His Honor would have wished not to attempt this, because as our census has been taken, it was impossible to give these minute details with any approach to accuracy. The detailed figures in regard to male occupations are certainly not reliable; for instance there are shown—

6,965 occupancy ryots,
134 tenants-at-will,
11,507,197 cultivators.

It is not clear what distinction was intended between "cultivators" and either of the other two classes of ryots: at any rate these figures convey no useful information beyond the fact that there are altogether 11,514,296 cultivating ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor would further say that for any part of India an attempt to classify the occupations of all females seems to him superfluous. The effect of so much detail has been to make it difficult to arrive at the main divisions which may be more or less roughly of use. Moreover, as Mr. Beverley points out, the principal division into agriculturists and non-agriculturists cannot be very well defined, because many persons who have trades and professions hold or cultivate land as well, while many others, who come under caste names implying trades, are really cultivators pure and simple. The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that a larger proportion than are shown do in fact live by agricultural pursuits, or by trades directly connected with agriculture. A table giving an abstract of the occupation returns is attached to this resolution. There has been some re-arrangement of the laborers as explained in a note.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that owing to the tardy issue of instructions and forms and to other circumstances, the returns of children at school were not properly made by many of the village enumerators.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor specially desires that all district officers will take efficient measures to arrange village by village and thannah by thannah, and to preserve with care, the original census returns, together with the office copies of the report, so that they may be always available for future reference. A summary of the census returns for each district will be printed and furnished for future use. It should be prefixed to a book in which the population of each town and village should be entered with the main divisions of the population into Mahomedan, Hindoo or "Other" religion, and into agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution, with annexures, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and copies of Resolution and Mr. Beverley's Report be distributed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL STATEMENT A.

A.—General Statement of the Result of the Census of

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.			
			Men.	Women.	Total adults.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.					
WESTERN DISTRICTS.					
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>					
Burdwan	3,523	435,416	661,104	774,895	1,435,999
Bancoorah	1,346	104,687	166,124	183,722	349,846
Beerbhoom	1,344	159,940	218,730	258,815	477,545
Midnapore	5,082	446,045	799,461	919,157	1,718,618
Hooghly with Howrah .	1,424	322,703	478,159	575,715	1,053,874
<i>Total</i> ...	12,719	1,468,791	2,323,578	2,712,304	5,035,882
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
<i>Presidency Division.</i>					
24-Pergunnahs	2,788	393,737	777,679	748,582	1,526,261
Calcutta	8	38,864	262,077	118,974	381,051
Nuddea	3,421	352,017	546,109	670,213	1,216,322
Jessore	3,658	313,660	675,307	731,348	1,406,655
<i>Total</i> ...	9,875	1,098,278	2,261,172	2,269,117	4,530,289
<i>Rajshahy Division.</i>					
Moorshedabad	2,578	303,561	408,615	510,149	918,764
Dinagepore	4,126	264,526	482,736	492,367	975,103
Maldah	1,813	129,579	203,749	238,480	442,229
Rajshahy	2,234	246,371	388,571	449,533	838,104
Rungpore	3,476	331,079	703,602	750,440	1,454,042
Bogra	1,501	127,099	216,700	235,822	452,522
Pubna	1,966	198,220	369,918	415,454	785,372
<i>Total</i> ...	17,694	1,600,435	2,773,891	3,092,245	5,866,136
<i>Cooch Behar Division.</i>					
Darjeeling	1,234	18,864	36,585	27,873	64,458
Julpigoree	2,906	69,648	133,584	134,457	268,041
Cooch Behar	1,307	81,820	176,396	178,613	355,009
<i>Total</i> ...	5,447	170,332	346,565	340,943	687,508
EASTERN DISTRICTS.					
<i>Dacca Division.</i>					
Dacca	2,897	290,593	549,442	644,070	1,193,512
Furreedpore	1,496	157,518	318,318	371,784	690,102
Backergunge	4,935	321,657	738,019	789,134	1,527,153
Mymensing	6,293	308,008	727,616	790,087	1,517,703
Sylhet	5,383	286,594	526,706	552,766	1,079,472
Cachar	1,285	37,311	69,530	61,781	131,317
<i>Total</i> ...	22,289	1,401,681	2,929,637	3,209,622	6,139,259

NOTE.—The areas in column 2 do not correspond with the areas given in the Administration Report; over 17,000 square miles of waste and forest or uncensused tracts are excluded from district areas. The area figures in this statement, moreover, do not include the areas of the great rivers. It is hoped that when the

Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.

POPULATION.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.
Male.	Female.	Total.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
334,714	264,032	598,746	995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	578
95,566	81,360	176,926	261,690	265,082	526,772	391
115,820	102,556	218,376	334,550	361,371	695,921	518
457,733	364,612	822,345	1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	500
244,697	189,985	434,682	722,856	765,700	1,488,556	1,045
1,248,530	1,002,545	2,251,075	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	573
378,080	305,706	683,786	1,155,759	1,054,288	2,210,047	793
37,780	28,770	66,550	299,857	147,744	447,601	55,950
331,016	265,457	596,473	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	530
375,819	292,547	668,366	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	567
1,122,695	892,480	2,015,175	3,383,867	3,161,597	6,545,464	663
236,720	198,142	434,862	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	525
293,695	233,126	526,821	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	364
127,338	106,859	234,197	331,087	345,339	676,426	373
262,015	210,610	472,625	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	587
391,424	304,506	695,930	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	619
131,164	105,781	236,945	347,864	341,603	689,467	459
232,596	193,626	426,222	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	616
1,674,952	1,352,650	3,027,602	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	503
16,472	13,782	30,254	53,057	41,655	94,712	77
82,309	67,315	150,624	216,893	201,772	418,665	144
102,189	75,367	177,556	278,585	253,980	532,565	407
201,970	156,464	358,434	548,535	497,407	1,045,942	192
356,333	303,148	659,481	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	640
179,536	142,951	322,487	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	677
466,218	384,062	850,280	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	482
460,346	371,868	832,214	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	373
353,624	286,443	640,067	880,330	839,209	1,719,539	319
40,837	32,873	73,710	110,373	94,654	205,027	160
1,856,894	1,521,345	3,378,239	4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	427

rectification of boundaries shall have been completed, the correct area of each district may be known, and on figure adopted for all future administrative returns. For this statement the areas given in the Census Report are taken, because the rest of the figures embody the census results.

A.—General Statement of the Result of the Census of

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.			
			Men.	Women.	Total adults.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.—(Continued.)					
EASTERN DISTRICTS.					
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>					
Chittagong	2,498	197,104	287,648	390,501	678,149
Noakhally	1,557	142,155	209,942	230,880	440,822
Tipperah	2,655	307,011	482,644	492,863	975,507
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,882	13,354	27,994	17,788	45,782
Hill Tipperah	3,867	6,320	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total</i> ..	17,459	665,953	1,008,228	1,132,032	2,140,260
<i>Total for Bengal</i> ...	85,483	6,405,470	11,643,071	12,756,263	24,399,334
BEIHAR.					
<i>Patna Division.</i>					
Patna	2,101	269,814	491,394	557,353	1,048,752
Gya	4,718	327,845	609,553	678,861	1,288,414
Shahabad	4,385	275,041	522,657	615,324	1,137,981
Tirhoot	6,343	642,087	1,377,765	1,495,326	2,873,091
Sarun	2,654	293,524	606,897	713,653	1,320,550
Chumparun	3,531	242,228	466,874	467,028	933,902
<i>Total</i> ...	23,732	2,050,539	4,075,140	4,527,550	8,602,690
<i>Bhaugulpore Division</i>					
Monghyr	3,913	328,174	553,983	614,778	1,168,761
Bhaugulpore	4,327	329,372	565,131	606,256	1,171,387
Purneah	4,957	313,447	548,569	583,320	1,131,889
Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	5,488	230,504	359,965	386,735	746,700
<i>Total</i> ...	18,685	1,201,497	2,027,648	2,191,089	4,218,737
<i>Total for Behar</i> ...	42,417	3,252,036	6,102,788	6,718,639	12,821,427
ORISSA.					
<i>Orissu Division.</i>					
Cuttack	3,178	281,430	453,357	525,376	978,733
Pooree	2,473	143,920	250,820	256,482	507,302
Balasore	2,066	138,913	232,938	269,707	502,640
Tributary Estates... ..	16,184	253,284	389,185	409,294	798,479
<i>Total for Orissa</i> ...	23,901	817,547	1,326,295	1,460,859	2,787,154

Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.—(Continued.)

POPULATION.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.
Male.	Female.	Total.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
248,411	200,842	449,253	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	451
152,125	120,987	273,112	362,067	351,867	713,934	459
299,747	258,677	558,424	782,391	751,540	1,533,931	578
12,889	10,936	23,825	40,883	28,724	69,607	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,262	9
713,172	591,442	1,304,614	1,721,400	1,723,474	3,480,136	199
6,818,213	5,516,926	12,335,139	18,461,284	18,273,189	36,769,735	430
270,483	240,403	510,886	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	742
344,576	316,760	661,336	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	413
312,717	273,276	585,993	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	393
813,999	697,616	1,511,615	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	691
389,786	353,524	743,310	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	778
270,655	236,258	506,913	737,529	703,286	1,440,815	408
2,402,216	2,117,837	4,520,053	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	553
343,091	301,134	644,225	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	463
352,052	302,851	654,903	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	422
327,751	255,155	582,906	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	346
269,751	242,836	512,587	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	229
1,292,045	1,101,976	2,394,621	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	354
3,694,861	3,219,813	6,914,674	9,797,649	9,938,452	19,736,101	465
271,973	244,078	516,051	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	470
138,629	123,743	262,372	389,449	380,225	769,674	311
146,144	121,448	267,592	379,077	391,155	770,232	373
257,020	227,810	484,830	646,205	637,104	1,283,309	79
813,766	717,079	1,530,845	2,140,061	2,177,938	4,317,999	180

A.—General Statement of the Result of the Census

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.			
			Men.	Women.	Total adults.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CHOTA NAGPORE.					
<i>Chota Nagpore Division.</i>					
Hazareebaugh	7,021	150,493	233,750	257,539	491,289
Lohardugga	12,044	240,843	347,612	390,211	737,823
Singbhoom	4,503	84,416	119,309	129,840	249,149
Maunbhoom	4,914	195,665	295,433	330,264	625,697
Tributary Estates	15,419	80,870	120,742	121,284	242,026
<i>Total for Chota Nagpore...</i>	43,901	752,287	1,116,846	1,229,138	2,345,984
ASSAM.					
<i>Assam Division.</i>					
Goalpara	4,433	72,655	145,919	145,859	291,778
Kamroop	3,631	103,908	185,461	173,091	358,552
Durrung	3,413	43,558	82,770	75,280	158,030
Nowgong	3,648	44,050	83,460	78,418	161,878
Sebsaugor	2,413	55,604	99,718	90,245	189,963
Luckimpore	3,145	26,398	42,023	36,299	78,322
Naga Hills	4,900	....	....	....	....
Khasia & Jynteah Hills	6,157	....	39,882	44,298	84,280
Garó Hills	3,390	....	....	....	....
<i>Total for Assam ...</i>	35,130	346,173	679,333	643,470	1,322,803
Total country included in Census	230,832	11,573,513	20,868,333	22,808,369	43,676,702
Waste and country not cen- sused	17,399				
<i>Grand Total ...</i>	248,231	....	....	....	....

of Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.—(Continued.)

POPULATION.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.
Male.	Female.	Total.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
163,295	117,291	280,586	397,045	374,830	771,875	110
273,936	225,364	499,300	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	103
88,617	77,257	165,874	207,926	207,097	415,023	92
205,503	164,370	369,873	500,936	494,634	995,570	203
85,183	78,771	163,954	205,925	200,055	405,980	26
816,534	663,053	1,479,587	1,933,380	1,892,191	3,825,571	87
88,455	69,528	152,983	229,374	215,387	444,761	100
107,227	95,902	203,129	292,688	268,993	561,681	155
40,067	37,912	77,979	122,837	113,172	236,009	69
49,647	44,865	94,512	133,107	123,283	256,390	70
55,222	51,404	106,626	154,940	141,649	296,589	123
22,669	20,276	42,945	64,692	56,575	121,267	39
....	....	....	....	....	68,918	....
28,611	28,947	57,558	68,593	73,245	141,838	....
....	....	....	....	....	80,000	....
386,898	348,834	735,732	1,066,231	992,304	2,207,453	63
12,530,272	10,465,705	22,995,977	33,398,605	33,274,074	66,856,859	290
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B.—General Statement of the Result of the Census

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS.		
		European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.
1	2	3	4	5
BENGAL.				
WESTERN DISTRICTS.				
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>				
Burdwan	2,034,745	326	207	357
Bancoorah	526,772	28	5	37
Beerbhoom	695,921	86	5	158
Midnapore	2,540,963	122	95	396
Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,488,556	798	601	1,184
<i>Total</i> ...	7,286,957	1,360	913	2,132
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.				
<i>Presidency Division.</i>				
24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	3,842	1,326	8,599
Calcutta	447,601	7,265	12,315	1,776
Nuddea	1,812,795	152	61	5,764
Jeassore	2,075,021	112	29	1,001
<i>Total</i> ...	6,545,464	11,371	13,731	17,140
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>				
Moorsshedabad	1,353,626	194	117	226
Dinagapore	1,501,924	21	....	250
Maldah	676,426	26	11	6
Rajshahye	1,310,729	101	....	2
Rungpore	2,149,972	28	13	32
Bogra	689,467	15	4	3
Pubna	1,211,594	29	3	66
<i>Total</i> ...	8,893,738	414	148	585
<i>Cooch Behar Division.</i>				
Darjeeling	94,712	419	1	136
Julpigoree	418,665	26	6	4
Cooch Behar	532,565	....	....	....
<i>Total</i> ...	1,045,942	445	7	140
EASTERN DISTRICTS.				
<i>Dacca Division.</i>				
Dacca	1,852,993	209	5,752	1,883
Furreedpore	1,012,589	63	21	379
Backergunge	2,377,433	27	127	4,698
Mymensing	2,349,917	31	67	26
Sylhet	1,719,539	43	8	108
Cachar	205,027	236	22	151
<i>Total</i> ...	9,517,498	609	5,997	7,245

NOTE 1.—The figures for the Christian population are taken from the Census tables, though it may be quite possible that for some districts the Christians have been under-stated.

of Bengal arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,679,363	348,024	.....	6,468	347,809	313,295	Bengali.
487,786	13,500	.....	25,416	81,366	84,758	Ditto.
576,908	111,795	.....	6,969	156,366	62,364	Ditto.
2,285,568	157,047	.....	97,735	586,937	212,524	Ditto.
1,186,435	299,025	... ..	513	233,977	244,182	Ditto.
6,216,060	929,391	.....	137,101	1,406,455	917,123	
1,307,087	887,853	143	1,197	356,693	420,986	Bengali.
291,194	133,131	869	1,051	6,626	255,451	Ditto.
821,032	984,106	....	1,680	346,548	199,561	Ditto.
915,413	1,151,936	.....	6,530	430,740	244,567	Ditto.
3,334,726	3,157,026	1,012	10,458	1,140,607	1,120,565	
733,056	603,564	.....	16,469	187,774	220,841	Bengali.
702,235	793,215	295	5,908	368,923	113,813	Ditto.
356,298	310,890	.....	9,195	135,487	68,262	Ditto.
286,870	1,017,979	10	5,767	247,497	141,074	Ditto.
857,298	1,291,465	61	1,075	548,997	154,605	Ditto.
130,644	556,620	.....	2,181	171,426	45,274	Ditto.
361,314	847,227	.....	2,955	211,253	158,665	Ditto.
3,427,715	5,420,960	366	43,550	1,871,357	902,534	
69,831	6,248	1,368	16,709	29,877	6,708	Thibetan dialects.
182,375	144,980	8	586	83,022	50,562	Bengali.
.....	.....	.....	.....	160,960	15,436	Ditto.
252,206	151,228	1,376	17,295	273,859	72,706	
793,789	1,050,131	4	1,225	300,704	248,738	Bengal.
420,988	588,299	.....	2,839	198,955	119,363	Ditto.
827,393	1,540,965	4,049	174	498,690	239,329	Ditto.
817,963	1,519,635	.....	12,195	514,667	212,949	Ditto.
859,234	854,131	.....	6,015	347,248	179,458	Ditto.
128,219	74,361	49	1,989	40,462	29,074	Ditto.
3,847,586	5,627,522	4,102	24,437	1,900,726	1,028,911	

NOTE 2.—785,678 agricultural laborers, not classed under agriculture in the Census tables (having been there put in 'Miscellaneous' under 'Laborers'), are here classed as agriculturists.

B.—General Statement of the Result of the Census of Bengal

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS.		
		Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5
BENGAL.—(Continued.)				
WESTERN DISTRICTS.				
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>				
Chittagong	1,127,402	143	899	42
Noakhally	713,934	36	191	325
Tipperah	1,533,931	35	16	95
Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,607	30	.....	1
Hill Tipperah	35,262	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total</i> ..	3,480,136	244	1,106	463
<i>Total for Bengal</i> ...	36,769,735	14,443	21,902	27,705
BEHAR.				
<i>Patna Division.</i>				
Patna	1,559,638	1,620	600	480
Gya	1,949,750	102	19	82
Shahabad	1,723,974	257	146	58
Tirhoot	4,384,706	181	36	499
Sarun	2,063,860	95	29	83
Chumparun	1,440,815	85	8	1,214
<i>Total</i> ...	13,122,743	2,340	838	2,416
<i>Bhaugulpore Division.</i>				
Monghyr	1,812,986	510	438	194
Bhaugulpore	1,826,290	136	33	363
Purneah	1,714,795	181	130	92
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,259,287	120	92	180
<i>Total</i> ..	6,613,358	947	693	829
<i>Total for Behar</i> ...	19,736,101	3,287	1,531	3,245
ORISSA.				
<i>Orissa Division.</i>				
Cuttack	1,494,784	192	212	1,910
Pooree	769,674	8	16	552
Balasore	770,232	31	50	449
Tributary Estates	1,283,309	1	.....	302
<i>Total for Orissa</i> ...	4,317,999	232	278	3,213

arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.—(Continued.)

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
301,138	795,013	30,149	18	161,755	125,893	Bengali.
180,253	533,053	61	15	151,619	58,323	Ditto.
540,156	993,564	.....	65	338,530	144,114	Ditto.
598	1,378	47,875	19,725	14,710	13,284	Burmese dialects.
.....	... . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.. . . . .	Kookie dialects.
1,022,145	2,323,008	78,085	19,823	666,614	341,614	
18,100,438	17,609,135	84,941	252,664	7,259,618	4,383,453	
1,363,291	192,988	.....	659	214,709	276,685	Hindustani.
1,729,899	219,332	.....	316	265,930	343,623	Ditto.
1,590,643	132,671	.....	199	272,784	249,873	Ditto.
3,854,991	528,605	.... .	394	973,767	403,998	Ditto.
1,829,048	241,590	1	14	428,028	178,869	Ditto.
1,240,264	199,237	.....	7	342,968	123,906	Ditto.
11,601,136	1,514,423	1	1,589	2,498,186	1,576,954	
1,613,546	182,269	34	15,995	285,488	268,495	Hindustani.
1,639,949	169,426	19	16,364	336,890	228,241	Ditto.
1,022,009	690,149	.....	2,234	281,752	266,817	Ditto and Bengali.
650,210	79,786	...	528,899	210,915	149,050	Sonthali, Hindustani, and Bengali.
4,925,714	1,121,630	53	563,492	1,115,045	912,603	
16,526,850	2,636,053	54	565,081	3,613,231	2,489,557	
1,430,040	40,013	19	22,398	267,360	185,997	Ooriya.
739,636	11,586	8	17,868	143,201	107,619	Ditto.
738,396	18,878	1	12,427	150,391	82,542	Ditto.
879,655	3,995	1	399,355	258,299	130,886	Ditto and aboriginal tongues.
3,787,727	74,472	29	452,048	819,251	507,044	

B.—General Statement of the Result of the Census of Bengal

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS.		
		Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5
CHOTA NAGPORE				
<i>Chota Nagpore Division.</i>				
Hazareebaugh ...	771,875	1,351	52	170
Lohardugga ...	1,237,123	91	3	12,687
Singbhoom ...	415,023	20	2	830
Maunbhoom ...	995,570	39	14	539
Tributary Estates ...	405,980	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total for Chota Nagpore...</i>	3,825,571	1,501	71	14,226
ASSAM.				
<i>Assam Division.</i>				
Goalpara ...	444,761	27	16	98
Kamroop ...	561,681	53	31	120
Durrung ...	236,009	55	6	195
Nowgong ...	256,390	12	2	165
Sebsaugor ...	296,589	75	7	201
Luckimpore ...	121,267	137	9	170
Naga Hills ...	68,918	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	141,838	.....	.....	.....
Garo Hills ...	80,000	... ..	.....	.....
<i>Total for Assam ...</i>	2,207,453	359	71	949
<i>Grand Total ...</i>	66,856,859	19,822	23,853	49,338

NOTE.—The details of population according to religion of Cooch Behar, Dooars, Hill Tipperah, Naga, Garo and Khasi Hills, are not shown in this statement. The total, therefore, of the details does not agree with the total population.

arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.—(Concluded.)

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
647,991	72,338	.....	49,973	197,625	36,125	Hindustani.
741,952	58,211	.....	424,179	280,219	67,393	Ditto and aboriginal tongues.
209,632	2,487	.....	202,052	74,666	44,643	Ooriya and aboriginal tongues.
827,936	33,622	.....	133,420	177,525	117,908	Bengali and aboriginal tongues.
139,781	2,348	.....	263,851	106,099	14,643	Aboriginal tongues.
2,567,292	169,006	.....	1,073,475	836,134	280,712	
311,419	89,916	.....	6,238	103,662	42,257	Bengali and Indo-Chinese tongues.
515,024	45,823	182	448	157,914	27,547	Assamese and Indo-Chinese tongues.
221,389	13,859	397	108	74,908	7,862	Ditto ditto ditto.
245,615	10,066	291	239	79,243	4,217	Ditto ditto ditto.
282,969	12,619	153	565	77,480	22,238	Ditto ditto ditto.
115,638	3,826	449	1,038	32,877	9,146	Ditto ditto ditto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Naga languages.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Khasi ditto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Garó ditto.
1,692,054	176,109	1,472	8,636	526,084	113,267	
42,674,361	20,664,775	86,496	2,351,904	13,054,318	7,774,033	

C.—Statement showing the population of each of the Provinces of Bengal, arranged according to Race, Class, or Nationality.

RACE OR NATIONALITY.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Europeans, Americans, and other Non-Asiatics ...	17,135	3,305	239	1,517	412	22,008
Eurasians	18,419	1,477	271	53	59	20,279
Non-Indian Asiatics ...	99,590	2,363	6	3	2,029	103,991
Aborigines, pure	387,157	693,648	367,308	1,290,700	651,765	3,390,578
Semi-Hindooised Aborigines	5,110,989	2,993,483	572,595	797,176	614,248	10,088,491
Hindus ,	12,425,750	13,299,908	3,231,799	1,524,277	672,522	31,154,256
Mahomedans	17,608,730	2,636,053	74,466	169,006	176,195	20,664,450
Native Christians	27,705	3,245	3,213	14,226	1,034	49,428
Others	415,753	102,619	68,102	28,613	9,189	624,276
Grand Total	36,111,228	19,736,101	4,317,999	3,825,571	2,127,453	66,118,352

Note.—The details required for this statement were not obtained in the Bhootan Dooars or in the hill districts of the Eastern Frontier, hence the total falls short of the grand total of the entire population of Bengal. Under the denomination "Others" are included persons of Hindu origin not recognising caste, such as the "Baisnabs," Sanyasis, Nanukshahis. The great majority of the "Others" are Baisnabs of Bengal Proper.

D.—Statement showing occupations of the adult males included in the Census of each of the Provinces of Bengal.

OCCUPATIONS.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Agriculture	7,259,618	3,613,231	819,251	836,134	526,084	13,054,318
Public Service	135,368	55,362	28,022	8,632	3,990	231,374
Professions	272,455	61,302	47,466	7,385	4,152	392,760
Private service	631,139	344,553	63,318	42,592	25,341	1,106,943
Commerce and trade ...	861,236	253,379	50,086	32,037	20,012	1,216,750
Manufactures, including Artizans	1,421,585	590,025	205,349	88,415	16,594	2,321,968
Laborers not classed as agricultural	679,841	1,014,351	71,695	88,120	20,016	1,874,023
Miscellaneous	423,025	170,913	41,108	13,679	29,862	678,587
Total non-agriculturists ...	4,424,649	2,489,885	507,044	280,860	119,967	7,822,405
Grand Total	11,684,267	6,103,116	1,326,295	1,116,994	646,051	20,876,723

NOTE 1.—There were a certain number of boys under twelve years of age returned as having a separate occupation of their own. These boys were reckoned in the statement of "Occupations of male adults." The occupations of persons in the hill districts of the Eastern Frontiers were not shown in the census returns. The net result of these two discrepancies is as follows:—

Total adult males shown in column 4 of Statement A.	20,868,333
Ditto ditto as per this Statement D.	20,876,723
Difference	8,390
Being the number of boys returned as having occupations	48,372
Less the male adult population of Khasi Hills of which no detail of occupations could be given	39,982
	<hr/> 8,390

NOTE 2.—Under "Agriculture" laborers returned as agricultural are included.

NOTE 3.—It is probable that a large proportion of the laborers, not specifically classed as agricultural, are really employed as agricultural servants.

NOTE 4.—The male adult population of Cooch Behar other than agriculturists and the whole of the male adult population of Western Doars are included in "Miscellaneous," as no details of occupation for them are shown in the Census Statement.

FROM H. BEVERLEY, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Registration, on special duty,

TO THE OFFG. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE now the honor to submit my detailed report on the first census that has ever been taken of Bengal. The results of the census are already known to you from the frequent communications, official and demi-official, which have passed between us. The present report is divided into two parts: the first treats of the manner in which the census was taken in different parts of the country; in the second the results are discussed at length. The synopsis of its contents which precedes the report will facilitate reference to the points noticed.

2. The work of compilation being now completed, the census office has been closed, and the clerks discharged. The original census returns and the registers compiled from them in this office have been returned to the district offices; the correspondence has been made over to the charge of the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration.

3. The accounts of the census office have also been closed, with the exception of one or two items, which I hope to adjust before leaving India. The total expenditure in connection with the census has amounted to about Rs. 2,16,000. This sum includes my own salary while on special duty, as well as those of the sub-registrars placed at my disposal, and also the bonus of Rs. 2,000 granted me by Government.

4. The services of Mr. H. O. King and Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee have been replaced at the disposal of the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration.

5. I desire to bring to the special notice of Government the great assistance I have received in the work of compilation from Mr. C. F. Magrath, Inspector of Registration offices. Mr. Magrath was at first in charge of the Patna branch office, and since his return to Calcutta has given me invaluable assistance in the head office. His knowledge of the manner in which the compilation has been effected will enable him to reply to any further references on the subject in my absence.

6. I have also to acknowledge having received great assistance from Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa; Colonel E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore; Colonel D. Vanrenen, Boundary Commissioner; and many other officers. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is, I believe, aware of the great personal interest most of the district officers took in the success of the census.

7. The report has been printed at the Secretariat Press, and one thousand copies have been struck off. It is hardly necessary that I should comment on the very excellent way in which Mr. Lewis, the Printer, has done his work; but my acknowledgments are due to him for the despatch with which he has passed the report through the press at considerable personal inconvenience.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. BEVERLEY,

Inspector-General of Registration.

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PART I.

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CHAPTER I.

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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1872.

Part I.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. THIS report treats of the first complete census that has ever been taken of the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is true that partial enumerations of particular areas have from time to time been made. In the *Researches and Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, we find certain statistics regarding the population of Burdwan, Moorshedabad, and Dacca; Dr. Buchanan Hamilton's statistical survey of the northern districts furnished much information, more or less valuable, relating to the numbers and condition of the people of those districts; the district survey reports are often accompanied by estimates of the population based on the number of houses found at the time of the survey; and, of later years, individual officers (like Mr. Westland at Jessore) have sometimes exerted themselves to procure statistical information regarding their own particular districts: but no attempt at a general census on anything like a comprehensive scale has ever before been made. The year 1872 will mark an epoch in the statistical history of Bengal.

2. The want of more precise information regarding the numbers of the people has always been felt to be a serious inconvenience in the administration of Bengal. Without information on this head, the basis is wanting on which to found accurate opinions on such important subjects as the growth and rate of increase of the population, the sufficiency of food supplies, the incidence of local and imperial taxation, the organization of adequate judicial and police arrangements, the spread of education, and the public health. The various estimates which have been made of the population from time to time have only agreed in this, that they have all been admitted to be equally vague and untrustworthy. The simple fact that the population of Bengal, as ascertained at the recent census, is more than half as large again as has been hitherto supposed, demonstrates the inaccuracy of the data upon which the legislation of late years has been based.

3. It was this administrative inconvenience which prompted Sir Cecil Beadon in May 1866 to urge upon the Supreme Government the expediency of reviving the project for taking a census of all India, which was to have been attempted in 1861, but was postponed in consequence

The proposal to take a census.

of the mutinies. The Government of India took up the question again, and the Secretary of State, concurring in the proposal, issued instructions that arrangements should be made for a general census of the population in the year 1871. Accordingly the several Local Governments were called upon to report as to the best mode of carrying out the measure, and meanwhile they were directed to "use every effort to familiarize the

minds of the people, who might be likely to regard with suspicion a measure the purport of which they did not fully understand, with the idea of a census to be taken sooner or later in the province or district in which they may be residing."

Proposal approved, and Local Governments requested to report upon the best means of taking a census on 1st January 1871.

4. In accordance with these orders, the Government of Bengal, by its resolution in the General Department, dated 11th November 1868, decided upon the following measures in connection with this subject:—

Preliminary measures to be adopted in Bengal.

(1.) To make partial and tentative enumerations where the best opportunities offered, with the view of bringing to light the difficulties to be provided against and ascertaining the methods most suitable to the varying exigencies of each district.

(2.) To make a rough general enumeration of the whole country during the year 1870, the returns of which would constitute the basis of the regular census papers of 1871.

These measures, it was considered, would also further facilitate the ultimate operations by gradually divesting the minds of the people of preconceived and groundless illusions with regard to a house to house enumeration of which they had had no previous experience. In the same orders the Registrar-General of Assurances was selected as the most proper officer to supervise the census arrangements from their commencement to their close. To quote the words of the resolution—"He has more time at his disposal than most officers at the head of departments, and his office brings him into connection with every district in these provinces, which he is obliged to visit in the ordinary discharge of his functions. He has consequently exceptional opportunities of personally conferring with Collectors as to the requirements of the census, and of giving currency to isolated suggestions which he may thus acquire."

The Registrar-General selected to supervise the proceedings.

Regarding the final census, Sir William Grey expressed himself as follows:—"Whether the taking of a census in one night is practicable or not, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared at present to decide finally; but His Honor is unwilling to admit that what has been effected in the North-Western and the Central Provinces cannot be accomplished in Bengal, though the absence of the local establishments which were available for the task in those provinces will increase the difficulties and enhance the cost attending it in Lower Bengal."

5. In pursuance of these orders partial enumerations were undertaken in each district in the beginning of the year 1869, and on the 23rd August in that year I had the honor of laying before the Government a report upon the result of those experimental operations. That report having been printed and circulated, it is unnecessary perhaps to refer to it in this place further than to remark that for reasons therein stated the Lieutenant-Governor decided upon dispensing with the preliminary census that was to have been held during the next cold season in order that the time might be employed in organizing the arrangements necessary for the general census of 1871. With this object Commissioners were desired to make arrangements for obtaining accurate information as to the number of villages in each thannah, the unpaid agency available for enumeration, and the salaried agency required for supervision, with as careful an estimate as possible of the cost of the whole operations.

Experimental enumeration in 1869.

6. On the 8th November 1869 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor forwarded my report to the Government of India, and in the communication which accompanied it, the plan of operations to be pursued at the general census was fully discussed. Assuming that the census should be taken simultaneously all over the country, I had calculated that in Bengal, owing to the

Result reported to the Government of India.

want of indigenous agency, the cost would not be less than from 8 to 10 lakhs of rupees. The Lieutenant-Governor, while accepting this view of the case, suggested that it was not an essential condition of success that the census should be taken throughout the country in one and the same day. It was accordingly

A non-simultaneous census suggested.

proposed that the census should be taken in different parts of the country on different dates, so that the expenditure might be spread over two or three years and the supervising staff trained in one division made available in another. At the same time it was suggested, as an alternative and more economical arrangement, that a mere survey of the population might be attempted; a Deputy Collector with a staff of enumerators being appointed to each division, to visit each district in turn and make a careful record of the numbers, distribution and occupations of the people. Such a survey, it was estimated, might be completed in 18 months at a cost of two lakhs of rupees.

7. In reply to this communication the Governor-General in Council concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that "local agencies anywhere existing in Lower Bengal were altogether insufficient to carry out the operation of a general census." His Excellency in Council trusted, however,

Reply of the Government of India.

that by judicious exertions on the part of the local officers these local agencies would still be utilized to the fullest possible extent. "The present correspondence," wrote Mr. Secretary Bayley, "makes it apparent that a good deal may yet be made of some of these agencies by intelligent and zealous supervision. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that a large paid Government agency must be entertained for the perfect execution of the plan of the census, and that the expense which may be necessary, although in any case considerable, must on the present occasion, whatever may be found practicable hereafter, be provided from the imperial revenues." On this understanding the Government of India still desired, however, that the census should, if possible, be simultaneous for the entire province, though, "should the Lieutenant-Governor's inquiries show that this could not be effected without undue expenditure of public money," sanction would not be refused to the alternative proposal to "take the census in various portions of the country separately with the same establishment at varying dates." At the same time, with the view of allowing more time for the organization of the necessary measures, the date for the general census was postponed from the 1st January to the 15th November 1871. These orders were furnished to me with Government resolution No. 468, dated 19th February 1870.

Date postponed to 15th November 1871.

8. On the 1st July I was again addressed on the subject. Such reports

Organization of preliminary arrangements.

as had been received in regard to agencies and other matters were forwarded to this office, and I was requested to lose no time in placing myself in communication with Divisional Commissioners with a view to the organization of the necessary preliminary arrangements. At the same time the Commissioners were addressed to the following effect:—"The work to be performed is of great importance, and the magnitude of the undertaking renders it imperative, if reliable results are to be secured, that all public servants under this Government should zealously lend their assistance in furtherance of the object in view. The Lieutenant-Governor will confidently look for your full and hearty co-operation with Mr. Beverley in laying down the measures which will have to be organized, and in conducting the necessary inquiries during the next cold season by all local officers with reference to the general plan to be followed in November 1871."

9. In the meantime another reference had been made to the Government of India, pointing out the futility of attempting

A non-simultaneous census accepted for non-regulation districts.

a simultaneous census in such sparsely populated tracts as the non-regulation districts of Assam, Cooch Behar, and Chota Nagpore, and urging that the operations in such tracts should be confined to "a simple enumeration of adults and children, obtained in any way

that may recommend itself to the local Government in communication with the respective Commissioners." This suggestion was acceded to by the Governor-General in Council. The plan of operations therefore in the case of these districts was organized from the very first on a totally different basis from that adopted for the regulation districts of Bengal proper, Orissa and Behar.

10. The first and most important duty in connection with this matter related to the dividing and mapping out of districts into enumerators' blocks and supervising circles. Proposal to base the census on the survey records. On this point the Government orders ran as follows:—"Adverting to paragraphs 68 to 70 of your report on the experimental census of 1869, I am to draw your attention to the great importance of detailed accuracy on these points, if really successful and reliable results are to be secured, and to the great care which will be necessary in order to prevent the omission of any villages or hamlets. It is possible that the lists which the district officers have submitted from the thannah registers will not be sufficiently complete for the purposes of a census. The police registers are uniformly compiled from the lists of those villages only in which a chowkeydar is appointed, and there will be many villages not found in the lists, all of which will have to be included in the enumerators' blocks. The maps or plans for this purpose should be prepared with careful precision during the remaining months of the rainy season, while officers are at their head-quarters, so that everything may be in readiness for the accurate testing of the 'census' maps when the cold weather gives opportunities for detailed local investigation and inquiry. Clear instructions upon this point will be necessary to all district officers."

Accordingly on the 5th July I issued my circular No. 1C, laying down in greater detail the procedure to be followed in carrying out the above orders. In that circular it was proposed to base the census arrangements upon the survey records. Taking the survey mouzah as the geographical unit for census purposes, I suggested a detailed inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the number and distribution of the hamlets and scattered homesteads in each mouzah. Such an inquiry seemed to me to be absolutely necessary if the census was to be really taken in one day throughout

Detailed local inquiry directed.

the country. Villages in Bengal proper are scattered about to a degree unknown in Northern India, and there is an almost total want of communal organization and sympathy. Even if the number of villages remained the same as at the time when the survey was made (which is very far from being the case), a knowledge of the number and relative position of the homesteads comprising them seemed necessary to the formation of divisions small and compact enough to be traversed by a single enumerator in one night. With this view I proposed that in order to obtain the requisite knowledge, every survey mouzah should be visited either by the sub-district officer (meaning the officer entrusted with the census work in one or more thannahs) or by some responsible subordinate. Simultaneously with this local inquiry, the country was to be mapped out into enumerators' blocks and supervising circles, and the required agency to be selected and trained.

These instructions called forth very strong remonstrances from several of the Commissioners and district officers. Besides the difficulty in some districts of identifying the mouzah boundaries at the present day, it was objected that the detailed local inquiries prescribed could not be undertaken without interfering very seriously with the ordinary work of administration, or without the employment of large and expensive special establishments. It was calculated that for the purpose of visiting each village in Bengal alone (exclusive of Behar), some 850 amins would be required for a period of four months; the very lowest cost of this portion of the work being estimated at not less than Rs. 70,000.

Objections and remonstrances from local officers.

11. About the same time the orders of the Government of India had been received in respect to the form of enumerator's return prescribed for universal use throughout India. This form was of the most elaborate description, a distinct entry being provided for every soul with all the rigorous accuracy of a European census. The inapplicability of such a form to the circumstances of Bengal was also made the subject of strong representations from local officers.

12. Accordingly on the 14th November 1870 the Government of India was again addressed on the subject. After recapitulating the orders which had already been passed, and indicating the difficulties which lay in the way of the proposed plan of operations, the Lieutenant-Governor again urged the expediency of abandoning the idea of a simultaneous census of Bengal. For his own part indeed the Lieutenant-Governor would have preferred to abandon the census altogether. The late financial crisis and the consequent increase of imperial and local taxation had unsettled men's minds, and Sir W. Grey expressed his opinion that a census just then would be ill-timed. If, however, the Supreme Government were unwilling to postpone the census again, it was proposed that the operations should assume a rougher, cheaper, and simpler form. "In the first place, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor would recommend the Government of India to abandon the idea of taking the census of these vast provinces on one and the same day. Whether the proposed enumeration can or cannot be effected simultaneously for a whole division or district, the Lieutenant-Governor is not as yet prepared to say. The circumstances of different districts under this Government differ so materially, that it does not seem to be desirable (if possible) to lay down any general scheme of operations to be adopted everywhere alike. On the contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to leave the arrangement of the details in this matter (within certain limits) to the various local authorities; and he would trust largely to their experience and discretion both as to the time within which, and the agency by which, the enumeration should be made. If the idea of a simultaneous census throughout the country is abandoned, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that some such scheme as the following, (to be adapted to the varying circumstances of the different parts of the country) might probably be carried out without any great public inconvenience, and certainly at a much less expense than will be involved by the course of procedure now contemplated. The Lieutenant-Governor would allow the preparation of the mouzah lists proscribed in paragraphs 5 to 8 of Mr. Beverley's circular No. 1C to proceed, as such registers will always be useful for other than census purposes; but on their completion, instead of directing a detailed local inquiry in each case by some special officer deputed for the purpose, he would call on the police to report the name of some respectable inhabitant who is willing to undertake the work of counting the residents in each mouzah. To these men should be addressed a complimentary letter of appointment as enumerators, and they should also be furnished with instructions as to filling up the prescribed returns. Legislation would perhaps be necessary to assist these men in the execution of their duty, and district officers would probably need some extraordinary assistance to enable them to supervise and control their proceedings." At the same time it was urged that the information sought should be limited, and the prescribed form of return very considerably simplified.

And to simplify the form of return.

13. In reply to this communication the Government of India, while regretting that any difficulty should have arisen in carrying out in their integrity the general instructions issued after much deliberation for the guidance of officers engaged in the work throughout India, accepted the views and arguments of the local Government so far as not to insist upon a synchronous enumeration. "In

A simultaneous census abandoned;

regard to the form of return, however, it was requested that every effort might be made to obtain and furnish the information originally called for, though in regard to districts or parts of districts, where insurmountable obstacles to such a course might appear to exist, the Government of India was willing to leave it to the Lieutenant-Governor to determine the minimum of detailed information that should be collected simultaneously with the numbering of the people. In deference to these views of the Supreme Government, Sir William Grey directed that the original forms should be adhered to.

14. Such was the position of the question when in March 1871 orders were received from the Government of India that, in consequence of the requisite funds not being forthcoming in the budget of 1871-72, the project of a census must for the present be abandoned.

15. When, three months later, a more hopeful financial position encouraged the Governor-General in Council to direct the resumption of census proceedings, a change had taken place in the *personnel* of the Government of Bengal. Mr. Campbell, while accepting the plan of operations sanctioned by his predecessor, was equally of opinion that any attempt to collect the very detailed information required by the Government of India would only end in failure and disappointment, and a further reference was made to the Government of India on the subject. On the 17th June 1871 Mr. Secretary Rivers Thompson addressed the Secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to the following effect:—"Considering the circumstances under which the Lieutenant-Governor is called upon to undertake again this important measure, the absence of any available and special agency to make the enumeration, and the shortness of the time which remains for the preliminary arrangements and inquiries, the Lieutenant-Governor would very urgently recommend that in all parts of the country the census should be taken in the form which has been prepared for adoption in the non-regulation provinces, a copy of which is enclosed for ready reference. The Lieutenant-Governor is very strongly of opinion that the information which is embodied in this form of return is quite as much as can be readily obtained in the present position of the case, and that such information is amply sufficient for all practical and useful purposes. He would have the census completed everywhere in these provinces by the 1st of March 1872, though in dry districts there is every probability of a much earlier completion of the work. Anything that can be got in the column of remarks will be got.

I am to add that if the Government of India should insist on more than this Government can really do, all other reforms and measures of improvement must for the present remain in abeyance, and the result will be, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, of very little real value. It is possible that very much of the detailed information which the Government of India has required in giving effect to the census may be more effectually obtained *after* the Government has reformed its establishments and system of local administration. If it is demanded before, while local machinery for the work is entirely wanting, the administration will suffer in the postponement of measures of improvement which it has in contemplation and in the attainment of a census which will be valueless from its inaccuracy."

Mr. Campbell's proposal was approved by the Government of India.

16. The above *résumé* of the correspondence which took place on this subject may perhaps appear tedious to the reader; but it seemed to me that some explanation was necessary of the circumstances under which the census of Bengal has been taken, and of the reasons why it may not perhaps be found so perfect or elaborate as in other provinces of India. It will now be understood at the outset

that, whatever may have been done in particular districts or divisions, no attempt was made at a synchronous enumeration of the people in one and the same day throughout the five great provinces which compose the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Nor does the Bengal census pretend to deal with the precise status of every individual in the country, man, woman and child, with the rigorous accuracy which has been elsewhere insisted on by the Government of India. It must be recollected that on no previous occasion has so gigantic an enterprise been undertaken in Bengal, while the machinery which is available elsewhere is almost, if not wholly, wanting in these provinces. When the experiment comes to be repeated ten years hence, more ambitious results may fairly be looked for; meanwhile the work which has been accomplished is not without its value and importance. The figures which have been arrived at are, it is believed, very fairly accurate;—sufficiently so, at any rate, to meet administrative requirements. And when it is remembered what has been achieved in other provinces on the first occasion of a census, the results attained in Bengal will probably not suffer by a comparison. What those results are, and how they were arrived at, will form the subject-matter of the following pages.

CHAPTER II.

THE MANNER OF TAKING THE CENSUS AND THE AGENCY EMPLOYED.

17. The territory subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal comprises five great provinces, differing from each other, more or less, not only in their physical characteristics, but in the language, race, creed, and institutions of their inhabitants. These five provinces are Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam, their aggregate area being reckoned at about 245,000 square miles. Bengal Proper may be described as the great alluvial delta of the numerous channels of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. It may be divided into (1) Western Bengal, consisting of the five districts west of the Bhagirutty which compose the Burdwan division; (2) Central Bengal, comprising the Presidency, Rajshahye, and a part of the Cooch Behar divisions; and (3) Eastern Bengal, comprising the Dacca and Chittagong divisions. The inhabitants are for the most part a physically weak though sharp-witted race, with probably a strong admixture of aboriginal blood in their veins. Large numbers profess the Muhammadan faith, more especially in the eastern districts. Behar is the term applied to that portion of the Gangetic plain between the Himalayas and the plateau of Central India which is terminated at one end by the north-west districts of Ghazee-pore and Goruckpore, and at the other by the passes of Rajmehal. This tract of country comprises the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions. The people are a more manly race than the Bengalis; they speak Hindi dialects, and the proportion of Muhammadans among them is comparatively small. Orissa is the narrow littoral strip of country running down between the hills and the west coast of the Bay of Bengal. Its people speak a language closely allied to, though distinct from Bengali, and their character and manners are in many respects peculiar. Chota Nagpore, or more properly perhaps Chutia Nagpore, is the name given to the table-land lying south of Behar,—a hilly and sparsely populated country, not very fertile, but believed to be rich in mineral products. Its eastern districts, Maunbhoom and Singbhooni, are partly inhabited by Bengalis; in Hazareebagh Hindustanis are found; but in the west and south the people are mainly aboriginal, belonging to some or other of the numerous Kol tribes to be found there and in the adjacent hills. Assam consists of the valley of the Brahmaputra from the point where it defiles through the Himalayas to where, four hundred miles westward in its course, it escapes round the Garo hills to roll down its waters to the sea. The Assamese are a very mixed race, with a considerable sprinkling of the Indo-Chinese element; they are mostly Hindus in religion, and speak a dialect closely allied to Bengali.

Bengal and Behar have been under British rule since the cession of the Dewanny in 1765; Orissa was occupied later, but is also known as one of the Regulation Provinces. In Assam and Chota Nagpore (and a few districts elsewhere), the ordinary regulations do not apply, their administration being conducted on more summary principles than are applicable in the older provinces. With some exceptions Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpore, enjoy a permanent settlement of the land revenue; in Assam and Orissa the settlement is only for a term of years.

18. It will thus be seen that the five provinces of Bengal are very dissimilar from each other. But this is not all. On three sides at least Bengal is surrounded by aboriginal tribes or native states with whom it has more or less to do, while even within

Native States and Hill tribes.

our own confines wild tracts like the Sonthal Pergunnahs offer no trifling obstacles in the way of carrying out a novel and gigantic enterprise such as that of attempting an enumeration of the people.

19. It has been explained in the previous chapter how it was found impossible to lay down any uniform plan of operations for the whole of the vast territories above described. Even in what may be called the Regulation Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, circumstances and the available agencies differed so widely in different parts of the country, that a scheme which was admirably suited to one district was found to be totally inapplicable to another. Accordingly all attempt to lay down any detailed scheme of operations to be adopted everywhere alike was abandoned, and it was left to the Commissioner, in consultation with district officers, to devise the plan which in his experience and discretion seemed best adapted in each place to attain the object in view. It was suggested, however, that the general plan of operations should be as follows :—

Difficulty of laying down any uniform scheme of operations.

General outline of scheme proposed for regulation districts.

(1.) Lists were to be prepared of all villages and hamlets in each thannah, —such lists, wherever possible, being based upon the survey.

(2.) These lists being made over to the police or other supervising agency, inquiry was to be made with the aid of the chokidars or village watchmen, and the names of two or more respectable residents of each village were to be reported for appointment as enumerators.

(3.) Complimentary letters of appointment were to be addressed to these persons by the district officer, requesting them to undertake the duty of enumeration.

(4.) The enumerators were at the same time to be called on to submit house-lists, showing the number of houses in each village and the name of the principal occupant of each.

(5.) The correctness of a certain number of these lists was to be tested by the police or other supervising agency.

(6.) The census forms were then to be distributed, and a certain period was to be fixed by the Commissioner for each district or division, within which they were to be filled in and returned.

(7.) The returns were to be forwarded to Calcutta for compilation.

(8.) All municipalities were to make their own census arrangements—either employing their own establishment for the purpose, or bearing a moiety of the cost.

20. From the foregoing paragraph it will be seen that, while the census was still to be based as far as possible upon the survey records, the detailed local inquiries originally contemplated in view of a synchronous enumeration of the people were not insisted on. It was hoped that when the chokidari registers kept at each police station were compared with the survey lists of villages, it would be found comparatively easy, by inquiry through the police or otherwise, to reconcile discrepancies, and then with the aid of the village chokidars to select an agency for the final work of enumeration. This agency was to be chosen as far as possible from among the people themselves. It was believed that by picking out one or more persons in each village, and by vesting them with a certain official importance, they would be sufficiently gratified at the distinction shown them to undertake the duty of enumeration without any further prospect of reward. The experiment undoubtedly was a hazardous one, but the event has proved that the anticipations of Government on this score were not unfounded. The office of enumerator has for the most part been sought after and coveted, many of those who were passed over or rejected having represented the circumstance to the district officer as a grievance. The summons of appointment will probably long be treasured by those who are

Unpaid agency.

fortunate enough to possess them, and they will doubtless be handed down to posterity as heirlooms in the possessor's family.

21. Still further to facilitate operations, and to prevent any unfortunate complications which might possibly attend the employment of an unpaid agency, a brief Act (XI of

Census Act passed.

1871) was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council authorizing the district officer to appoint enumerators, and providing certain penalties for their misconduct or neglect. The Act invested the enumerators so selected with the power to collect the required information, making refusal to answer their questions on such points a penal offence. It also empowered the district officer under certain restrictions to call for assistance in the matter from landholders or their agents.

22. On the 2nd August 1871 further instructions were issued by the Government in regard to the enumeration of

Further instructions.

travellers by road or river, the expenditure to be incurred, and the nature of the assistance which district officers were authorized to require from landholders and others under the Census Act. These orders were accompanied by a printed memorandum detailing the various steps that might be taken in carrying out the arrangements for the census; but it was distinctly pointed out that the mode of operation therein sketched was optional merely, and not proscribed to the exclusion of any other more suitable scheme that might recommend itself to the discretion of the local authorities.

23. In subsequent orders the Government called for full and complete information in regard to the indigenous agencies that had been made use of in taking the census in different parts of the country, and in drawing up the final report I was requested to note how far these agencies had been successfully employed, and to what extent they might be relied on in carrying out any future work of the kind. Before proceeding to notice the various methods and agencies employed, however, it may be convenient to explain once for all certain operations which were carried out in much the same way everywhere. By this means the reader will be spared much unnecessary repetition.

24. One of the most serious obstacles in the way of making a synchronous enumeration in Bengal arises from the physical

Enumeration of the floating population

characteristics of the country itself. A large delta, intersected by innumerable creeks and rivers, some

of them several miles in width,—it was by no means an easy matter to count that portion of the population which happened to be resident in their homes on land. But a far more difficult problem presented itself when it came to be considered how the people in the countless boats which crowd its waters should be enumerated. To ignore the floating population of Bengal would be to omit a very large section of the people. Some idea of the extent of the error that would thus be introduced may be gathered from the fact that, imperfect as the arrangements doubtless were, no less than 60,000 boats, containing probably something like 300,000 souls, were actually brought under enumeration. Lower Bengal contains several fishing castes, who may be said to live constantly in their boats; while on the other hand an enormous river trade is carried on at all seasons of the year, not only between one district and another, but also between Bengal and the Upper Provinces. It was suggested in some quarters that persons who were absent in boats should be included with the rest of its members in the household return. But of course such absentees might have died since their departure, or be in another district at the time of the census, or, on the other hand, they might be counted a second time as strangers in another house. The best method of counting the boat population appeared to

Boat census.

be to take a census of the boats at every ghât or landing-place, just in the same way as the houses in the town or village were censused. A special form for boats was prescribed and printed in red ink, and it was particularly laid down that only those persons who were actually travelling at the time should be counted, no cultivators or fishermen being included who habitually passed the night in their houses on dry land.

And, inasmuch as many boats in the course of their voyage may not happen to stop at a ghât for days together,—either pursuing their voyage or mooring off a chur or sandbank for the night,—it was directed that the boat enumeration should extend over several days, each boat as censused receiving a red ticket to prevent its being counted again. This plan was adopted in nearly every district, the enumerators being either the ordinary village enumerators, or constables specially told off for the purpose. In some places the river was patrolled by the enumerators and the boats censused while actually in motion; but such a method could obviously only be carried out where the traffic is limited and the river of moderate width. The boat census extended over the few days just before or just after the date fixed for the house census, and though possibly some persons may thus have been included in both, it is probable that for every person so included at least one other person has escaped enumeration altogether. On the whole, it is believed that the floating population has been censused as effectually as was possible under the circumstances.

25. The task of counting travellers by land was not so difficult. Where

Travellers by land.

the census was taken in one day, enumerators were told off to the various serais, halting-places, and encamping-grounds, and the people found there were enumerated at the same time as the rest of the inhabitants. On the other hand, where the census of any place or district extended over several days, one particular day—generally the last day of the census—was fixed, on which all travellers within such places or district were counted. Of course some mistakes were made. In one place a ghât manjhi submitted a return of all the persons who had crossed the ferry during the past four months; but such mistakes were easily discovered and corrected when the returns were under compilation. Passengers by the night train of the East Indian Railway, who passed the night in the train, were counted on the ferry-steamer and at Howrah.

26. The census of towns was ordinarily effected by the municipal authorities, and the manner of taking it was pretty much

Towns and Municipalities.

the same everywhere. The town was divided into wards for convenience of supervision, and the control was generally undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners or their friends. The houses in each ward were numbered and distributed into enumerators' blocks, special enumerators being entertained if the ordinary municipal agency was insufficient. In most towns the census was completed in a single night. In the North-Western Provinces it is said that it is in the towns that the greatest difficulties are met with in taking a census; but in Bengal the towns are found to be much more manageable than the rural districts.

27. I now pass on to detail the measures actually adopted in taking the census in the interior, and to describe the agency employed in different parts of the country; and in doing so, I shall deal with each province and division, and (where necessary) with each district, separately, the same order of arrangement of districts and divisions being maintained throughout the report.

* BENGAL.

28. *Burdwan division.*—In some respects the Burdwan division presented peculiar difficulties in the way of taking the census.

Mode operated in the Burdwan division.

In two out of the five districts which it comprises, the original survey was found to be erroneous and has been condemned, and the resurvey is not yet completed. In another district the thannah boundaries have not yet been laid down, and the criminal and fiscal jurisdictions are still in places in great confusion. A further obstacle appeared in the terrible epidemic fever which devastated the Burdwan and part of the Hooghly districts last year, and threatened at one time seriously to jeopardize the completion of the undertaking. The exertions of the local officers, however, succeeded in overcoming these difficulties,

and the results, it is believed, are not unworthy to be compared with those of other divisions where the same drawbacks did not exist. The operations were everywhere supervised by the district police. The village lists were first compared with the survey registers, where available, and corrected as far as possible by local inquiry. In Midnapore, which is one of the districts of which the survey has been condemned, the lists of villages had to be prepared by the police, and for the purpose of testing them and supplying omissions, an experimental census of the district was taken during the months of May and June 1871. In Hooghly the demarcation operations of the resurvey had just been completed, and the Magistrate endeavoured to base the

In Hooghly.

census on some rough maps which were furnished him by the Superintendent of Survey. "These maps," writes the Magistrate, "showed the *hulkas* or circuits on which the Inspector-General was anxious that the census should be based, but they did not show the name of each hamlet and village comprised in a circuit, and it was the latter which was found in the police lists. The two therefore did not correspond." Mr. Pellew employed two Deputy Collectors for some time in assigning each hamlet and village to its proper *hulka*, but the work proceeded so slowly that he was obliged to give it up and fall back on lists of villages prepared by the police on information afforded by the village watchmen. As the plan of operations in the Hooghly district was to some extent peculiar, I proceed to describe it in Mr. Pellew's own words:—

"Feeling the impossibility of relying implicitly on these lists as the basis of the census, I made the following arrangements for testing them. A special head-constable was despatched to each thannah with the thannah list in his hand. He was to go to each village, apply to the man or men named as competent for enumerators, test their capacity, and report if they were incompetent, naming really competent men. He was further to explain to them the nature of their duty, and cause them to take a rough census at their leisure as practice for the census afterwards to be taken. As soon as the first list came in from the sub-inspectors, a very intelligent man was sent out on this work. The thannah sub-inspector was ordered to watch him. He was warned that he would be watched. A warning notice was posted up in each village of the thannah, telling the people who he was, how he might be known by his purwannah with the Magistrate's seal, what he had to do, &c., and bidding all people, whilst assisting him in his legitimate business, at once send notice to the thannah, if either a suspected impostor came to the village, or if the head-constable misbehaved. The man was given travelling allowance and money to buy paper, and was sent at the beginning of August. Until this man had been absent in the mofussil for some weeks without any complaint of any kind being preferred against him, I refrained from sending any more. The ease with which extortion might be practised made caution necessary. Moreover, the difficulty which had been felt by an intelligent English-speaking zemindar living only five miles from the Sudder Station in deciding whether some people who came round demanding a levy of tolls were authorized by Government to do so or not, still further impressed on me the necessity for caution, notwithstanding time was slipping by. It was not therefore till September that any more men were sent out. Eventually eleven men were employed. These men had to work in the rains and all through the unhealthy season. Their work was most laborious, wading in the mud from village to village under the heat of the sun or in the drenching rain. One of them died after completing his work, and five others have been invalided.

"The importance of testing the lists was shown at a very early date, as the head-constable, on returning from his first visit to thannah Bansberiya, reported that in many villages the persons given in the thannah list as competent enumerators were unable to read or write. The *chokidars*, when questioned, merely stated that the educated people had threatened to beat them if they put down their names, so they had been obliged to write down the names of people whom they were not afraid of."

Agency employed in enumeration.

29. The total number of enumerators employed in this division was as follows :—

Burdwan	...	...	...	...	8,616
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	4,160
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	7,738
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	14,555
Hooghly with Howrah...	...	...	...	...	5,220

These figures of course—and I may once for all state that my remarks generally on the census operations as opposed to the results—refer to the districts as they stood at the time the census was taken. The sub-division of Jehanabad was still attached to the Hooghly district, and the thannahs of Nulhatty and Rampore Hât had not been transferred from Beerbhoom to Moorshedabad.

30. In Burdwan the enumerators “were generally the heads of the villages, called *munduls*. In other cases the zemindars’ gomashas were employed. The respectable men other than the *munduls* who were employed, were those who with the *munduls* constitute what the Magistrate calls the village punchayets, but there are not in reality any permanent punchayets, although from time to time punchayets are held for certain village purposes, and only certain persons are deemed worthy to be on such punchayets. There are no putwaris in the district; the zemindars’ agents or gomashas are the *de facto* putwaris.” Among the enumerators were 266 schoolmasters and 126 servants of municipalities. Less than fifty of the enumerators appear to have been remunerated for their work.

31. In Bancoorah “the village punchayets, *munduls* (if able to read and write), and landholders or their gomashas, voluntarily came forward and co-operated in the taking of the census. The *chokidars* and *ghatwals* were also able to assist the police sub-inspectors in preparing the lists of villages, and they aided the enumerators in the preparation of the house registers. There was, however, no thoroughly systematic appointment of duties among the various village authorities. A staff of temporary paid *mohurirs* was appointed and placed at the disposal of the sub-inspectors in charge of thannahs to enable them to exercise their supervision with greater efficiency.”

32. In Beerbhoom the agency employed was that of respectable inhabitants of each village, who were assisted by the *chokidars*. “The zemindars of the district were asked to give their assistance, and they placed the gomashas of their villages at the disposal of the Magistrate for the purpose. In many instances the gomashas performed the duty of enumerators, especially where the residents were illiterate. In Sonthal villages the agency of the village officers (*manjhis*) was made use of.”

33. In Midnapore the agency consisted of headmen of villages, locally called *mookheas*. The zemindars or their agents were required to assist the enumerators in preparing their house registers, which were attested by them in every case. In the wilder tracts of the district much of the work had to be done by the police themselves, the people being wholly illiterate.

34. In Hooghly, although, as stated above, some few of the persons nominated had to be rejected, still the selection of the enumerators may be said to have rested with the village *chokidars*. These men also accompanied the enumerators in their rounds, and from their intimate knowledge of the village concerns were of the greatest use in securing accuracy. Mr. Pellow further writes on this subject as follows :—

“Amongst the names of those who assisted are several *munduls*, a *fonjdar*, and some *buxars*, all of them remnants of the old village and rural police organisation. This organisation has, however, become so impaired in this district from neglect, that no definite use could be made of the services of such men. Here they happened to be intelligent or influential, they were naturally

applied to for assistance, but in very few villages are munduls of influence and intelligence to be found. In most villages there are no such people, and in many villages in which munduls are forthcoming, the title has degenerated into little more than a surname. It is my experience that only in Pergunnah Bhursut, near the Damoodur, are there to be found munduls having any authority, and in those villages their authority is ill-defined, and often clashes with that of the phareedar.

"As regards zemindars and their agents and servants, the gomashtas and naibs, many of these have rendered valuable service as enumerators, and by giving assistance in other ways. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the following classes have given assistance, and that they are placed in order according to the importance of the services rendered by each :—

1. Respectable persons of independent means.
2. Educated unemployed young men.
3. Talookdars.
4. Gomashtas of zemindars.
5. Naibs and other zemindari servants."

35. In Howrah the enumerators were zemindars' gomashtas or respectable residents, as elsewhere. They were supervised by sub-inspectors and intelligent head constables of police where available, and elsewhere by a paid agency. In the municipality a paid staff of enumerators was employed, the gratuitous services of schoolmasters and others being made use of for the purpose of supervision.

36. *Presidency division.*—The three districts of the Presidency division have been fully surveyed, and lists of its survey mouzahs have been compiled and printed. At first sight therefore it appeared an easy matter to organize the census arrangements on the geographical basis of the survey. In practice, however, this was found to be impossible. The mouzah boundaries are not easily identified at the present day, and in a densely populated country like the metropolitan districts, villages and hamlets have often sprung up on the boundary line itself since the mouzah limits were defined. The survey basis was accordingly rejected, and in place of the mouzah the chokidar's beat was adopted as the geographical unit for census purposes. The chokidari registers were, however, carefully compared with the survey lists of villages, and, as Mr. Quinn of Jessore writes, "a considerable number of omissions thus discovered were supplied, the result being a very complete list of villages. A few that had been omitted were subsequently brought into account by the supervisors." As in the Burdwan division, it was determined to effect the enumeration as far as possible by unpaid agency, consisting of persons living in the place where they were required to take the census, and the entire supervision of the arrangements was entrusted to the police, working under the orders of the District Magistrate. *

37. Mr. C. C. Stevens thus writes of the operations in the Nuddea district :—"The first step in the proceedings was to examine and carefully to revise the lists of villages belonging to each thannah, for it was determined that these, and not the survey lists, should be made the basis of operations. The thannah lists were however carefully compared with the survey lists, and discrepancies were inquired into and accounted for, and endeavours were made to ascertain whether new villages had been formed since the preparation of either the thannah or the survey lists. This work was all done by the supervising officers in communication with the police officers in charge of stations.

"When correct lists were ready, enumerators were selected for each village. This was usually done in the first instance by the police, but the selections were tested and modified, if necessary.

"As the circumstances of different localities even in the same district differ widely, it would have been extremely unwise in me to lay down strict rules for the employment of agents. The general principle understood and adopted by all was that the census work was to be done by the people themselves as much as possible, and that the particular necessities of each case should be considered. I was moreover fortunate in having in each sub-division an officer possessing local experience. For these reasons, as well as to secure on the part of my subordinates an intelligent interest, which they would not have felt if they had been restricted to mere mechanical drudgery, I thought it best to give them considerable freedom of action in the selection of agents and in their supervision. This will account for the diversities which will no doubt hereafter strike you in the account of expenses incurred."

38. In the 24-Pergunnahs the census of the Suburbs of Calcutta and other municipalities was left to the municipal authorities under the supervision of sub-divisional officers. As regards the rest of the district, Mr. Graham kept the work in his own hands. "On the 10th November," he writes—"I caused all the inspectors and sub-inspectors of police stations to come into head-quarters, that I might explain to them the *modus operandi* of taking the census. I entrusted to them the task of appointing enumerators in each village, and made over to them the necessary number of letters of appointment. I also explained to them that each enumerator's block was to correspond, if possible, with a chokidar's beat, and that on an average, enumerators should not have more than 80 houses allotted to them, as that was the extreme number that could be enumerated accurately in one night. In jungly places, where there was fear of wild animals at night, I consented to the counting being done during the day of the 25th. I also gave further minute instructions, which need not be recapitulated here."

"Having allowed the police officers time to get back to their respective thannahs and commence the work, I proceeded myself into the interior and inquired into the manner in which they had carried out this duty. By an examination of the chokidari registers at the thannahs I could find the number of chokidars and the approximate number of houses in each chokidar's beat. I then ascertained how the enumerators had been distributed, and the blocks allotted to each. By examining the receipts given by them, I found out whether they could write legibly or not, and also something of their social status. In every case, except notably at the Canning police station, I found the police had worked intelligently and carefully. At Canning I put on considerable pressure and got things in order there in a week. In some cases it was necessary to ask the zemindars to assist the police in obtaining enumerators, and in no instance did a zemindar neglect to comply with my orders on the subject. The managers of the Port Canning Company gave great assistance in appointing enumerators for the abads under their control. I happened to be at the Tababariah thannah in the Baraset jurisdiction, when an enumerator, nominated by a neighbouring zemindar, presented himself for appointment. I observed the sub-inspector at once put him through an examination in reading, in which he failed, and he was sent back to the zemindar with a request that he would find a more qualified person."

39. The census of Calcutta was taken by the Justices of the Peace for the town, but no report has been submitted regarding the manner in which it was done. It was originally proposed that the Suburbs should be censused by the same authorities, but the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs preferred to take the census within their own jurisdiction, and the suggestion was therefore thrown out. The Suburbs were divided into 21 supervisors' blocks and 492 enumerators' blocks, each block containing on an average 87 houses. The enumerators were for the most part specially entertained and paid for the duty.

40. The number of enumerators employed in the 24-Pergunnahs (exclusive of the Suburbs of Calcutta) was 4,732. From an analysis of the status of the various individuals employed, it would seem that 1,173 were 'ryots,' or, as the Magistrate explains the term, well-to-do agriculturists residing in the villages they enumerated; 587 were *gantidars*; 839 *munduls*; 317 *zemindars* and 49 *naibs*; 196 *mahajuns*; 94 teachers and 23 students; 920 writers; the remainder being priests, *mookhtars* or pleaders, doctors, contractors, or other respectable inhabitants of the places they were appointed to enumerate.

41. In Nuddea the number of persons employed in the enumeration was between five and six thousand. In the rural tracts they were usually "the chief persons of the village; sometimes the *gomashtas* were employed and sometimes the smaller *zemindars* were nominally appointed, though they really got the work done by their servants." The *chokidars* were used to a great extent in carrying the forms backwards and forwards between the enumerators and the supervisors, and also in distributing letters of appointment.

On this subject Mr. Stevens writes as follows:—"With the exception of the police and the *chokidars*, who were certainly most useful, we had no organization ready to our hands such as the *putwaris* in Behar are. Each village had to be separately arranged for. It is of special importance to notice this, for otherwise the impression might be formed that statistics of other kinds can be collected just as the census returns have been. This is not the case in my opinion. In collecting figures for the census we had to aid us the very strong support of numerous educated persons who took an interest in the matter, and who felt considerable personal curiosity with regard to the result. In the matter of the collection of agricultural statistics we should not have this help. On the contrary, the expectation of tares, which was very prevalent during the census, would be much intensified. Few or none would feel any desire to furnish correct returns, and the great majority, looking upon the business as a mere preliminary to an income-tax or property-tax, would either give in no returns or would supply false ones.

"I am anxious to have it clearly understood that the census was taken in this district not by means which will be available always, but by a special effort, and that this effort occupied an amount of time and attention, both on my part and on the part of the sub-divisional magistrates and police, which could not be afforded for any less important purpose."

Mr. Oldham, who was in charge of the operations in the sudder sub-division, says:—

"Nearly all the police officers had made the mistake of securing as enumerators the respectable cultivators and shop-keepers only—very frequently men who could do little more than sign their names, to the exclusion of the *zemindars*, their servants, and such *Brahmans* and *Kayasths* and *Munshis* as might be residents of the various villages. This was due to their interpretation of the instructions, and if suffered to pass uncorrected, would probably have had a bad effect, as some of the higher class of people who had been excluded, and to whom I spoke on the subject, either affected to know nothing about it or showed resentment at the appointment letters (conceived as the latter were in such polite terms) having been bestowed on mere cultivators, while they themselves had been passed over. Many of the letters were re-directed, and it was explained to the *zemindars* that their supervision was required over the work which was to be done by persons of lower station. All of those with whom I had interviews promised their assistance, and the result shows that almost all of them have kept their word.

"The police had not been sufficiently liberal with the appointment forms. On my explaining that a simultaneous census was wanted, I found that in those villages in which more than one enumerator had been appointed, it was thought that the enumerators must all take the census together, each one counting every man in the village. I explained and suggested a division of labour, and had

letters of appointment distributed so as to secure at least one enumerator to almost every quarter or 'para' of the village. Owing, however, to the plan adopted, in every village the enumerators probably acted in concert, except in a few very large villages.

"It was found that in a much larger number of villages than was anticipated, there was no one who could read and write. There is an average to each thannah of 25 such villages—Hanskhally containing the largest number in proportion to the size of its jurisdiction. It was arranged that the gomashtras should take the census in such villages. But as the census was to be simultaneous, and the gomashtras were in every case non-residents, a special mohurir was deputed to each thannah (except the Sudder Station) expressly to supervise the census in such villages. Lists of them had previously been made out for delivery to these special mohurirs."

Mr. Cotton, who was in charge of the Chooadanga sub-division, reports:—

"Two enumerators were usually appointed to every chokidar's mahalla, and to every separate village when two little villages fell within one mahalla. These enumerators were instructed to take, and did take, the census in company with three or four respectable residents of the mahalla and the chokidar, whose signatures have been obtained in almost every case, in token that the census had been taken both accurately and without oppression. In larger villages the two principal inhabitants were appointed supervisors. Wherever possible, enumerators were appointed to their own villages; where this was impossible, as in the rare case where no one could read or write, they were taken from the nearest villages. No police agency was employed. The services of the local zamindari servants were largely made use of, and with much success."

42. Mr. Monro writes of Jessore:—

"The method followed was to select some of the influential men of the villages as enumerators. Such men were selected by the sub-divisional officer either from his own knowledge, or on the recommendation of the police. These men were then instructed by paid supervisors, who travelled about and whose special duty it was to see that the enumerators understood their duties. The enumerators' blocks were apportioned in some instances in consultation with the people themselves, and in others were laid down by the enumerators under the instructions of the supervisors. The chokidars were employed in distributing forms and books, and made themselves generally useful.

"I cannot say that any indigenous institutions, except chokidars, have so survived in this district that the Collector of the time was able to make use of them. Village punchayets do not exist, or exist so rarely that practically they may be said to be non-existent in the district; putwaris similarly are not to be found, and the munduls do not exist as holders of an hereditary office, as I believe is the case in other parts of Bengal. The mundul of a Jessore village is simply the man who for the time being has the most power in it.

"The landholders, as a rule, gave no assistance whatever. In Bagirhat use was made of the tahsildars of villages, and some of the gomashtras of landholders were employed as enumerators, but the zamindars on the whole seemed anxious to keep out of the way and to have as little to do with census operations as possible.

"The only remnant of the old village system in this district is the chokidar, and he is generally an ill-paid and ignorant loafer. If we wish to revive the old system, I would certainly begin by improving the condition of the chokidars, which is a disgrace to our administration."

The number of enumerators employed in Jessore was 5,482.

43. *Rajshahy division.*—In the Rajshahy division the arrangements for the census were elaborated with very great care. Mr. Melony, who was Commissioner at the time, gave the subject much anxious thought, and it is to the personal interest that he took in the matter that the ultimate success of the

operations is to be attributed. In December 1870 he called together his district officers, and in consultation with them devised a plan of operations which approached very nearly to that originally approved by Government. Lists of the survey mouzahs in each thannah were drawn up and forwarded to the police, who were required to identify each mouzah with some village in the chokidari register. Where this could not be done, a local inquiry was held. The number of hamlets, where the village consisted of more than one group of houses, was stated, as well as the number of houses contained in each. At the same time the police were instructed to report the name of the gomashtha and some other respectable resident of each village, who could read and write. This information was tested in a few villages by Government servants whose duty took them into the interior, or by the special Deputy Collector to whom the supervision of the preliminary work was entrusted. The village headmen or gomashtas were then furnished with sunnuds of appointment as enumerators, and they were called on to furnish lists of householders in their respective villages. A special supervisor with a staff of paid subordinates was located at each thannah, whose duty it was to issue the forms with the householders' houses filled in, to instruct the unpaid enumerators how to fill in the rest of the columns, and, finally, to collect the returns. In case the return for any village was not forthcoming, one of the paid subordinates was sent out to collect the required information.

44. These successive steps in the proceedings are well described in the following report from Mr. Wavell, the Magistrate of Moorshedabad :—

“ The preliminary operations were as follows. A register showing the villages in the district was prepared in the office in the form prescribed by the Inspector-General of Registration. This register was compiled from the survey registers and the maps in the office, which were some on the inch-to-a-mile scale, some four-inches-to-the-mile. An extract showing the villages in each thannah was then forwarded to the Sub-Inspector for inquiry as to its correctness, and any omissions or errors that the local knowledge of the Sub-Inspectors, or the local inquiries held by them enabled them to make, were adopted. The lists thus gradually became strictly accurate, and it is believed that not a village in the whole district has escaped enumeration.

“ Having thus obtained an accurate account of all the inhabited land in the district, the next step was to appoint enumerators. Lists of the principal residents of each village were obtained through the police. In the sudder sub-division Baboo Bankim Chundra Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, by whom a considerable amount of work in connection with the census was performed, personally ascertained, in some cases by visits to the interior, that the names given in the police lists were those of real headmen. This officer also and I myself took advantage of our visits to the interior to explain to the people and to the enumerators the nature and object of the census that was to be taken, and often succeeded in removing erroneous and mischievous notions that prevailed. Purwannahs of appointment were issued to the enumerators, whose names were thus obtained. To carry on the preliminary operations and to ensure greater accuracy, special supervisors were appointed to each thannah. These men went from village to village, conferring with the enumerators, testing their competency, instructing them in their duties, dividing villages into blocks, and providing for every place a suitable and competent staff of enumerators.

“ While the enumerators were thus being carefully selected and trained to their work, returns were called for and obtained from them, showing the number of houses in each block, and the numbers thus obtained served to check and verify the numbers furnished by the police. Thus was obtained, *first*, a correct list of villages; and, *secondly*, a correct list of all houses in them.

“ The agency employed in the census consisted chiefly of the headmen of the village and zemindars' gomashtas, most of whom have cheerfully and zealously done the work, and have done it without remuneration. In a few

cases where the villages in which the census was to be taken did not furnish a single resident able to read and write, paid enumerators had to be sent from elsewhere. The total number of paid enumerators employed in the whole district, except in municipalities, was 60. There are no indigenous institutions in the district which could have been used for the purpose of actually taking the census, although, of course, the chokidars were made use of by the police for the purpose of preparing the lists of the various villages, and subsequently by the supervisors and enumerators to assist in pointing out houses, &c. The causes of the success which has in my opinion attended this first essay at taking a census, appear to me to be the following :—

“ 1st.—The readiness generally evinced by the people to co-operate and assist. So far as the enumerators employed were the headmen of their respective villages, they may, perhaps, be considered as an indigenous institution, but in many cases the headmen of villages cannot read or write. The gomashtras and other zemindari agents of all classes also afforded a great deal of assistance.

“ 2nd.—The efficient aid given by the police. The work was difficult and new, and was, as a rule, well done.

“ 3rd.—The appointment of numerous well-paid supervisors of intelligence, who were first trained to the work which they had to perform, and then sent throughout the tracts of country the supervision of which had been made over to them, to mix with the people and explain as much as possible what was wanted.”

45. At Dinagepore the officers in charge of thannahs were furnished with tracings from the inch-to-the-mile map, each village being distinguished by its survey number, and corresponding catalogues of the villages being prepared for each thannah.

“ About a year before,” writes Mr. Westmacott, Joint-Magistrate, “ the chokidari registers had been thoroughly revised and the population roughly counted without any anticipation of a census. Now the police at each thannah were furnished with the catalogue of villages agreeing with the map and with the traced map, and told to rewrite their chokidari registers according to them, reporting where they could not find the villages or where they had villages not shown in the new catalogues. This may seem a very simple matter, but in practice we found it very difficult. For instance, I found at Putneetolla police station that there were six villages named Chuk Gobind. The clerks who had traced the maps had made several blunders which could easily be corrected by the map, but neither the darogah of Putneetolla nor any other darogah in the district had any idea how to use a map for the purpose. Moreover, the real names differed frequently from those given in the map. How the officers who made the survey and maps settled the boundaries, I know not; but although, as far as regards Purneah and Rungpore and most of our thannahs, as among themselves, I found the boundaries correct, yet when we came to the borders of Maldah and Bograh, which originally formed part of this district, and also the borders of Rajshahye, the number of villages we had to take over or to make over was found to be very great. In the case of Putneetolla, an originally large thannah, the number of villages taken over from Bograh has been so great that it will be necessary to divide the thannah in two. A long time was taken up in the necessary correspondence with other districts, and it is possible that blunders may still remain to be discovered hereafter. We took the map supplied to us as our standard, and altered all our boundaries to agree with it.

“ When the chokidari registers were ready, we found that it was a universal rule that the chokidar had only to do with one zemindar, and that the putwari, who collected the rent for the zemindar, had always under him the beat of one or more chokidars entire. This simplified matters greatly. There is not a single household in the district which is not included in a chokidar's beat, or which is not included in the rent-roll of a putwari. We communicated, therefore, with the putwaris through the chokidars, so as to

give no one more trouble than we could help, warning the zemindars courteously that their servants must assist Government in taking the census."

Mr. E. E. Lewis, the Magistrate, remarks:—"The entire work has been performed by indigenous agency, and performed creditably and without any difficulty. I was on tour while the census was being taken, and everywhere found the putwaris hard at work in the most natural manner. The putwaris in this district are nearly all munduls or heads of villages, and possessed therefore of the requisite local knowledge; their co-operation was heartily given, and made the taking of the census a comparatively easy matter."

46. In Maldah the method followed was much the same as elsewhere, and in this district also the aid of the zemindars was enlisted in the work of testing the village registers and in the selection of enumerators. The persons employed were generally the munduls and gomashtras of the village. Where none of the residents could read or write, an educated man from an adjoining village was appointed. The total number of enumerators employed in the work was 2,067.

47. In the district of Rajshahye 921 chokidari unions have been formed under Act VI of 1870 of the Bengal Legislative Council. The registers of these unions furnished valuable materials for checking the lists of villages as finally corrected and returned by the police, and the punchayets were available for and afforded willing assistance in the work of enumeration, no less than 2,877 members of such punchayets lending their services for the occasion. Besides these, there were 3,014 other enumerators employed in the district, inclusive of 121 who were paid.

48. In Rungpore a somewhat different plan was adopted in the preparation of the village registers. Mr. Millett writes:—

"The plan pursued by the Assistant Magistrate, to whom the work of preparing the lists of survey mouzahs or hulkas in each thannah was made over, was as follows. A tracing of each thannah (according to the revised boundaries) was made on the one-inch-to-the-mile map, and over each mouzah or hulka its serial number in the main registers was written in red ink. If, as was often the case, the name of the mouzah was not mentioned on the one-mile-to-the-inch map, reference was made to the four-inches-to-the-mile congregated village sheets, and the mouzah being discovered, its number was written as near as possible over the spot where the name of the mouzah ought to have been. This process was a tedious one, but it was the only way in which an accurate list of the survey mouzahs or hulkas in each thannah could be prepared.

"After the numbers of the mouzahs had been marked on the tracing cloth, it was perceived that in many thannahs there were different mouzahs bearing the same number in red ink, being situated in different main circuits. It was therefore necessary to have a serial number of the villages of each thannah. This serial number was written in *black* ink and in the Bengali character, under the survey number of the mouzah to which it referred, and this number was adopted in the preparation of the English and Bengali registers. The serial number of the villages was arranged with reference to their contiguity, so that an officer commencing at No. 1 in the register could go straight through all the villages in the thannah in order, without having to retrace his steps from one end of the thannah to another.

"The chief supervisor was a paid officer, because there were no other officers of Government available for the duty. The supervisors were all paid officers because the time allowed for preparation was so short. No police officers fit for such posts were available, as the services of the police officers in charge of stations had already been made use of and they could not again be spared. Munungoes there are none, while the clerks and employes under the Court of Wards had duties to perform which could not be set aside, for it required the whole time of a supervisor to supervise the work.

"The enumerators were chosen mostly from the putwaris, who exist nearly all over the district. In the few places where they were not available, the services of the zemindari mohurirs who had supplanted them were made use of. The munduls or heads of villages, tehsildars, and mookhtars, were also employed, but only one constable who was able to read and write. The chokidars were made very useful in assisting the enumerators in their work. In the town schoolmasters were employed as enumerators, but not many in the mofussil. The indigenous agency therefore for carrying on work of this kind may generally be counted up in the word 'putwari.'

"Purwannahs were issued to about 500 zemindars to assist the supervisors and enumerators, and, if the supervisors are to be believed, much help was given, the greatest assistance being rendered by the agents of Maharance Shorno Mayi. The zemindars' servants who gave assistance were ordinarily the local agents and servants of the zemindars, or men drawing a salary perhaps of from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 a month. In fact I believe that all classes who could in any way assist have been employed in some degree or other, which has of course lessened the expense to Government."

49. The Collector of Bograh, Mr. Bignold, is entitled to credit for the care with which he prepared the census maps and village registers of his district. To avoid omission or double entries, he with his own hand numbered each survey plot on the map in a consecutive series. Lists of the plots were then drawn up in the manner indicated in the original instructions, and Mr. Bignold reports that he himself compared most of these lists with the maps. "The marking of the serial numbers on the maps," he writes, "not only ensured the correctness of the lists, but afterwards served as a most valuable guide in ascertaining the locality of obscure villages and of plots of land on which were no villages, and which were thus often not entered in the lists kept at police stations." The lists were then sent to the police stations, and the villages carefully identified, all differences of name or spelling being entered in red ink.

Mr. Bignold also experienced the difficulty referred to in the Dinagopore report in regard to villages situated near the district boundary. "As the officers of the surrounding districts as well as myself were working on the basis of the survey maps, no questions as to the theoretical boundaries arose; but practically it was found that a very considerable number of villages had hitherto been treated as within the jurisdiction of police stations other than those within which according to the map they should be included, and similarly that some villages near the boundary had been treated as belonging to districts other than those to which the map assigned them. With the Commissioner's sanction, such villages were transferred to the authorities, police or magisterial, within whose jurisdiction the map placed them, and these transfers have since been confirmed by Government. Thus an incidental advantage arising from the census has been the supply of complete maps and the rectification of boundaries in accordance with those maps. Further, the census registers now serve as complete chokidari lists for police purposes."

Mr. Bignold had the assistance of a special paid staff, consisting of a chief supervisor, ten supervisors, and 114 so-called enumerators, who were selected by a sort of competitive examination, many persons offering their services who could neither read nor write. Only 43 of these paid enumerators, however, were actually employed in enumeration, the rest being engaged "in writing up the census books under the eye of the supervisor, from the house lists furnished by the unpaid enumerators, and in the subsequent collection of returns." The unpaid enumerators numbered 7,469, and were almost exclusively village munduls or headmen. There are no putwaris or kanungoes in the district, and the chokidars are uniformly unlettered. The munduls, on the other hand, were fairly fitted for the duty required of them as well by their education as by their local knowledge, while their influence among their fellow-villagers made it exceedingly desirable to secure their co-operation.

"The interest that the munduls took in their work was much greater than could have been expected; so much so that in many cases, on detecting an error in the returns they had rendered, they trudged into the thannah to correct it. The selected munduls also valued the dignity conferred on them. Where one mundul was selected to enumerate a survey hulka containing two small hamlets, the mundul of the second hamlet wanted to know why he had been ignored. They also prized the sunnud as a memorial, and in the few thannahs where one sunnud was made to serve for several enumerators, they very generally complained of not having a sunnud each to keep as a *daleel*. As they receive no remuneration, I think their self-respect should be consulted in a future census."

50. The plan of operations in Pubna was precisely the same as that followed elsewhere in the division. The survey lists of villages "were first corrected by the police; they were again tested by means of schoolmasters, zemindars' servants, pound-keepers and others, and finally by the supervisors." Mr. W. V. G. Tayler anticipated considerable difficulty in regard to the unpaid agency to be employed, but here as elsewhere, a sufficient number of persons was found willing to undertake the task and performed it with remarkable accuracy, punctuality, and patience. The following remarks upon the nature of the indigenous agency available for the purpose are of sufficient interest to be given at length:—

"The actual enumeration was done by the unpaid agents, and a great majority of them were village headmen or munduls, or bhuayas and pramaniks, by which name they are known in this district. Gomashtas or naibs or other rent-collectors on the part of the zemindars, and (in villages where there were schools) schoolmasters and pundits were also employed as enumerators. In some instances persons other than munduls, and holding no office or position in the village, were selected for this work, merely because the munduls were too old, illiterate, or absent. The approximate number of these indigenous and unpaid agents was 5,508.

"Nothing is known of the origin of the institution of these headmen, but there is not the least doubt that it existed from time immemorial. It has been reported that about two or three generations ago these men were very influential and respectable,—holding in fact the position of patriarchs of the community to which they belonged; village disputes, whether affecting the community generally or private individuals only, were referred to them, and they even exercised judicial authority and punished persons convicted of crime. It is reported, and it is a perfect fact, that since the decennial settlement and the 'increasing and the more centralized power of the zemindars,' and owing also to the progress of education and civilization in this country, their position and powers have considerably decreased, and the existing village headmen now exercise their influence only over the ignorant and illiterate class.

"Most of the existing village munduls or bhuayas and pramaniks are reported to be sons of headmen, and several claim that their family have held the office for three or more generations. It is presumed therefore that they are the remnants of an ancient institution. Their title is generally considered hereditary, and in the event of a headman dying without issue, or being incapacitated by old age and infirmity, his place is filled up by one of the villagers elected by the village community. Any person of age who rents a large quantity of land and possesses sufficient common sense and local knowledge of the district, is considered eligible for the post, though in a Muhammadan village it is also requisite that the nominee should be able to read the *Koran*. The position of the headmen is practically permanent, and nothing but misconduct on their part of a kind which displeases the villagers can deprive them of their posts. The zemindar has no hand either in the appointment or dismissal of the headmen.

"The present primary duties of these headmen are to settle disputes and to act as the representatives of the villagers in all dealings with the zemindars or other outsiders. In case of any scandal, or any question as to whether a fault has been committed deserving of punishment, they settle the matter

amicably out of court. When the zemindar tries cases, the headmen generally accompany the parties to his cutcherry and have a voice in the matter. They assist the tehsildar in realizing rents and in raising any cess or subscription from the villagers on the requisition of the zemindars, and are also employed to secure the attendance of any ryot wanted either at the zemindar's cutcherry or before the police.

"Wherever in a disagreement between the zemindar and ryots, as in certain places of Serajgunge, the latter have managed, either by recourse to law or other means, to get the upper hand, village headmen are in a better position, and exercise greater influence, than the munduls of other places, for it is through the advice and instrumentality of the headmen that the ryots have acquired this power, and the latter, sooner than lose their assistance, allow them to do much as they wish. Mr. Nolan reports that in certain villages of his sub-division a ryot considers himself kidnapped if he is taken alone before the zemindar to answer any accusation, but he is generally willing to be tried in the presence of the headmen; that in cases of disputes as to rent-rate or as to illegal cesses, the headmen take the ryots' side and defend them against the zemindars, and if the dispute grows hot, the landlord's power in the village ceases and that of the headmen becomes supreme. They have then to raise a regular cess to pay the expenses of the disputes and litigation with the zemindar, and often to organize the villagers with a view to physical resistance to any hired clubmen he may send against any of their number.

"In consideration of their position these headmen often get their lands at a cheaper rate than their neighbours, and are also exempted from any illegal cess or abwab to which the villagers are ordinarily subjected. They also receive presents of fish and dainties on marriages and other festivals.

"The number of these village headmen varies according to the size of the village, and it is reported that they are seldom less than 3 or more than 12, and that 5 is the common number in each village. In Muhammadan villages they are Musalmans, and in villages where Muhammadans and Hindus are mixed, each race has its own headmen. The headmen in fact constitute an established village council, and they generally act in punchayet, not individually.

"Putwaris are not in existence in this district. The name, however, is applied to the tehsildar in small estates, but they cannot be regarded as village accountants. Their duty is to collect rent, and they generally act in concert with the village headmen. They are paid servants of the zemindar, and dismissible at his pleasure. There are no phareedars, foudjars or other remnants of the old police organization in this district."

51. In forwarding the district officers' reports, Mr. Robinson, the Commissioner, makes the following remarks:—

Commissioner's remarks. "With regard to the indigenous agency throughout the division, it consists of village chokidars and munduls, putwaris, halshanahs, and other local agents of zemindars through whom they collect their rents. The numbers of these men vary in different parts of the country, as do their designations. In some parts there is a putwari to every village, in others a putwari has a considerable number of villages under him; and there are munduls who are heads of villages, and again, where there are no putwaris or munduls, there is usually some one man who by virtue of his greater wealth or cleverness is looked up to by the villagers as head of the village, and is designated as pradhan or jeyth ryot. In fact, if it were possible to go back to the old days when district officers were not tied to a writing desk by endless calls for statements and nukshas, when legal technicalities were ignored and vakeels and lawyers at a discount, there would be no great difficulty in any part of Bengal in which I have served in resuscitating the village principle of self-government; only to do so you must upset the system that has been in vogue for the last 25 or 30 years, and let the hard iron rule of strict law which grinds every one down to the same miserable

level, be superseded by the personal rule of individual officers, the test of whose success would be a happy and contented population.

"With regard to the assistance given by landholders, their agents and servants, it has been very great, and I do not hesitate to say that without it the census could not have been taken at all. It has not cost the Government a pice, and in general it has been given without absolute compulsion. Some officers go so far as to say that it has been given willingly, but that I altogether deny. The zemindar may have given his orders willingly enough, but the gomashas, putwaris, and munduls, who had to act as supervisors and enumerators without pay, would all tell the same story in pretty much the same words—'And so we count because we must, and not because we would.'"

"I am asked particularly to explain the class and character of the zemindars' agents. It is somewhat difficult to do so, as they vary in different parts of the country and with the size of the estates; but taking an average, there would be at a zemindar's cutcherry the tehsildar or gomashita on something more than a nominal salary, with two or three mohurirs on Rs. 4 or 5 a month a-piece and pickings, and a few peons on Rs. 2 or 3 a month and as much more as they can get out of the ryots when they go to collect rent or bring them to pay. The putwari may get from Rs. 5 to 10 a month, and is entirely the creature of the zemindar, and a mundul is merely an inferior putwari; while below the mundul comes the chokidar, who ought to have been kept strictly to what he was, viz. the village servant, but whom we have insisted on improving into a very bad form of policeman."

52. I have quoted largely from the reports of officers in this division, not only because they are perhaps fuller as a rule than those of other officers, but because they bring out the practical difficulties which had to be met and overcome. In considering the successful manner in which this has been done, however, it must not be overlooked that the Rajshahye authorities were allowed special establishments to an extent not sanctioned elsewhere. The census of this division has cost the Government more than that of any other; but it seems to have been well done, and the money expended has therefore not been thrown away. It must be recollected too that the sub-divisional system has been only partially carried out in Rajshahye, and that the ordinary administrative staff is thus weaker than elsewhere.

53. *Dacca division.*—The arrangements for the census of the Dacca division were modelled upon those which were laid down for the Rajshahye division, Mr. Molony's instructions being adopted in their entirety. It will suffice therefore to mention the agencies which were found available for the purpose, noting any local peculiarities which seem to be worthy of special remark.

54. The Collector of Dacca, Mr. D. R. Lyall, makes the following remarks regarding the selection and appointment of enumerators:—"As far as possible schoolmasters were employed, but as a rule the work was done by the zemindars' gomashas, and I have much pleasure in recording that in no single instance had I to put the law in force and compel the appointment of enumerators. No indigenous agency exists in any form in this district except in the villages to which the Chokidari Act has been extended, and that cannot be called an institution which has survived. With the exception of villages where schoolmasters were employed, I may state broadly that the work was done by the landholders, their agents or servants. Necessarily the agency differed. Where a village belonged to a single zemindar, his gomashita was as a rule the man employed; when the village was under several talookdars, one of them or his agent was employed. In some cases, again, the village matabar, or a son or hanger-on of his, did the work. In no case, to the best of my recollection, was a chokidar appointed, nor are the chokidars sufficiently educated for such a duty. The landholders' agents are, as a rule, men who have received a fair Bengali education, can read and write, keep Bengali accounts, and survey in the Bengali fashion. They are generally Kayasthas. They receive a small salary from their master and get

'*tahuri*' on rents collected." The total number of enumerators employed was 3,088, including 81 persons specially entertained and paid by municipalities.

55. In Furreedpore the Magistrate anticipated considerable difficulty in the selection of enumerators. In some parts of the district the people are altogether illiterate, and not a competent man was available for the work of enumeration. Elsewhere they required considerable coaxing to induce them to undertake the work, and in some places Mr. Wells actually found that the persons selected tried to absent themselves to avoid the task. The larger landed proprietors are non-resident, and the ordinary talookdars being but poor and generally no better educated than their ryots, the work required most careful supervision and control. This was effected by employing a large staff of Government ministerial officers as supervisors, each supervisor having also a salaried assistant and a constable attached to his circle. Mr. Wells himself visited every thannah and outpost—some more than once, and was ably seconded by his subordinates, to whom he made over portions of the work. The following is an extract from his report on the subject:—

"There are no village headmen in this district; munduls and village putwaris are unknown, and chokidars are almost invariably the most untrustworthy persons in the neighbourhood. Aware of the futility of relying upon the landlords or their agents unless brought under section 5 of the Census Act, I determined to choose two matabars (a title given to the richest and most respectable men in the village) best suited for enumerators; and where they could not read and write, either to supplement them by appointing the gomashita to act with them or to make him one of the two enumerators ordinarily appointed for each village. The names of the two matabars and the gomashita for each village were reported by the sub-inspectors and head constables of the several thannahs, and I allowed no one of lower rank in the police to meddle.

"I denuded my office of every hand I could spare, and sent out no less than 38 supervisors from the several offices, employing outsiders in their places where absolutely necessary. Sub-inspectors and sharp head constables were also employed on this duty, and during the two months their work as supervisors was going on, there was, I am happy to say, little or no crime.

"I required and obtained very little assistance from any landed proprietor beyond making his gomashita one of the two enumerators in any village where there was no matabar who could read and write. The supervisors were provided with a form of requisition for aid where the landlord's help was wanted, but these were seldom used."

56. The district of Backergunge is one of the largest in Bengal, and its physical conformation, and the numerous rivers by which it is intersected, render anything like a simultaneous counting of the people a most difficult undertaking. The arrangements were originally organized by Mr. Grimley, and were successfully carried into execution by the present Collector. Mr. Beveridge thus describes the various agencies he made use of, and some of the measures taken to overcome the peculiar difficulties in this district.

"The fullest possible advantage was taken of all available aids in effecting the census. The schoolmasters, the excise establishments and boats, the police patrol boats, and the police generally, the toll collectors, the pound-keepers, and the village chokidars, &c., were all pressed into the service. There are no Government putwaris in this district, and very few estates under khas management; but in the island of Dukhinshabazpore valuable aid was obtained from the tehsildar of Joynugger, which is the only considerable estate under direct Government management. The sub-divisional system has been carried out to some extent in this district, and great use was made of it in the work of the census. The four sub-divisional officers all did their best, and two of them, whose head-quarters are not centrally situated, were out in the interior of their sub-divisions on the night of the census. The Putuakhally sub-division, which is of very recent creation, was of material service in counting the

inhabitants of the south of the district, and the District Superintendent, Mr. Bamber, did good service in this quarter.

"In order to make the services of the village teachers fully available, the sanction of the inspector was obtained to the schools being closed for fifteen days, and with a similar object the Accountant-General's permission was obtained to the closing of the district and sub-divisional treasuries for three days, viz. from the 13th to the 16th. The public also were warned beforehand that it would be difficult to attend to their cases during the census work, and the mookhtars and others connected with our courts assisted us by keeping back complaints until the magistrate should have time to attend to them. So also the police were instructed not to send up cases during the census work, if the doing so could be avoided.

"I ought not to omit to mention two preliminary orders to the police which I believe were of some service. One was the excusing of village chokidars from attendance at the thannah during the month of January unless they had to report crime, and the other was an announcement to the public through the chokidars that they should cut the jungle near their houses and see that the bamboo bridges over the khâls or canals were in good order, so that the enumerators might go about easily. * * *

"So far I have spoken only of official assistance, and I have much pleasure in testifying that it was most willingly and efficiently rendered, and that I do not think that any official or quasi-official resource was overlooked or not used to the utmost. The weak point of the census was of course the counting of the floating population, but we did our best to overcome the defect. Here it was that our boat establishments, such as they were, proved serviceable, and by calling out the excise boats, the police patrol and station boats, and the toll collectors' and toll overseers' boats, and by allowing boat-hire to Government officials (as far as our funds would allow), we sought to make this part of our test as far as possible a success.

"As regards aids from the public, I have to say that the landholders and their agents co-operated most heartily with the officials, and that some of them put themselves to considerable expense and trouble thereby."

In another communication Mr. Beveridge writes as follows:—

"I had always been afraid of the census in Putuakhally not being properly carried out, both because the deputy was new to this district, and because of the difficult nature of the country. I was also much afraid that the census of the Mughs and wood-cutters would not be properly taken. However, by Mr. Bamber's undertaking the southern parts of the sub-division, all these fears were removed, and I believe that the census has been taken as accurately in Putuakhally as in any other part of the district."

After mentioning the names of certain zemindars and others who had assisted in the work, Mr. Beveridge proceeds:—

"Although the gentlemen whom I have above named were from their position enabled to give us much help, I need hardly say that the real stress of the work fell upon the village enumerators. These men put themselves to great personal inconvenience, and even occasional personal danger from snakes and tigers, in taking the census, and they also in many cases incurred expenses for boat-hire, which, I am sorry to say, could not always be reimbursed to them. Many of them I understand spent Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 and even more on boat-hire, and all they could get was Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 2-8, out of which they had also in some cases to supply themselves with lights and paper. They have, it is true, all received letters of thanks, but they deserved some substantial reward, and I regret that the small funds at my disposal did not allow of this being given." One of the enumerators gave vent to his feelings in Bengali verse, in which he somewhat graphically portrayed his sufferings on the night in question, expressing a hope that they would not be overlooked by a beneficent and grateful Government.

"As the enumerators were, so to speak, the backbone of the affair, so was the selection of enumerators the most important and difficult work of the

officials. It was a task which required great knowledge of the mofussil as well as patience and tact, and it could not be accomplished without a good deal of physical fatigue. I am glad to say that my subordinates all did well in this respect, and that the sub-divisional officers showed that they were intimately acquainted with their charges. In many cases, especially in the south of the district, it was impossible to get local enumerators who could read and write, but every effort was made, and I believe that the list of enumerators, when finally revised, was about as good as could be made."

57. In Mymensingh some resistance had been offered at the time of the experimental enumerations, and particular care was therefore required in organizing the arrangement for a general census of the district, and that intended to be taken simultaneously. Unfortunately there are no indigenous village institutions of any kind in the district. The Magistrate had therefore to work through the zemindars, and though they waived their prejudices and ultimately did what was required of them, still there was considerable delay in the submission of some of the returns. "The zemindars' servants," writes Mr. H. J. Reynolds, "who were the persons principally employed in the task of enumeration, are simply rent-collectors appointed by the zemindar, and liable to dismissal at his pleasure. They often bear the name '*mundul*,' but they have no such status as the *mundul* of a village community. A good deal of the delay which has occurred in completing the work has been caused by the fact that these *munduls* were not properly village headmen, but mere servants of the zemindar. In many cases the zemindar returned the books partially filled up, with an explanation that he had finished the enumeration in his share of the village, and that the remainder belonged to another proprietor. This was often done even when there was no specific division of lands; a zemindar who owned an undivided eight annas of the village thinking he had done enough when his people had counted half the inhabitants. This caused much trouble and inconvenience."

The total number of enumerators in this district (including 54 employed in municipal towns) was 9,375.

58. In commenting upon the experimental enumerations in Sylhet, the late Commissioner (Mr. F. B. Simson) remarked that "for Sylhet the *putwaris* are clearly the persons who should make the rough census." It turns out, however, that there are no *putwaris* in Sylhet, those employed in the tentative operations of 1869 having been four of the Collector's clerks, who (to use Mr. Peterson's words) "bear no more resemblance to village *putwaris* than chalk does to cheese." The agency employed therefore was for the most part that of the zemindars and mirasdars, who accepted the duties imposed upon them and did their work willingly and well. Mr. Peterson, the Joint-Magistrate, who had charge of the operations, reports as follows:—"In Jynteah the number of persons knowing how to write being very small, the census had to be taken almost entirely by paid agents. For the hilly parts of Latoo and Rajnugger also, chiefly inhabited by Munipuris, paid enumerators were necessary. In all other parts the zemindars themselves or through their agents performed the work of enumeration. Village *putwaris* do not exist in this district. In a few cases the village *mundul* was the enumerator. This was only when the landlord of the village lived too far off to have the direct management of the work. These village *munduls* are simply the servants of the mirasdars. There is no regular village punchayet in this district. In choosing enumerators I gave the preference invariably to the landlord, and in places where none resided, the agent or *mundul* was appointed, and failing them, the most respectable man of the village did the enumeration." The number of enumerators thus appointed was 3,165, of whom 55 were paid. The work was supervised by the inspectors and sub-inspectors of police.

59. In Cachar lists of villages were drawn up by the police, who were also required to report the names of all the persons in each village who could read and write. In one out of the four thannah circles into which the district is divided, not a single

person was found able to read or write. It therefore became necessary to use salaried agency, and seventeen paid enumerators were accordingly entertained. Elsewhere the enumerators were generally mirasdars or petty landholders. On tea plantations the census was taken by the planter's establishment. "The only indigenous institution of any kind," writes Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, the Deputy Commissioner, "is the existing force of chokidars, one of whom is appointed for every 64 houses. Great use was, however, made of the leading mirasdars, whose position may be considered a remnant of the old institution of of mooktears of khels."

60. *Chittagong division*.—In the Chittagong division it was up to a late hour believed that a census could only be effected by means of a salaried agency, and even as it is the expenditure in Noakhally has been very considerable. The *modus operandi* was much the same as elsewhere. The enumerators were generally the *matabars* or respectable residents in each village, and the Magistrate of Chittagong reports that although their services were rendered gratuitously, there was no difficulty in inducing them to act. In Noakhally, on the other hand, the census appears to have been carried out almost entirely by means of a paid agency, the staff consisting of 7 supervisors, 48 assistant supervisors, and 533 enumerators. Six school masters and one talookdar are said to have given their services gratuitously. In Tipperah a paid supervisor was appointed for each thannah, but the enumerators were not paid for their work. "It was found, however, that a large number of them were not sufficiently educated to be able to fill up the printed forms. They could write their own names, but very little else. The supervisors were therefore directed to appoint mohurirs to assist the uneducated enumerators in writing up the final returns. Had paid enumerators been appointed, those who were to receive no remuneration would either not have done their duty at all, or would have done it in a perfunctory manner. The supervisors were also allowed peons to carry about forms, to summon enumerators, and so on. The village chokidars were too busy with their own crops to be willing to render much assistance in this way, and in some instances individuals preferred to resign their appointments."

61. Mr. Hankey, the Commissioner, has written at some length on this subject, and his remarks are so exhaustive that it will suffice to quote them as they stand.

"In the district of Chittagong the zemindars as a rule gave no material assistance; indeed, they were not expected to do so, their position in this district being generally that of petty landholders with little or no local influence. In the Cox's Bazar sub-division, however, they were utilized to a certain extent, sending their servants with the enumerators to point out houses, &c. One zemindar, Baboo Surrut Chunder Roy, supplied two persons who acted as deputy supervisors in the island of Mascal; and Mr. Windram of Meelacherra (Ramoo tea estate) also furnished one such person. The village chokidars were employed as runners to carry diaries, reports, and other papers from the interior to the police stations, whence they were forwarded to headquarters by the regular dāk. The Magistrate of Chittagong further reports that the indigenous agency that was employed in taking the census was that of the village headmen, or *matabars* as they are called, from which class the enumerators were generally selected. As at present informed, the Magistrate has reason to believe that the work of enumeration was satisfactorily done by these men, and that they have been generally willing to act. These *matabars*, the Magistrate adds, are selected from among the most influential men in a village; they have the nomination of chokidars, and exercise some degree of authority over their fellow villagers. In all matters concerning the village, they are supposed to be the medium of communication with the Government officers. They form, in short, a kind of committee for the administration of local affairs. It does not appear that their office is strictly hereditary, though on the death of a *matabar* his son or brother would probably have the preference before other candidates, if considered competent by his fellow

villagers. The *matabar* system is said to be specially recognized by the Mughls in the south of the district, who go to them as referees in petty disputes, &c. 'The institution is,' the Magistrate remarks, 'certainly worth preserving, and may in time become valuable for purposes of local administration. It is of course not to be supposed that these *matabars* are always to be trusted, or that they always prefer public justice to the attainment of their private ends. Still as a body they are useful; the more so that their authority is derived from, and recognized by the people themselves. In the nomination of punchayets under the Chokidari Act, the *matabars*, where found qualified to act, have generally been selected for appointment.'

Tipperah. "The Magistrate of Tipperah reports that village communities, in the sense in which the words may be applied in other parts of India, do not now exist in Tipperah. The only

official persons through whom information could be obtained were the agents of the rent-receivers and the village chokidars. These last rendered assistance in pointing out houses which might have escaped notice, in conveying letters and instructions between the supervisors and the enumerators, and to and from the thannahs; but they did not all work or work cordially. The Magistrate thinks that if the Chokidari Act had been in force in the district of Tipperah, the chokidars and the punchayets would have been in themselves able to perform almost all the duties of the actual enumeration. In places where the zemindar's amlah or agents were found, they were employed in Tipperah either as enumerators or as supervisors of small tracts of country assigned to them. Paid enumerators were employed in Tipperah to take the census of persons employed or living in boats, as their duties required constant and protracted attention. There were thirty employed in the sub-division of Brahmanbariah, and twelve in the rest of the district.

Noakhally. "In the district of Noakhally there were 7 supervisors, 48 assistant supervisors, and 533 enumerators, employed. The supervisors were men of the amlah class, two Mahomedans

and five Hindus. Out of the 48 assistant supervisors, 24 were talookdars and 24 candidates appointed from the Magistrate's, Deputy Magistrate's, and zemindars' offices, where they had been engaged as apprentices. Of the 533 enumerators, one was a zemindar, 83 howladars, 114 talookdars, 75 howladars and talookdars, one chokidar, 94 putwaris, 10 tehsildars or zemindars' agents, 61 village headmen, 62 agriculturists, 22 village gurus (masters), one native kobiraj, five schoolmasters, and four office apprentices. The Magistrate reports that the most influential men, and those permanently acquainted with the inhabitants of the villages in the several pergunnahs, were selected to perform the duties of assistant supervisors and enumerators, and that the zemindars' agents were mostly respectable and educated men, to whom the object of the census was explained, and who in turn took every opportunity to circulate throughout their estates the reasons for which enumerators were to visit their villages, and the manner in which the enumeration was to be conducted. The Magistrate further adds that in pergunnahs where any reluctance or misconstruction was thought likely on the part of the villagers, the zemindars appointed the chief men of those villages to accompany the enumerators, and rendered every assistance in their power to facilitate the work and ensure its completion. In the pergunnah of Siddhi (of which Mr. Courjon is zemindar), Mr. Wood, the agent, rendered very useful assistance in appointing his own zemindari men to perform the work of enumerators; similar assistance was rendered by the local agents of the Bhullooa estates for completing the enumeration of Hattiah.

Hill Tracts. "In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong the hill chiefs took the census, each of his own clan or dependants. By far the greater number of hillmen owe allegiance to one or other of these men, and such a mode of taking the census would seem to them natural and easy. The chiefs have dewans or minor chiefs under them, and many kharbaris or agents, and through these men they have probably taken the census. The rest of the population, i.e., the dwellers in the khas mehal, &c., were enumerated by persons deputed by the Deputy Commissioner. Between

the people and the Deputy Commissioner there are three chiefs,—the Bohmong, the Mong Rajah, and the Kalindee Ranee, and under these are the dewans or sub-chiefs, and the roajahs or headmen of villages. The roajah acts as an arbitrator among the villagers, and is also frequently chosen with the consent of the disputants as an arbiter in cases in which some hill custom is the matter in issue and the question is not very important. The dewans and chiefs are employed in the same way in more important cases.

“On the whole,” continues Mr. Hankey, “though it is satisfactory to find that some sort of agency does exist in this division, I do not think that there is any reason to plume ourselves on either its extent or power. I have for years expressed my conviction that the administrative local agency available to the district officer in Bengal is nil. This fact is now fully recognised by the present Government, and several measures have been inaugurated to supply the deficiency. My opinions having been so fully endorsed by the Government, I need not reiterate them, and will only remark that the census proceedings leave my opinions unchanged. What we want to find is an administrative power and capacity of Government for getting at facts at a greater degree than are supposed to exist. As a test of the existence or extent of this power, I would deprecate too much reliance being placed on experiences derived from the census. What we require is a *general* power, and not merely facilities or an agency for finding out any special or particular facts. The census did little more than develop or acquaint us with the latter. Unfortunately we need one piece of knowledge, without which experiences as derived from the census, quoad the existence of local agency, are deprived of nearly all their value. Was the agency we found or created honest? or was it profitable to the agents? In two districts of this division the post of enumerator was much sought after. From Noakhally some appeals were presented against the orders of the officer in charge of the census operations in not appointing them enumerators. Either then these appellants were influenced by disinterested or by interested motives; if the latter, then their anxiety to serve the State or the existence of this particular agency has no value as a criterion or test.”

BEHAR.

62. *Patna division.*—We have seen that in Lower Bengal the office of

Putwaris in Behar.

putwari as a village official has almost, if not entirely, disappeared. The putwari, where he still exists, is a mere private servant of the zemindar. In Behar, however, the office has not so far fallen into decay. Neglect of late years had, it is true, placed difficulties in the way of their employment in the business of the census, but these difficulties were overcome, the result being the revivification of a valuable institution which may now be made available for other purposes.

63. The first duty clearly was the preparation or correction of the putwari

Modus operandi in Behar.

registers which had been allowed to fall into disuse, not having been written up since 1830. This necessarily was a tedious business, but hand in hand with it proceeded the compilation of corrected village lists,—the latter task being considerably facilitated by the thannah lists which were printed only a few years ago. Ultimately, to use the words of Mr. A. C. Mangles, the Collector was able to supply the sub-divisional officers not only with a list of all the villages in their sub-divisions, but also with the name of an experienced enumerator for each of these villages. These lists were then examined by sub-divisional officers, tested by local inquiry and corrected where found to be wrong. The putwaris were at the same time summoned to head-quarters, and having had their duties explained to them, were furnished with forms, which they were instructed to fill in on their return to their respective villages. At this juncture the project of a general census was postponed by the Government of India; but, seeing that matters had gone so far, Mr. R. P. Jenkins, the Commissioner of the Patna division, directed that the proceedings should not be interrupted, the only change in the plan being the substitution in place of the enumerator's return

prescribed by the Government of India of a much simpler form, very similar to that which was ultimately adopted for general use in Bengal. The enumeration was thus completed, and its correctness was in course of being tested, when fresh orders were received from the Government of India, directing that the census operations should be allowed to proceed.

"These orders," writes Mr. Mangles, "were received about the middle of June 1871, when all the putwaris had to be again called in and have the new forms explained and made over to them; but, having the machinery already in gear, very little difficulty was found in furnishing the required information, and, in a very short space of time. Each putwari had filed his register or registers, as the case might be, according to the number of villages he had under him, himself keeping a rough copy for his own use. The whole of these registers or nearly so were filed before the commencement of the cold weather, so that while on tour sub-divisional officers and others were able to test their correctness, and a very large proportion of the villages in the district were so tested. In the meantime the enumerators were instructed to go round week by week and make the necessary corrections in their registers as occasioned by either births or deaths, so that their work might be greatly lightened in the end." When the date was ultimately fixed, all that had to be done was to inform the enumerators and to instruct them to correct their registers up to that date. The registers were then fair copied, most of them being filed in the Collector's office before the end of February 1872.

64. Mr. A. V. Palmer, the Collector of Gya, also remarks upon the great advantage that accrued from the preliminary enumeration:—

"It enabled me to obtain a census return prepared with deliberation, which consequently became a useful check on the regular census, and it enabled the enumerators and the people to become familiar with the novelty and acquire a knowledge of what was required. The preliminary returns were scrutinized, and errors and omissions pointed out to the individual putwaris and then rectified by them. I am satisfied that had not this course been adopted, it would have been almost impossible to have taken an approximately correct census of the illiterate masses (of which the population of this district is chiefly composed) in one day. To the people themselves it was a great boon. It gave them time to make inquiries, ask questions, and such like, and thereby greatly facilitated the taking of the regular census."

65. The following remarks from Mr. Palmer's report are also worthy of consideration:—"In some cases," he writes, "where I found one individual filling the office of putwari in forty different villages scattered over different pergunnahs, it was necessary to afford them assistance. Where the putwaris had a sufficient number of naibs or assistants, these men were employed. Where this was not the case, the zemindar on my requisition provided assistance; but I caused it to be distinctly understood that these men were appointed not as separate enumerators, but simply as assistants to the recognized enumerator—the putwari; and that the work done by them would be strictly scrutinized by the putwari, and, if correct, would be signed by him in token of such scrutiny. I deemed this precaution advisable in consequence of the unsettled state of men's minds with regard to these operations, and by maintaining the putwari's responsibility for the whole, I had a better check against malpractices or over-zeal of men over whom I had practically no control."

66. The operations were carried out on the same uniform system throughout the division, and it would be only needless repetition to quote further from the district officers' reports.

67. *Bhaugulpore division.*—In the Bhaugulpore division the putwari system is also still in force, but probably not to the same extent as in Patna. Mr. Dalrymple's plan of operations differed, therefore, in some important particulars from that adopted in

the latter division. While the agency of the putwaris was utilized as far as it was available, they do not appear to have been treated with direct by Collectors as a semi-official agency. It does not seem that the putwari registers were written up to date, or that the putwaris themselves were ever called in to receive their instructions at head-quarters; on the contrary the supervision of the whole proceedings was entrusted to the police, and the names of the putwaris or other persons available to serve as enumerators were reported by them.

68. The operations commenced, as elsewhere, by the preparation of lists of villages based upon the survey records. These lists were prepared during 1870 and the early part of 1871, and on completion were very carefully tested by the police. I have already drawn attention to the fact that, notwith-

Detailed local inquiry carried out in Monghyr. standing the objections raised to the original instructions, the scheme therein laid down has been followed with but slight modification in most districts of Bengal. That it was not altogether so impracticable as has been supposed, will be seen from the following extract from the report of the Collector of Monghyr:—

“When these lists had been furnished to the police in August 1871, with a view of filling in columns 5 to 7 of the register (showing the number and distribution of villages and homesteads), every mouzah in the district had or was supposed to be visited in order to gain the requisite information. The periodical returns of census operations show that of a total number of mouzahs (excluding municipalities) amounting to 4,036, every one was visited by the police or their assistants; and that the inquiry made on the spot was not altogether a sham, I am satisfied to believe from the fact that in 568 instances mouzahs were changed in the list, having been either received or struck off by transfer or otherwise disposed of.”

In Purneah too, as will be mentioned further on, it seems to have been found quite possible to have most, if not all, the villages visited by the supervising staff.

69. It has been stated above that, wherever possible, putwaris were selected to perform the duties of the enumerators.

Agency in Monghyr.

Mr. Barlow reports:—“They did their work very fairly on the whole, and in many cases exceptionally well, and barring instances in which European planters have, without sufficient reason I think, grumbled at the putwaris being taken away from their regular work, I have heard no general complaint made on the score of their services having been utilized for the census.” The total number of enumerators employed was 4,389, exclusive of those employed under municipal authorities.

70. In Bhaugulpore the number of enumerators was 1,554, of whom 38 were specially entertained and paid for the work.

In Bhaugulpore.

Of the rest 1,448 were putwaris, the remainder being mostly proprietors or their servants.

71. The arrangements for the census of the Purneah district were elabor-

Mr. Worgan's proceedings in Purneah. ated by Mr. Worgan with very great care. The preparation of the registers of villages in each thannah was undertaken at the commencement of 1870, and the experience of the difficulties that were thus early brought to light was of the greatest importance in determining the orders that were subsequently issued for general guidance. It should be premised that all the materials the Collector originally had to work upon were the chokidars' registers of villages (which inquiry showed to be grossly inaccurate) and pergunnah maps. The first thing to be done was to trace the district and thannah boundaries upon these maps, and this work was performed by Mr. Worgan with his own hand and occupied him a whole month. He then, also with his own hand, compiled lists of all the survey hulkas (with their survey numbers) found to fall within the boundaries of each thannah, which lists were subsequently copied in alphabetical arrangement. This occupied several months more. The lists were then distributed to sub-divisional officers and others to be tested by comparison with the police

registers and local inquiry. It was then found how incongruous the two were, and how insuperable was the difficulty of reconciling them. On the 10th June 1870 Mr. Worgan submitted a full report on the whole subject, from which I may here quote the following extract:—

“The question of laying out and grouping the work is a matter on which everything will depend as regards the exhaustiveness and accuracy of operations and the feasibility of easy and useful supervision, and for which maps and lists to match the maps seem to me a *sine qua non*; but at the same time a question on which no orders of authority have been issued and about which I apprehend great variety of opinion and practice will be found to exist; and I regard the experience gained by what has been done as valuable and likely to facilitate future action in this matter; whilst the lists of hulkas themselves will, if my views meet with approval, be a great step made towards the work, and I thus do not consider my labour thrown away. A work of this kind cannot be done hurriedly, nor is the first attempt likely to be thoroughly successful, and I think that what is wanted now is that all the different collections of habitations under separate names which have been found and recorded by the different officers employed, should be referred to the survey hulka in which they are situated. The only way in which this can be satisfactorily done is by actually visiting every survey hulka shown in the topographical lists one after the other, and ascertaining and recording the name and size of the different hamlets therein.” And again, “Looking at the ephemeral nature of many of the small inhabited villages to be found in the mofussil, especially in a district like this, where a man can carry off the four walls and roof of his ‘tatti’ hut himself, and where consequently villages are subject to frequent removal of site, I think that an account must be taken of the land first, then of the hamlets, &c., on the land, and then of the contents in homesteads of the said clusters of habitations, be they petty hamlets, villages, or towns; and lastly, of the human contents of the said homesteads, *i.e.*, the census. I am thoroughly convinced that the survey is the only safe foundation of a census, as being the one thing that will enable us accurately to parcel out the field of work and obtain correctness of detail, without which there can be no correctness in the whole. A more perplexing position could not exist than that of an officer anxious to understand what was being done and having nothing better at his command than an erroneous string of names of villages of which he was entirely ignorant either as to position or size, or as to the way in which they had been grouped, and which might be complete or most miserably incomplete, but which he could not satisfy himself about by any credible and sound record; and this will be the position of any officer who attempts to guide operations conducted on lists compiled solely from thannah registers or from inquiries made in the mofussil without reference to survey maps or notified boundaries.”

71. I have considered it right to make the above extracts to show how largely

His experience utilized in framing the general instructions.

I was indebted to Mr. Worgan's experience in framing the original instructions which issued on this subject, and which, I still venture to think, contributed very materially to the ultimate success of the operations. Mr. Worgan found, however, that, owing to discrepancies between the names of mouzahs or village lands and of the bustees or hamlets thereon, his hulka lists were of very little use without thannah maps to correspond, and when visiting Purneah in May 1870, I suggested that he should arrange for the preparation of such maps. I also pointed out that the compilation of mouzah lists, which had occupied him so long, was at that very time, I believed, in progress in the Boundary Commissioner's office, though it is only fair to add that, as the latter lists have not yet been printed and distributed, they would not have been ready for the purposes of the census. There was some difficulty about the supply of maps, and a Special Deputy Collector was appointed for the purpose of preparing them at Purneah, but as it soon became clear that the work would not be finished in time, I brought the matter to the notice of Government. Sanction was then accorded to the preparation of the maps in the Boundary Commissioner's office, and copies were shortly afterwards furnished to the Collector. Mr. Worgan

had them translated into the vernacular for the use of the supervisors, and considers that they more than anything saved the census from being a failure.

72. The following arrangements were ultimately made by Mr. Worgan for effecting the census. The sub-inspectors in charge of thannahs were made supervisors under the control of sub-divisional officers. Every thannah was sub-divided into four circles, to each of which a naib or deputy supervisor was appointed, whose duty it was by personal local inquiry to ascertain the number of villages and homesteads in each mouzah and the most suitable persons to be appointed enumerators. Each naib was allowed four runners for the purpose of communicating freely with the supervisor, and the supervisor was required to report each day's proceedings to the sub-divisional officer, specifying at the same time what kind of form (*i.e.*, whether in Bengali or Hindi) was required for each enumerator. The best enumerators procurable were appointed; in most cases they were the village putwaris. Their total number was 2,201. Perwannahs were issued to all resident zemindars paying more than Rs. 50 revenue, requesting them to direct the attendance of their putwaris and other zemindari servants, when required, at the thannah. A paid enumerator was stationed at each of the 65 ghâts in the district to census the floating population. "The house census," writes Mr. Dey, who was in charge of the operations in the sudder sub-division, "commenced about the 6th December and almost every thannah reported it finished by the end of the month. In Amour, Bulrampore, and to a small extent in Kudba, however, it was not really complete until some portion of January had elapsed. Towards the end of December, I started on a tour in the most backward thannahs, and tested the census of a number of villages, large and small. I found it to be almost absolutely accurate. A few prosecutions in the earlier stages of the work and the mystery attaching to the whole affair in the villages, had strongly impressed the people with the importance of implicit compliance with orders, and in many thannahs enumerators came in from great distances after filling in their returns to say that a certain house or houses had been overlooked in their village. Early in January the naibs went on tour testing the house-census, and corrections were made here and there by them."

73. The wild and sparsely populated country which goes by the name of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is divided into four sub-districts, two of which again have each a sub-division attached. The sub-districts are Rajmehal (with the sub-division of Pakour), Godda, Nya Doomka, and Deoghur (with the sub-division of Jamtarra). The territory consists of—*first*, an inner tract of country, 1,366 square miles in extent, called the Damun-i-koh, which was marked off by a ring-fence in 1832, and has since been under the direct management of Government; and *secondly*, of a large tract, 4,122 square miles in area, surrounding the former, which is owned by zemindars and where there is a large proportion of the Bengali element among the population. Three out of the four sub-districts have a certain portion of both these tracts within their limits, and this circumstance prevented any uniform scheme of operations being laid down. The Sonthals and Paharias have recognized village institutions, each village being represented by a headman called a manjhi or sirdar. Over the Sonthal Manjhis again are Pergunnas or Pergunnites,* headmen of hundreds, occupying a similar position to the Moondas and Mankis among the Kols and Hos. But the difficulty in the way of procuring census statistics lay in the gross ignorance of the people and the fear of alarming an easily excitable population. The Sonthals have no *written* language of their own, and there are comparatively very few of them who can write Hindi or Bengali. Recourse was had therefore to their own national method of counting, *viz.* by tying knots on a number of strings coloured differently, so as to distinguish males from females and children from adults.

* Opinions differ as to which of these words is the correct title. Those who use the latter derive it, it is presumed, from the word *pergunnah*, meaning a sub-division of a *chaklah* in the Persian revenue system; their opponents, on the other hand, maintain that it is an indigenous word meaning a leader. I am informed by Mr. Blochmann that the word does not occur in Persian documents before 1500 A.D., and that *pergunnahs* are not known out of India, from which an Indian origin may perhaps be inferred. The title is also known in the Jushpore Tributary State and elsewhere.

74. *Rajmehal*.—In the zemindari portion of this sub-district the census was

Modus operandi in Rajmehal.

taken much in the same way as in the regulation districts, the enumerators being for the most part zemindari gomashas and putwaris and village headmen; where such agency was unprocurable, any villager who could read and write was appointed. "The knowledge these men have," writes Mr. Wilmot, "is generally very simple; and consequently the result of the returns made by them was not so satisfactory as might have been expected from them if they had been better taught." "In the Damun strings of colours were distributed through pergunnites to the Sonthal manjhis (mustajirs) and through Paharia sirdars to Paharia naibs and manjhis. The strings were of four colours, viz. black for male adults, red for female adults, white for boys, and yellow for girls. The manjhis of both the Sonthal and Paharia villages enumerated their respective villages by knotting these strings, and had finished the enumeration by the beginning of February." Mr. Rattray, however, at Pakour, reports as follows:—

"I followed the same plan in the Damun as in the zemindaris. I am aware that it was considered that coloured strings distributed amongst the people, to be collected and recorded during the prescribed period, would suffice; no special forms were supplied for the Damun, and these directions were given because of the absence of efficient enumerators. In the Pakour Damun, however, the several pergunnahs and hill sirdars had no difficulty in furnishing the village and house lists, as each had some person or persons who were well able to act as enumerators. Remembering also that the Government of India wanted as much information as could well be collected, I was induced to extend to the Damun the method adopted in the remainder of the subdivision, both because it was quite as practicable and also because it ensured far greater accuracy of detail. Subsequently, I was obliged to send special Sonthal enumerators to the help of some of the pergunnahs and to the hill sirdars, to enable them to complete the actual census. I think the census of the Damun is more thoroughly complete and accurate than that of the zemindaris, owing to the fact of its being occupied almost solely by Sonthals and being apportioned off in well-defined tracts among the hill sirdars and pergunnahs, each of whom knows full well the extent of his own jurisdiction."

In Godda:

75. Mr. Cosserat at Godda thus describes the plan adopted in his portion of the Damun.

"Within the Damun-i-koh, inhabited principally by the aboriginal tribes of Sonthals and Paharias, merely the names of the villages and the numbers of the inhabitants, male and female and children under 12 years, were recorded. The enumeration of this tract of country was done in four different ways:—

1st.—The Sonthals and Paharias were enumerated by the headman in each village by means of knotting off different coloured strings representing the males, females and children separately.

2nd.—In some villages the enumeration was also undertaken by the head of the village, but three people were told off to keep the reckoning, which was done by so many seeds or small pieces of gravel, one person keeping a reckoning of the men, another of the women, and third of the children.

3rd.—In a few villages a person able to read and write proceeded with the headman of the village, and made a similar reckoning but wrote down the particulars.

4th.—In the bazaars inhabited entirely by non-aboriginal classes, the enumeration was done in the same manner as the work in the zemindari portions of the district outside the Damun.

After the enumeration by strings or counters was completed, a headman, named the pergunnite, went from village to village, and from the head of each village obtained the required information, which was then embodied in one paper for each jurisdiction."

The agency employed in Godda was the same as in Rajmehal.

76. Mr. Smith at Nya Doomka writes of his portion of the Damun as follows:—“In the Damun-i-koh it had been arranged

In Nya Doomka.

to enumerate by means of knotted strings and through the agency of the pergunnites. I however felt no confidence in the latter, and had unfavorable experience of the former at Rajmehal when I tried to get at the Paharia population by this means. I therefore decided to do the work in the Damun in the same way as elsewhere, and to pay a few enumerators if necessary.” Mr. Smith, however, did not find it necessary to entertain paid agency; in some of the more jungly parts of the district there was difficulty in finding suitable men, and in such places the zemindars were called on to lend the services of their amlah, or persons living at a little distance were induced to undertake the enumeration. “I felt,” says Mr. Smith, “that paid enumerators should be appointed only in the last extremity, for whilst all were contented while none were paid, the paying of some would have made the others discontented.” Mr. Smith commenced operations by selecting a ‘home circle’ in the immediate neighbourhood of his head-quarters, where those who were to take part in the work were thoroughly trained under the closest supervision. “People from all parts, too, coming to court on business, saw the nature of the work going on, and on their return smoothed the way in their own neighbourhood.” Mr. Smith moved freely about among the enumerators, cross-questioning them and testing the accuracy of their returns, and he reports that they soon began to take a real interest in the work. “But if it had been a pleasure before to deal with the enumerators, it was a still greater pleasure to see them bringing in their returns; one and all seemed to have taken a real intelligent interest and pride in their work, and I have never before been engaged in anything which caused me so much satisfaction. Of course part of this satisfaction arose from seeing a matter which at first appeared of insurmountable difficulty safely accomplished, but beyond this was the feeling that the work was popular.”

77. In Deoghur the census was taken in precisely the same way as in the regulation districts of this division.

ORISSA.

78. The circumstances of the Orissa division are in many respects so peculiar that an account of the manner in which the

Operations in Orissa.

census was taken there, may not be without interest.

• The people of Orissa, though mild and submissive to the very verge of timidity, are a backward and conservative race, impatient of novelty and suspicious of anything which affects to depart from long-established custom. The census was a new undertaking, the like of which had never been heard of before; and it was not unreasonable therefore to anticipate that the Oorya mind would regard the proceedings in connection with it with the gravest suspicion. But, over and above this cause of anxiety, there was a serious practical difficulty to be overcome. Even in this nineteenth century the Ooryas still use for their literary purposes the leaves of the date-palm which for ages past has supplied their forefathers with writing tablets. The leaf is cut into strips of various lengths about two inches broad, and is written on with a sharp iron style. The most facile writers on palm leaves, however, are but sorry caligraphists with pen and ink; and it became a question therefore how the printed forms were to be filled up by the great bulk of the enumerators. At first sight it seemed as though it would be necessary to record the required information on palm-leaves, and then to have it fair copied in the prescribed forms.

These were the main difficulties. On the other hand, it was believed that Orissa possessed larger and more efficient local establishments than most other districts, and that there would therefore be greater facility in finding an agency for the collection of the required information. The settlement of the land revenue in Orissa not being fixed in perpetuity, establishments are still found there which have been allowed to die out elsewhere, while there are perhaps a larger number of estates under the direct management of Government.

79. The operations in Orissa being entrusted almost entirely to the Commissioner and his subordinates, I cannot do better than leave them to describe their proceedings in their own words. Most of the reports are full of interesting details, but it would be tedious to quote them at greater length than will suffice to convey a clear idea of the *modus operandi* employed.

80. Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner, writes as follows:—

“Orissa being an outlying and backward province, and its Tributary States hardly yet brought within the pale of civilization, the first and great object to be obtained was by dint of constant communication with the people, and by downright hard labour, to instill into their minds the real objects in view, to remove scruples, prejudices and objections, and to smooth the way towards making a census possible. This duty has been kept in view ever since the census was first talked of, and I have never ceased to impress on my subordinate officers that the one great thing to attain was a moderate amount of confidence and co-operation from zemindars and people; in fact, for two years past both district officers and myself have undertaken a mission involving preaching the census from village to village among landholders and tenants. I felt that among a population like that of Orissa and the Tributary Mehals, misapprehension or misunderstanding would mean failure. That serious or general misunderstanding has been avoided, is perhaps the best criterion that any labour expended in preliminary arrangements has not been thrown away.

“It appears unnecessary for me to detail the serial steps preparatory to the census, as these were, as regards the regulation districts of Orissa, kept as close as possible to the printed instructions issued by the Registrar-General, who visited Cuttack and settled with me all preliminary matters. My chief anxiety was regarding agency, and the original estimate of cost included a considerable sum for paid enumerators. However, as inquiries progressed, it was found that the available agency was not only numerically better than I had anticipated, but considerably more efficient and reliable. All Government officers in every department were temporarily enlisted; zemindars began to lend very fairly efficient co-operation either themselves or through their collecting staff; the kanungoes were found to be invaluable and worked well, and their subordinate putwaris, where putwaris existed, were called into requisition and rendered good service. Paid agency became an exception in place of a rule, as had been expected.

“Another supposed very serious difficulty nearly vanished when we came to face it practically. It was supposed that in many of the more rural tracts agents capable of writing on paper would be difficult to procure. This was for the most part overcome, and in a few places only enumerators' returns were prepared on palm-leaf and afterwards copied out on printed forms.”

81. Mr. Macpherson, the Collector of Cuttack, gives a very full report of the proceedings in his district. The following extract will suffice to describe more or less accurately the steps followed not only in Cuttack, but also in Pooree and Balasore.

“On the 21st June 1871 intimation was received that the census was to be taken as before proposed, and that the proceedings in connection therewith were to be resumed. Up to this time lists of the *asul revenue villages* in each thanna had only been prepared, and arrangements were in progress for arranging them geographically. It was also necessary to obtain a complete catalogue of all the hamlets within each of the mouzahs shown in these lists, and the kanungoes were set to work to prepare this. The task was a very tedious and laborious one, and was not completed for the whole district till the end of October. In the meantime, however, the District Superintendent had been directed to prepare lists of enumerators for all the villages entered in his thanna registers, and such other villages as were found on local inquiry to have been omitted. The District Superintendent's lists thus prepared, and the lists of the

kanungoes, were ready about the same time. The two were carefully compared under the supervision of an officer specially told off for the purpose, and all discrepancies were carefully reconciled, after further local inquiry where necessary. The corrected lists were made over to sub-divisional officers in the beginning of November, and they were directed to arrange for the enumeration of all villages and hamlets named therein.

"I would point out that the police lists and the kanungoes' lists were prepared quite independently of each other, and every village or hamlet included in one and not in the other was at once the subject of special inquiry. There was therefore a double guarantee for the correctness of the list finally prepared from the two, and this was again tested by the sub-divisional officer. I may therefore safely say that not a single hamlet in the whole district has, as far as I can ascertain, escaped enumeration.

"The lists were made over to the sub-divisional officers in the beginning of November, and a certain number of kanungoes and putwaris were assigned to each exclusively for census work, with instructions that the kanungoes were to be appointed superintendents over certain defined tracts of country, while the putwaris were to act as far as possible under them as supervisors, the whole mode of procedure and the way in which the forms were to be filled up being carefully explained to them beforehand. The superintendents were at once to visit each village in their respective jurisdictions and test the correctness of the information furnished by the police as regards enumerators, nominating new men where those already mentioned were found to be inefficient. They were to prepare or cause to be prepared, with the assistance of the enumerators, lists of the householders in each hamlet, to furnish the sub-divisional officers with all information necessary for mapping out the work, and to distribute sunnuds of appointment when received. The sub-divisional officers were directed to follow in the track of the superintendents, to take up groups of villages systematically, test the work of the superintendents, finally decide on enumerators, and explain generally the object of the census and the way in which it was to be carried out. With reference to the period over which the census was to extend and the employment of paid enumerators, they were to observe the following principle: In groups of villages where a sufficient number of competent enumerators was forthcoming, the census was to be taken in one or two days, as the case might be. In localities where there was no agency forthcoming and paid enumerators had to be employed, the time of enumeration was to be extended and the services of the paid agents were to be utilized for the full period, one man doing the enumeration of as many mouzahs as he could within the time. The amount of remuneration was to be fixed according to the distance travelled and the amount of work done.

"As the enumerators were finally selected, sunnuds were distributed through the sub-divisional officers and their subordinates, the superintendents and supervisors. The census forms were in a similar way distributed some few days before the time appointed for the enumeration, and collected again after the enumeration was completed.

"Considerable difficulty was anticipated, and indeed experienced in many parts of the district, in obtaining competent men as enumerators, and it would have been impossible to have taken a simultaneous census by means of the printed forms, as persons who could write on paper were not obtainable. The difficulty was got over by allowing the census to be taken in such places on palm-leaves, the entries being subsequently copied by the supervisors, the police and other Government servants, in the printed forms. This arrangement has not in any way interfered with the accuracy of the enumeration, and it has saved a considerable expenditure. The greatest difficulty as regards enumerators was experienced in the Jappore sub-division, where palm-leaves had to be largely resorted to. It was found, as a rule, that the list of enumerators originally furnished by the police was altogether untrustworthy. In Kendrapara, out of 696 named, Mr. Winter only approved of 205, and he remarks that the servants and employes of zemindars were hardly ever nominated. Mr. Currie

also made a somewhat similar complaint. By the system adopted the incompetent men were weeded out, and the final selection was made by the kanungoes acting under the immediate supervision of the sub-divisional officers. The classes from which enumerators were selected were mainly small zemindars, farmers, servants of zemindars, schoolmasters, and village writers, of whom there appear to be a greater number than we were aware of. The total number of enumerators employed was 4,321, and the number of houses allotted to each varied from about 50 to 60. There were in addition some 250 supervisors, besides superintendents; most of the former and all the latter being Government servants."

82. The estate of Khoordah is under the direct or khas management of Government, and the following extract from a report from Mr. W. C. Taylor, who was in charge of the sub-division at the time, will serve to indicate the method employed, not only in Khoordah, but in estates similarly circumstanced elsewhere :—

"The total area of the khas mehal is 972.92 square miles, divided into 13 zillahs, which correspond to pergunnahs elsewhere. Zillahs Balobhadropore and Suttipora and several detached villages of Khoordah being in the criminal jurisdiction of Pooree, and measuring about 30 square miles, were excluded from the Khoordah census and included in that of Pooree. The area of the remaining portion is about 940 square miles, divided into numerous gurhs, sub-divided again into 1,070 mouzahs.

"The settlement of Khoordah and Panchgurh was made by Government with the ryots direct, and the rents are collected through sudder and mofussil surburakars, who are all, with the exception of the khandait of zillah Haldia, Government servants, paid partly by commission, partly by service rent-free lands, and partly by perquisites. The surburakars are liable to summary dismissal for proved misconduct or failure in paying up their rents, and are bound to assist the Collector in any way required.

"The whole of the preliminary arrangements were therefore made through the instrumentality of the surburakars. Sudder surburakars were first called upon to fill in the printed forms showing the names of villages in the gurhs or sudder surburakars, with the names of the mofussil surburakars of each mouzah; at the same time they gave lists of houses and householders in their own immediate management. Mofussil surburakars were then called upon to give lists of houses and names of the heads of each house in their villages.

"When the registers were complete, enumerators were carefully selected by the tehsildar and myself, firstly from educated surburakars, sudder and mofussil; secondly, from police and others who were not to be paid; and thirdly, from respectable persons who were willing to do the work for a remuneration of Rs. 10. In this way enumerators were appointed to the three thannas as follows :—

Thannas.	Number of villages.	Number of surburakars.	Unpaid enumerators.	Paid enumerators.
Banpore	260	29	4	2
Tanghy	189	9	1	1
Khoordah	627	181	8	36
Total	1,070	189	13	39

"The enumerators were then called in to Khoordah, and each man, whether paid or unpaid, received a sunnud of appointment, together with the original papers filed by the surburakars, containing the names of villages and lists of houses. A sufficient number of blank enumerators' forms was given to each man with one of the specimen forms and a paper of directions, and his duties were carefully explained to him by the tehsildar or myself in person. The enumerators

then gave receipts for their sunnuds and papers in printed forms, agreeing to do the work entrusted to them to the best of their ability. They went out again to the villages apportioned to them to check the lists of houses and prepare for the final enumeration, which was fixed for the week between the 19th and 26th January.

"In appointing enumerators care was taken to select men of good character, who were intelligent and literate. Paid and unpaid enumerators other than surburakars, were only appointed to those places where the surburakars could not read or write, or where they were not to be trusted. All surburakars, dullies, chokidars and paiks, were enjoined to assist as far as practicable. Enumerators were only appointed to their own villages or places which they knew well.

"From the above it will be seen that the work of supervision was done chiefly by the tehsildar and myself, but during the actual enumeration a number of persons were deputed as an additional check on the enumerators and to correct any errors they might observe.

"Some difficulty had been anticipated by my predecessor, Mr. Testro, and by the Commissioner in getting the returns written on paper in the printed forms, as it was known that a great many of the surburakars and residents of Khoordah could only write with a style on palm-leaf. This difficulty was not found so great as had been expected, and was got over very easily by carefully selecting only surburakars and others who could write on paper, or by associating men who could write on paper with surburakars who could not do so, and by telling all the surburakars that I insisted on having the returns properly written up in the printed forms. The result was that nearly all the returns were obtained written up very fairly, and they were all examined and checked in my office, those found badly written or wrong being rewritten under my own supervision."

83. In regard to the agencies available for this and similar undertakings, Mr. Beames, Collector of Balasore, records the following remarks:—

Agency in Balasore.

"As an agency for simple matters like a census nothing can be more complete, more easily accessible, or more quickly and effectively put in motion, than that of the surburakars of mouzahs. They remind me very much of the up-country lumberdars, or the Behar munduls. The only drawback to their efficiency is the fact that they can in many instances only write on palm-leaves. This is particularly the case in the south of the district.

"There are no village punchayets in this district, and the putwaris are so few and far between as to be of very little use.

"In the north of the district much use may be, and is, made of the paiks and their sirdars; they can, however, only in a few cases write at all.

"The zemindars whom I before reported as having taken the census in their own estates, did so through the medium of the surburakars and their own tehsildars and naibs,—persons not generally natives of the estate, but hired servants sent down to collect rents, who, however, from the length of their connection with the estate, possess, as a rule, considerable local knowledge."

Census of the Tributary Mehals.

84. In regard to the Tributary Mehals the Commissioner writes as follows:—

"As regards the Tributary States, I have as Superintendent kept the work entirely in my own hands, and the whole has been done by and through the Tributary Rajahs and their agents, and in Bankee, Ungool, and the Khundmals by the local tehsildars and their staff, assisted by the police and by village surburakars. The procedure observed in the Tributary States has varied very little from that in regulation districts. The only difference has been that there was no division of villages into blocks, or groups of villages into supervisors' circles. The Rajahs have been their own supervisors, and each State a separate circle. During two previous seasons' cold weather tours I visited

nearly every Tributary State, and personally explained the procedure to the Rajahs and enlisted their co-operation. I knew well that agency was scarce, and I did not desire that Rajahs should enlist outsiders, which would not only have been a dangerous, but a costly arrangement. In fact I scrupulously enjoined the utilization by Rajahs of their own personal staff, and such of the Brahmins and headmen as were able to read and write. In some few instances I know Rajahs have incurred some expense by engaging extra hands, but it has been my policy to throw the whole responsibility and supervision as far as possible on them personally. I have now been sufficiently long in charge of the Orissa Tributary estates to obtain considerable personal influence with the chiefs, and I have reason to be satisfied with the intelligence and alacrity shown by them in responding to every call and carrying out minutely and honestly every instruction I have issued. My final orders, dated 1st September, cannot have reached the Rajahs until about the 10th or 15th, and the packages of census papers not until some days later. The whole Tributary Mehals' returns were submitted and ready for tabulation simultaneously with those of the regulation districts."

CHOTA NAGPORE.

85. The province of Chota Nagpore is for the most part inhabited by a sparse and ignorant population. Moreover, there are no recognized local establishments which could be utilized for the purpose of collecting statistical information. It was determined, therefore, at an early stage of the proceedings, and, as already stated, the suggestion was approved by the Supreme Government, that no attempt should be made to effect a simultaneous census, but that a gradual enumeration of the people should be made by a special salaried agency. Each district was to be divided into a certain number of circles, which were to be traversed during the cold weather by paid enumerators. The enumerator would visit every village within his circle, and record the particulars of the population resident there at the time of his visit. It was originally proposed that the work should also be supervised by a special agency, but for the sake of economy it was finally determined to entrust the work of supervision to the regular police.

Operations in Hazareebagh.

86. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh thus describes the operations in his district :—

"The primary difficulty I had to contend with was to find out the names, and consequently the number, of the villages in the district. The thannah registers were almost useless; they had not been changed or altered since the year 1833-34, when this Agency was first established. The district has been twice surveyed,—once by pergunnahs on the scale of four miles to the inch, and again topographically on the same scale. I had resort therefore to the survey office to obtain the names of the villages; but here another difficulty arose, for a material difference was found both in the names and number of the villages as recorded when the pergunnahwar survey was taken, and as recorded when the topographical survey was taken. I need not add that both the lists obtained from the survey office differed very materially from the thannah lists.

"After considerable labour the lists were at last reconciled, the names of villages which had ceased to exist being eliminated, and new villages which had sprung up being entered in the proper thannah circle. The whole district was then divided into 53 blocks, and each block was made over to a head enumerator, who was supplied with a list of the villages contained in it, as well as a plan in which the names of the villages and their relative positions were entered, to enable the enumerator to mark off each village as enumerated.

"These head enumerators were assisted most loyally by all classes, from the zemindar to the ryot. The zemindars sent agents, generally of the Lalla class, to accompany the head enumerator throughout their zemindaris. On the approach of the enumerator, he was met in each village by the sub-tenure-

holder and the headman of the village, and the work of enumeration at once commenced, all classes assisting as far as in their power lay."

87. The district of Lohardugga comprises upwards of 12,000 square miles, and is divided into 21 police stations, with 22 outposts attached to them. The census was

In Lohardugga.

taken by 59 paid enumerators, of whom 41 were employed in the 13 police stations of Chota Nagpore proper, the remaining 18 being allotted to the eight police stations in the Palamow sub-division and placed under the orders of the sub-divisional officer. As in Hazareebagh, the enumerators were furnished with lists of the villages within their respective circles, such lists having been previously drawn up by the police. There was at first some difficulty in regard to the preparation of these lists. Lohardugga has only been surveyed topographically, and, owing mainly to differences of spelling, it was found utterly impossible to reconcile the police lists of villages with the map. It does not appear how the lists were ultimately verified, but the Deputy Commissioner reports that "they proved to be very fairly correct. Some few villages were found to have been omitted, and these were added by the enumerators."

Mr. Oliphant further remarks as follows:—"There is no indigenous agency of any kind in this district save that of the village chokidars and gorais, and they were made use of as far as practicable. No landholders made themselves conspicuous by rendering any special assistance in the census, but this was not to be expected in this district. There were, however, no complaints against any of them, and they always deputed an agent to render assistance when called upon. The assistance thus afforded was generally given by the moonda or pahan of the village, and, when required, by a tehsildar or other servant of the landholder, who accompanied the enumerator in going his round of the village."

88. The district of Singbhoom comprises the Kolhan, Dhalbhoom, and the political estates of Seraikela, Kharsowan, and Porahat, the last of which was sequestered in

In Singbhoom.

consequence of the Rajah's rebellion in 1857. The census operations were supervised in the Kolhan by the District Superintendent of Police, to whom the mankis and moondas, or rural police, are directly subordinate; and in Dhalbhoom and Porahat by the sub-inspectors in charge of police stations. In Seraikela and Kharsowan the census was taken by the chiefs themselves. The enumerators selected were residents of the district, who enjoyed the confidence of the people, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that "they received every assistance from the perdhans, ghatwals, and chokidars in Dhalbhoom; from the chokidars, perdhans and others in Chuckerdharpore and Porahat; and lastly, from the mankis and moondas in the Kolhan."

89. The district of Maunbhoom contains a large proportion of Bengalis, and is much more civilized than the rest of Chota Nagpore. For this reason it was at first

In Maunbhoom.

hoped that a simultaneous census might have been found feasible, but in consequence of the difficulties which arose, it was finally determined to treat this district in precisely the same way as the rest of the province. Maunbhoom comprises ten thannah circles, but for the purposes of the census it was divided into twenty-five blocks, so that the number of houses in each according to the survey registers should not much exceed 7,000. Lists of the villages within their respective blocks were supplied to the enumerators. "These villages," writes the Deputy Commissioner, "include their adjacent hamlets, and are in fact the mouzahs into which pergunnahs were divided at the time of the survey, and as these mouzahs in some cases contain several villages passing under different names, the actual number of villages in existence is somewhat more than that given; but as the boundaries of each separate hamlet or village have not been defined, it was for the purposes of the census considered better to treat each mouzah as a separate village." The enumerators were directed to count the inmates of seventy-five houses per diem, filing their returns from time to time at the police station within the jurisdiction of which the villages were situated.

90. The census of the Tributary estates was effected under the supervision of the different chiefs by enumerators appointed and paid by them, as in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. Colonel Dalton, the Commissioner, writes:—"The papers first submitted were in my possession when I proceeded on circuit, and I took every opportunity of testing them whilst on tour. In regard to Gangpore and Bonai, I was not satisfied with the result, and caused the census of those estates to be taken again by enumerators more carefully selected and under better supervision. I see no reason to doubt the correctness of the second census."

Tributary Mehals.

COOCH BEHAR.

91. The Cooch Behar division comprises the districts of Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Goalpara, and the Garo Hills, besides the Native State of Cooch Behar, now under British management. Darjeeling and Julpigoree may be said to belong to Bengal, but a large part, if not the whole, of Goalpara, as well as the Garo Hills, may more fitly be regarded as forming a portion of Assam. All the districts, however, are what is called non-regulation, and largely inhabited by aboriginal tribes. For this and other reasons it was found impossible to attempt a simultaneous census, and the figures that have been arrived at have been ascertained by a gradual enumeration, such as was approved for the province of Chota Nagpore.

Operations in the Cooch Behar division.

92. In Darjeeling, for instance, with the exception of the sudder station and Kursiong and the cooly lines on the various tea plantations, there are no villages in the proper sense of the term. The people live in their separate enclosures near their patches of cleared cultivation, but often at a considerable distance from each other; and as, owing to the difficult nature of the country, much time and labour is expended in passing from one enclosure to another, a census to be taken in one night would involve the appointment of an enumerator to almost every enclosure,—an arrangement which the illiterateness of the people renders a sheer impossibility. The district was carefully mapped out by the Deputy Commissioner and divided into four well-defined tracts, which, for purposes of supervision, Major Morton distributed among himself and his immediate subordinates. The census was effected by trustworthy men, who had certain blocks of land assigned them, and whose business it was to see that no house within their respective blocks escaped enumeration. On tea plantations the returns were filled up by the garden moonshees, the planters themselves readily giving their assistance in supervising and verifying the accuracy of the returns.

Darjeeling.

93. On taking charge of Julpigoree in January last, Captain R. C. Money found that no preparations whatever had been made for taking the census beyond a general distribution of the work. Headmen of villages were appointed enumerators, but in consequence of their general illiterateness the bulk of the work had to be done either by the writers on the Deputy Commissioner's establishment, or by paid mohurris engaged for the time being, or by police officers selected for the purpose. "The headmen," writes Captain Money, "were, where they exist, purdhans; in other cases men who by position alone as the chief jotedar might be considered headmen. In each talook, which is a cluster of villages varying in number, one or two purdhans are to be found. They are the zemindar's servants, and some are paid, some not paid; when paid, the salary is small—one, two, or at the outside three rupees per mensem. They are appointed to assist the tehsildars and generally to look after the zemindar's interests. Their position gives them weight with the villagers, and it is considered not only one of honour, but remunerative. They receive presents at times of feasts."

Julpigoree.

"The origin of their appointment seems to have been to keep the ryots together in the newly settled tracts, and to see that they paid their rents without groundless excuses. In early days the office of purdhar was thought

so much of, that it was never given away unless the recipient had paid a handsome nuzzur to the zemindar, elephants even being given by would-be purdhans. The office was so far hereditary in those days, that on the death of a purdhan his son, if eligible, and if in a position to give what was considered a sufficient nuzzur, was appointed. The importance of the position, as years have gone by, has greatly decreased; but the heirs of original wealthy purdhans are to be found holding the office, and it is customary to give the appointment to the eligible heir of a deceased purdhan. Nuzzurs are still given, though on a much smaller scale than formerly. There are no lands attached to the office.

"Purdhans can be dismissed at pleasure of the zemindar, but this is only done when they are found incapable: a new purdhan having to be appointed, the opinion of the ryots is to a certain extent consulted, no one being appointed who is not approved by them.

"In addition to these purdhans, who are to be found in any talook, in Bada Pergunnah there are two putwaris appointed in connection with the zemindari tehsildars, whose accounts they keep. The office is not hereditary, and they are really only mohurirs.

"Punchayets and munduls are not to be found in the district, though as in other parts of India, no village events, such as marriages, take place without a punchayet being called together. There is not, however, any standing office of punchayet. The members are selected according to circumstances.

"The name of foudar still exists in the Dooars; those who were foudars under the Bhootia rule retaining the title. This office was only so far hereditary that an eligible son, if the soubah was so inclined, did occasionally succeed his father. The duty of these men was to bring before the ameen—the officer below the soubah in his magisterial capacity—parties in assault cases or disputes in consequence of breach of morality. These foudars could not read and write; they held jotes in lieu of pay."

One circumstance which increased the difficulty of the work in this district is thus described by Captain Money:—"Many villages have no names, but simply take that of the jote on which they are situated. Owing to this an enumerator had sometimes to travel over a dozen villages before he could collect the statistics for all the hamlets called by the one name. For instance Shikarpore, a village in Chukla Boda, has a few houses in one place which are first pointed out to the enumerator. Six or seven miles from this place, he meets another small hamlet, which he is told is a part of the village he enumerated perhaps days before. On inquiry it turns out that the portions of Shikarpore are in 17 or 18 different places, distant from each other from five to seven miles."

With the exception of a small tract which was subsequently censused by the Deputy Commissioner, no census was taken of the Western Dooars attached to this district, an enumeration of the population having been made at the time of settlement in 1870.

94. The census of the Cooch Behar State was also effected by the settlement officers. It commenced in November 1871, and was completed in February 1872.

Cooch Behar State.

95. In Goalpara some assistance was afforded by the zemindars, who lent the services of their munduls, patgiris and mohurirs for the work. Still a certain number of paid enumerators were found to be necessary, and the Deputy Commissioner seems to think the census would have been a greater success had a larger number been employed. The Eastern Dooars, which form part of this district, were excluded from the census operations, an enumeration of the inhabitants having been made at the time of settlement in 1870.

Goalpara.

96. No census was attempted in the Garo Hills.

ASSAM.

97. The revenue settlement of Assam is in many respects peculiar, and in its fiscal officers, the mouzahdars, it possesses an agency for the collection of statistics which exists in no other part of Bengal. These mouzahdars occupy much the same position as the tehsildars of Northern India. They form as it were a connecting link between the Government and the peasantry of the province, and it was wisely determined to employ their services in the supervision of census operations. They were first called on to submit lists of villages in their respective mouzahs, the accuracy of the lists being tested by the police. The actual enumerators were generally the village munduls, who acted under the orders of the mouzahdar, though in some places paid enumerators were entertained to count the floating population. On tea plantations the census was taken by the planters, as in Darjeeling and Cachar.

Revenue agency in Assam.

98. In many parts of this province it of course became a problem to determine the limits within which the census operations should be confined. While anxious in every way to obtain all the information in our power regarding such of the hill tribes as reside within our frontier, it was still not worth incurring any great expense or the risk of a disturbance. In Sebsaugor, for instance, Major Campbell considered it inexpedient to attempt any measures in that portion of the Naga Hills which is included in his district. "The tract is too wild," he writes, "and moreover our present policy is not to exercise any control over the tribes inhabiting it." Similarly, in Luckimpore, Major Clarke confined his operations to the ordinary land revenue mehals. "Beyond these," he says, "we have no local subordinate agents for such work; the thin population is scattered over a vast extent of country, and again, the frontier line is uncertain and very distant. To have sent enumerators into these tracts would have been unwise, as their acts could not have been controlled in any way, and they might have made it a means of illicit gain; and secondly, their returns would have been quite untrustworthy. Some of the tribes too, though under control, assume a certain degree of independence, and it appeared quite unnecessary to raise any issue with them."

Limits to which the census was confined.

99. In the Naga Hills district Lieutenant Butler attempted a census, which, however, is admitted to be very inaccurate and incomplete. "The only portion of the district that was entirely omitted," he writes, "was the unexplored tract of country lying between the Doyang and the Rengmupari, north of the villages of Phemokedwah and Phemoketsamah. The figures shown opposite the names of the Naga villages were obtained, as opportunity offered, during my several tours through the country, when, with the aid of my 'dobashas,' I counted the number of houses in each village as I passed through or encamped at it. The figures shown against the Kookies, eastern Rengmahs, Kacharis, and Meekirs, were obtained by actual enumeration made by the 'houshas,' 'mouzadars,' and 'gaonbarahs.' The figures against Samoogoodting and Dimapur were also obtained by actual enumeration, the census having been taken through the assistance of the police under my supervision."

Lieutenant Butler's proceedings in the Naga Hills.

100. In the Khasia Hills the census of the various petty states was effected through the chiefs; in British territory in the Jynteah Hills the *dolles* conducted the enumeration; while at Shillong and other places more directly under our administration, the census was taken by the ministerial officers attached to the Deputy Commissioner's office.

Proceedings in the Khasia Hills.

101. If, in the foregoing pages, I have laid myself open to the charge of repetition, I can only crave indulgence in consideration of the difficulties of the task allotted to me. With an abundance of material, it has often been a delicate matter to

General remarks.

choose between two equally interesting reports. It seemed to be only right that district officers should, within reasonable limits, be allowed to describe their proceedings in their own words, and I have therefore sometimes perhaps quoted at greater length than was absolutely necessary for the mere purpose of elucidating the *modus operandi* employed. A decade hence, however, when preparations for the next census come to be thought about, officers may like to know what was done on this occasion, not only in their own districts but elsewhere. The vast undertaking now satisfactorily concluded, was this time a novelty in Bengal, and officers were left in a large measure to rely upon their own energy and experience in initiating the various schemes which approved themselves to their discretion as best suited to bring the work to a successful issue. These schemes may not perhaps be found to vary greatly in their broad outline; it is when we approach the details that the difficulties arise which have to be faced and grappled with, and it will not therefore have been labour thrown away if the proceedings described here assist any officer to elaborate more perfect arrangements on the occasion of the next census.

102. One or two points at any rate seem clear. Putting aside the Non-regulation Provinces and Behar, the census may be said to have been virtually effected by the people themselves. In Chota Nagpore a paid agency was employed; in Assam and Behar the enumeration was carried out through the ordinary fiscal establishments of the country. In Bengal, however, the census was for the most part taken by private individuals owing no official allegiance to Government and influenced by no hope of reward. True the Census Act strengthened the hands of the executive, and a person once appointed an enumerator had to choose between the faithful performance of the duties assigned him and the payment of the penalty prescribed by the law. It is true also that some officers, like Mr. Robinson, have pointed out the unpopularity of the work, and the dissatisfaction of those whose gratuitous services were employed; but, on the other hand, the cases in which recourse had to be taken to the provisions of the Census Act were altogether exceptional, while there is evidence that the enumerators in many places took the greatest interest, not to say pleasure, in the work. The truth indeed would seem to lie midway between the two extremes. The enumerators doubtless would have preferred to have been paid for their services, but at the same time they were willing to do the work gratuitously, in consideration of the temporary importance which it gave them in the eyes of their fellow villagers. Be this as it may, whether the enumerators worked willingly or under compulsion, the fact remains that the census was mainly taken by an unpaid agency consisting of non-official residents of the villages or towns enumerated.

103. And this may account for its success. No measure probably was better calculated to allay the suspicions to which the idea of a census invariably gives rise, than to employ the people themselves in the work. Public confidence was at once restored when it was seen that each village through its representatives was left to make its own return. It may well be doubted whether the business would have passed off so smoothly had an army of police or foreign hirelings been let loose upon the people. As it was, they saw the returns being drawn up by their own people, who went in and out daily in their midst and intimately knew the affairs of one and all. The zemindars, if not actively assisting the operations, at any rate offered no opposition or obstruction. The people thus lost their fears and became reassured, and the result was that the census not only passed off quietly, but that the returns are for the most part as accurate as it would be possible to make them.

104. A good deal of information has been collected in the foregoing pages regarding the various indigenous agencies still to be found existing in the country. These agencies have of course been made use of as far as possible in the census operations, and the opportunity seemed favourable to the

Census mainly effected by the people themselves.

The cause of its success.

Conflicting reports regarding indigenous agencies.

institution of inquiries as to the extent to which they might be resuscitated and improved for administrative purposes. As might have been foreseen, the replies of district officers present the most curious variety. One Collector finds the putwari system in full vigour, while his neighbour declares that in his district the office is altogether unknown. Much of this confusion arises probably from the use of the same word in different senses; but it is no less true that the old police and fiscal systems have been more completely effaced in some parts of the country than in others. Save in Behar, where the putwaris are still sufficiently under the authority of the Collector to do what they are told, the impression left by a perusal of the foregoing pages probably will be that, whatever may be the case in exceptional districts in Bengal, as a rule the old police and revenue organization has fallen into too great decay ever to be effectually resuscitated. The discovery is not new. The progress of decay has been the work of near a century, during which time it has been pointed out and reported on over and over again. The celebrated Fifth Report describes, so far back as 1812, the inconvenience occasioned by the abolition of the office of kanungo; and though by Regulation VIII of 1793 the village accountant or putwari was retained, still, as the Report goes on to say, it was only "in the situation of a servant to the zemindar." In that capacity, though possibly under another appellation, he doubtless exists even in the present day. The zemindar must of course have some one to keep his accounts and collect the rents. The real question is, How far is this agent of the zemindar—call him by what name you will—subject to the orders of the revenue authorities? If, as Collector, you call upon him to produce his village accounts, can they be accepted as trustworthy, or will they have been carefully fabricated for the occasion? If you direct his attendance, will he come?

105. It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that the census has been altogether barren of results in bringing to light any link which may serve to bind the Government closer to the great mass of the people. It has, I think, indicated the direction in which an inexpensive and truly valuable local agency may be developed in a few years and with comparatively little trouble. If in Bengal we can no longer collect the information necessary to good government through the instrumentality of the landlords' stewards, the census has at least proved that it is not impossible to work through the people themselves. The village headmen, whether going by the name of munduls or mokaddams or matabars, still possess sufficient influence with their fellow villagers to be regarded and treated with by the Government as their representatives. Vested with official authority, and legally recognized as the medium of communication between the district officer and the mass of the people, the village headmen will probably be found to be most valuable material to work upon in Bengal. This may be done in various ways. The experiment has been attempted in the case of the Chokidari Act; and the census operations in Rajshahye show that the punchayets may be depended on to assist in this and other matters. The Magistrate of Tipperah expresses an opinion, and the Commissioner of Chittagong concurs in it, that had the Chokidari Act been in force in that district, the chokidars and the punchayets would have been in themselves able to perform almost all the duties of the actual enumeration. It certainly seems worthy of consideration whether the best course now open to us in Bengal is, not so much to endeavour to piece together again the scattered remnants of a decayed and effete organization, as to develop institutions more suited to the altered circumstances of the province. Granted that we must carry the people with us, and if possible build upon the foundations of the past, it seems as if in the village munduls we have exactly the material required out of which to mould a trustworthy, popular, and autonomous system of local self-government.

106. I have said nothing whatever about the police. It will have been seen that in districts where a paid staff was not specially entertained for the purpose, the duty of supervising the enumeration was entrusted to the Bengal constabulary. As a rule this duty

Assistance given by the police.

was well and efficiently performed. The Magistrates speak in the highest terms of the exertions of their police officers, and in many districts it may be questioned whether the census could have been effected at all without their co-operation and assistance.

107. Although the Census Act was naturally a powerful force in reserve, the position that the enumerators only acted under compulsion hardly seems to be borne out by the number of cases in which recourse was had to its penal clauses. The Census Act provided that an enumerator who without sufficient cause failed to comply with the instructions given him, should be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees. In Serajgunge three enumerators were fined for refusing to take up their duties, and Mr. Dey, in Purneah, speaks of a few prosecutions in the earlier stages of the work. So far as I am aware no other cases occurred, and those mentioned are scarcely sufficient to warrant the statement that the enumerators only counted the people because they were made to do so by a penal enactment. The probability is that many of the enumerators never heard of the Census Act, or only so far as it vested them with a brief authority.

108. On the other hand, it has been said that the office of enumerator was only coveted because of the opportunity which it afforded for levying contributions upon the rest of the villagers. It is quite possible that many of the enumerators took advantage of the opportunity. It is seldom that any inquiries can be carried out in India without some irregularities of the kind. All that can be said is, that whatever measures could be taken to prevent extortion and oppression, were strictly enforced. The enumerators were as a rule not strangers, but themselves members of the village community. For the purposes of the census, they were declared to be public servants, and as such liable to the penalties prescribed for the receipt of illegal gratifications. Cases of extortion, however, have come to light, and I may fitly perhaps close this chapter with an account of them. In Midnapore there were three such cases. Two enumerators were convicted of levying contributions from the other villagers; a constable was also charged with extorting money from one of the enumerators when distributing forms, but the evidence was not sufficient to procure a conviction. Mr. Graham, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, writes as follows:—"The amount of oppression or extortion in connection with the census was, I am confident, infinitesimal. The Rev. Mr. Drew, a missionary residing at Barrackpore, was very active in endeavouring to find out cases against the police or chokidars, and wrote some rather sensational letters to the papers. I paid careful and prompt attention to all his statements. The result was that in five cases seven persons were convicted of extorting Rs. 17 odd annas." In Nuddoa a constable and a chokidar were found to have taken money from the enumerators, but in Mr. Stevens's opinion there was really not much extortion practised. In Jessore there were four cases. A supervisor and two constables were convicted of extorting money from the enumerators, and one enumerator was charged with levying contributions from the villagers whom he counted. Mr. Quinn says:—"The fact is, the general idea prevailed that the census was connected with taxation or something equally distasteful, and that it was worth while to conciliate the officials connected with the work. The people also had a dread of getting into trouble on account of their returns not being accepted at the thannas. I have mentioned one case, and I believe there were many others, in which the villagers subscribed eight annas or a rupee among them and sent it in by the chokidar who took the returns to the thanna, in the hope of making it all right and preventing the returns from being sent back. Of course these cases are very difficult to prove, and a villager would as a rule much prefer paying a few pice as his subscription to subjecting himself to the responsibility and expense of taking part in prosecuting the headman of the village or a police officer. As a rule it is only when the amount exacted is very excessive, or when some other motive is brought into play,

that such cases are brought to light, and on the present occasion I believe that the exactions were not exorbitant." In Moorshedabad a gomashtha who acted as enumerator was convicted of having levied pice all round on the pretext of having to pay for a messenger. In Dinagepore, Mr. Westmacott believes that fees were very generally levied by the enumerators either on their own account or on behalf of the police, but "though everybody said that a census fee had been levied, no one would admit that he had paid it himself." Only one conviction is reported. In Rajshahye, too, there was only one case. In Rungpore four supervisors and two constables were charged with taking money, but the result is not reported. Three enumerators were also charged and convicted. In Bograh a constable and two paid enumerators were charged, but none of them were convicted. In Backergunge a chokidar was convicted of extorting money under pretence that he had been ordered to measure the height of the women and their breadth across the chest. From Monghyr Mr. Barlow writes:—"As regards the idea that enumerators exacted payment from the people for their labours, sufficient is not established to lead to the conclusion that such was the case. Two instances have been mentioned to me, in which it is said that exactions were made by the putwaris, and one of these cases, which happened in Jamooi, is under inquiry. I also heard of one case in which a man,—not a putwari, but appointed an enumerator by the police, demanded a *douceur* from a European farmer for the work done in his village, which of course was refused. But general opinion seems to be against the idea of the putwaris having taken anything from their own village people, and all the villagers I inquired from in the mofussil strenuously denied the fact." In Purneah three enumerators were convicted of taking money on the pretext that the Government had commissioned them to collect a house-tax. In Tirhoot one of the ministerial officers at Mudhoobuny was discharged for taking money from the putwaris. In Lohardugga seven out of the 59 paid enumerators were charged with extortion, five being convicted and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. It was also reported that an outsider had levied contributions under pretence of being an enumerator, but owing to the delay in giving information to the police, he succeeded in escaping detection.

109. These are all the cases that have been reported. On the other hand,

Conclusion. many officers have expressed a deliberate opinion that no exactions whatever were practised. Even in the cases noticed above, it will be seen that the greater number of the delinquents either belonged to the police or were persons specially entertained for supervising the census operations. In these cases the contributions were levied from the enumerators, and if in turn they tried to reimburse themselves by distributing the imposition among the rest of the villagers, they can hardly be held worthy of blame. The selection of enumerators from among the people themselves afforded the best guarantee for the prevention of mal-practices. No doubt irregularities did occur, and probably not a tithe of them were ever brought to light; but it does not appear probable that any great amount of oppression was practised, and there is certainly no evidence to show that the village enumerators only consented to act in the belief that they would be permitted to fleece the people.

CHAPTER III.

THE TIME OF TAKING THE CENSUS.

110. The date originally fixed for the census of British India was the 1st January 1871. It has been explained in Chapter I of this report how this date was first postponed to the 15th November of the same year, and how subsequently there was a further delay in the suspension of operations for a period of three months in consequence of anticipated financial pressure. The reasons which induced the Government ultimately to abandon all idea of attempting a synchronous enumeration of the people in Bengal, have also been fully set forth, and it was explained that the time within which the enumeration should be made and the period over which it should extend, were to be left to the decision of the local authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor merely requiring that all census operations should be completed before the end of March 1872. Later on, when the census of Calcutta was fixed for the night of the 25th January last, it was suggested that that date should also be adopted for those places in which the census could be taken in one day, the enumerations elsewhere being conducted as near that time as possible. But Commissioners were still left free to act according to their discretion in the matter.

111. I now proceed to note the various dates on which, or periods within which, the enumerations were actually effected in different parts of the country. The order of arrangement will be the same as elsewhere in the report.

112. *Burdwan division.*—The census of the Burdwan district was commenced in December 1871, and completed on the 25th January 1872. In consequence of the debilitated state of the people from the epidemic of the past few years, the forms were issued as early as September 1871, with instructions to fill in the names of the inhabitants, and then to erase those who might subsequently leave the place. This, the Magistrate reports, was done. The census of the towns in this district was taken on the following dates:—

Burdwan	...	...	...	Night of 25th January.
Raneegunge	...	...	...	" 15th "
Culna	...	...	...	15th to 25th "
Cutwa	...	...	...	Night of 20th "
Dainhat	...	...	...	" 22nd "
Mankoor	...	...	...	14th November 1871 to 7th January 1872.

In the district of Bancoorah the census was taken between the 20th and 27th January, the census of the town being taken on the 25th. In Beerbhoom the census was taken on the 13th and 14th January. It was intended that it should be taken in one day throughout the district, and the 1st Magh was the day fixed; but the native almanacs differed as to the number of days in Pous, the month preceding, and the result was that some returns were filled up on one day and some on the next. In the Midnapore district the census was taken in one day, viz. the 27th January. In Hooghly it was also simultaneous, being taken on the night of the 25th January. In the Howrah Municipality the census was also taken on the 25th January; in the rest of the district it extended over the period from the 25th to the 31st.

113. *Presidency division*.—In Calcutta and throughout the 24-Pergunnahs the census was taken simultaneously on the night of the 25th January. The Collector of Nuddea

Presidency division.

writes as follows:—"Considering the necessarily hurried preparations, I was unable to fix a precise day or precise days on which the census should be taken throughout the district. It was necessary, however, that the boat census should be simultaneous, and it was *prima facie* probable that a simultaneous census could be taken of the chief towns. I fixed therefore the night of the 21st January as the best in their case." The census was ultimately taken thus—In all the large towns, and in the sudder and Ranaghat sub-divisions, simultaneously on the 22nd January; in the Chuadanga sub-division, simultaneously on the 25th January; in the Bongong sub-division, on the 15th and 16th January; in the Kooshtea and Meherpore sub-divisions, from the 15th to the 30th January. "If it were now to be taken again," continues Mr. Stevens, "I think it could be done simultaneously all over the district, except perhaps in the Kooshtea sub-division. Where the census was taken simultaneously, it was generally managed by having rough drafts prepared in the course of the few days preceding. These were corrected on the fixed day."

In Jessore the census was taken on the following dates:—In the sudder and Narail sub-divisions on the 15th January; in the Magurah sub-division, on the 16th; in the Jenidah sub-division, between the 15th and 18th; in Khulna on the 21st; and in Bagherhat between the 15th and 21st.

114. *Rajshahye division*.—With the exception of the Dinagepore district,

Rajshahye division.

the census of the whole of this division was taken in one and the same day, the date fixed being the night of the 15th January. In regard to Dinagepore, the Joint-Magistrate writes:—"We gave up the idea of a simultaneous census to be taken in one day, because we did not wish to harass the people by sending among them a number of paid enumerators who would demand more from them than their own putwaris. As a matter of fact, I think in some instances the census was taken beforehand, as it was in part of Maldah, and kept ready till called for, and I think it will be a fair enumeration of the resident population, though not worth much as regards sojourners and wayfarers."

115. *Dacca division*.—The census of this division was also for the most

Dacca division.

part taken on the night of the 15th January or on the morning of the following day. In most places it is probable that rough drafts were prepared during the few days previous, and then corrected on the appointed day. In Mymensing, as has been stated, there was considerable delay in the submission of the returns, some of them not being received in the Collector's office before the end of the following May. The great majority of the returns, however, are dated the 15th, and others the 26th January. In Sylhet the census occupied the week commencing on the 15th January. In Cachar, in consequence of the time of local officers being taken up with the arrangements for the Lushai Expedition, the census was postponed till March. The time fixed was the week commencing on the 10th of that month, but many villages, in the Katigorah thannah especially, were not enumerated within that period, the census not being completed in some places till the 9th May.

116. *Chittagong division*.—In this division the census was fixed for the last

Chittagong division.

fortnight in January; in the town and throughout the sudder sub-division of Chittagong it was taken simultaneously on the night of the 25th.

117. *Patau division*.—The census of this division may be considered to

Patau division.

have been taken in one day, viz. the 25th January. As already explained, the enumerators' returns were filled up beforehand and then corrected on the night in question. It is

believed that this is the manner in which the census has usually been taken in other parts of India, and until the great mass of the people are sufficiently educated to fill up their own household schedules, it is probably the only way in which a simultaneous census can be effected in India.

118. *Bhaugulpore division*.—Operations being not so well advanced here as elsewhere, Mr. Dalrymple fixed the period between the 5th and 15th February as the time within which the enumeration should be conducted. In Monghyr the Collector feared at the last moment that the number of forms supplied him would fall short of his requirements, and he accordingly postponed the census for ten days to see if it would be necessary to procure more from Calcutta. The enumeration of the town was effected on the night of the 22nd February, and of the rest of the district between the 15th and 25th. Elsewhere the census was carried out within the period fixed by the Commissioner, the enumeration in some places occupying no more than one day.

119. *Orissa division*.—"The dates fixed for the census of Orissa," writes the Commissioner, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, "were so arranged that the census of the district headquarters and of sub-divisional towns should be completed before the general district work commenced. The object of this was to enable Collectors and sub-divisional officers to utilize the large staff available at headquarters in both town and mofussil enumeration. This division was generally carried out and worked well." Mr. Macpherson of Cuttack reports as follows:—"With the exception of a portion of the Jajpore and Cuttack sub-divisions, and the sub-divisional towns of Jajpore and Kendrapara, the whole district census was completed in one day, viz. the 25th January. It is highly probable, however, that a considerable portion of the returns were prepared roughly a day or two beforehand on palm leaves. This it was obviously impossible to prevent, as the headings of the forms had been explained long before the forms were distributed, but no harm could result from such a proceeding, nor would the returns be any the less correct. In a portion of the Jajpore sub-division there was a deficiency of enumerators, and the census had there to be extended over two days. Mr. Currie also in the sudder sub-division does not appear to have had his arrangements quite completed by the 25th. Practically, however, the census may be said to have been almost simultaneous throughout the district." In Kendrapara the census was taken on the 7th January, and in Jajpore on the 11th. The census of Pooree town was taken on the 7th January, and that of the district between the 19th and 26th. The towns of Balasore and Bhuddruck were censused during the first week of December 1871, and the rest of the district between the 15th and 22nd of the same month.

120. *Non-regulation divisions*.—It has been explained that the census of Chota Nagpore extended over the whole of the cold weather. The enumerators were sent out in November 1871, and some of them did not complete the round of the villages assigned them till March or April of the current year. In Darjeeling and Julpigoree too the census occupied most of the cold weather. In Goalpara it was taken during the first half of February. In Assam the enumeration commenced in November. In Kamroop and Nowgong it was completed before the end of the month; in Durrung and Sebsaugor in the course of December, but in Luckimpore not before the end of February. "It was wished by the Commissioner," writes Major Clarke, "that the operations might be concluded by the 30th November; but with the multifarious duties of the mouzahdars I felt certain that such speed and energy in the completion of the work could not be expected of them, particularly as they are, for the greater part, persons appointed under an old régime, who have very little but their respectability as qualifications for their posts; and where punctuality in the performance of ordinary work cannot be got from them, the quick performance of the census work was, as I have said, not to be expected."

121. If the census were to be taken again, there is little doubt, I think, that, so far as the regulation districts are concerned, it might without difficulty be taken in one day. By this I do not mean to say that the

Next census might be simultaneous in the usual sense of the term.

returns for each and every village could be completely written up within the four and twenty hours. In most districts in which a simultaneous census has been attempted, the district officer has expressed his opinion that the books were compiled roughly beforehand, and only corrected on the day fixed for the census. This was certainly the case in the Patna division, and I venture to think that a somewhat similar plan has been invariably followed in other provinces in which a simultaneous enumeration is supposed to have been made. (Of course the point is of very secondary importance, provided the enumerators do really go round on the day or night in question, and conscientiously correct the returns. All that is required for statistical purposes is that the returns should refer to some particular time over a large extent of territory, and the only object in requiring the record to be made simultaneously on a particular day, is to provide against indolence and the defects of memory. If every householder could recollect exactly how many and what persons slept in his house on a particular night a year ago, the census for that night could be taken as accurately now as it could have been had the returns all been filled in on the following morning.

* 122. Taken in this sense, it will be seen that a synchronous enumeration was made over areas of very considerable extent.

The late census really synchronous over some large areas.

The Patna division, for instance, comprises a territory equal to the whole province of Oudh. The Rajshahye and Dacca divisions, taken together, are as large as England, and with the exception of one or two districts, the census for these two divisions referred to the same date. The metropolitan districts of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs were censused on the same day as Calcutta.

123. Even where the enumeration was not synchronous, the figures, though wanting in strict scientific accuracy, are still correct enough for all practical purposes. Regarding the country as a whole, the errors are probably unimportant.

Errors from want of simultaneousness may be disregarded as unimportant.

For every person who has been twice counted, there is probably some other person who has escaped enumeration altogether. Omissions and double entries thus counterbalance each other. Indeed, had it been possible to arrange for a simultaneous census throughout the whole country, it may well be doubted whether the result would have been one whit more valuable than it is. A nation must be schooled into an appreciation of the objects of a census before any strictly accurate results can be expected. Even in England no one would think of claiming for the census an entire absence of error. In Bengal we have still to teach the people what a census is. This is the first attempt at anything of the kind. It is only reasonable to expect that many errors have crept in, attributable to ignorance, unnecessary alarm, or even motives of delicacy. With such causes of error at work, the mere fact that the census was not taken in one and the same day throughout the country sinks into insignificance. When, after three or four more experiments of the kind, we have removed the fears of the people, so that they no longer associate the idea of the enumeration with the visits of the tax-gatherer; when we have taught them to comprehend the uses to which statistics of population may be put and the consequent advantage of their submitting true returns; when, lastly, the bulk of the people are sufficiently lettered to make a synchronous enumeration possible, then, but not before, it will be time to take into account the possible errors which may arise from the census having been taken in different parts of the country on different dates.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DEMEANOUR OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE CENSUS, AND THE VARIOUS RUMOURS THAT WERE CURRENT AT THE TIME.

124. It was hardly to be expected that the first attempt to carry out a census in Bengal would be accomplished without exciting alarm in the minds of the people. The idea of a house-to-house enumeration has in every country at first been regarded with suspicion, and has often given rise to the most unreasonable fears. There was no ground for supposing that Bengal would be an exception to the rule. The oriental mind is naturally timid and imaginative. The people are steeped in ignorance and superstition. It ought not to surprise any one therefore to learn that the most absurd rumours got abroad and were believed regarding the object of the census. Not that anything was left undone which could by any possibility allay the popular alarm. For three years past the idea of the census had been continually before the people. To accustom them to this idea, experimental enumerations were made in 1869 of various towns and tracts throughout the country. Between that year and 1872 preparations for the general census were continually going on; a complete preliminary enumeration being carried out in some districts. All this did good, no doubt. As the people were brought into contact with the census officials, they learned more and more of the true object in view, and many of them possibly learned to laugh at their fears. When the dreaded day arrived, they patiently acquiesced in the arrangements and allowed themselves to be numbered. As a rule, there was no opposition whatever. In one place only was there any serious outbreak. But, notwithstanding this passive submission, it must not be supposed that the people ceased to regard the whole business with suspicion or at once laid aside their alarm. At the present moment, probably, they are anxiously awaiting the result; they have seen that no physical calamity has overtaken them, but they have not yet realized that Government has not some ulterior object to serve.

125. Probably the measure which more than anything else contributed to remove the fears of the people, was the scheme under which the enumerators were chosen from amongst the residents of each village. Selected as these men were on account of their supposed respectability and influence, they felt bound to identify themselves with the movement and to make it popular with their fellow villagers. On the other hand the villagers, seeing the work carried out by their own headmen, however dissatisfied they might be with the reasons alleged for the novelty, felt that they were not justified in offering any obstruction. It may well be doubted whether the employment of a paid agency, however efficient, would have been so successful as the plan of selecting the enumerators from among the people themselves.

126. The most prevalent idea, and that which took deepest root in the minds of the people, was the anticipation of increased taxation. That the census was only the forerunner of some new tax or other, was the universal opinion which no amount of reasoning could eradicate. Why the Government should go to such an expense merely to ascertain the numbers of the people, without even seeking to recoup itself the cost, was a problem which defied argument. This view of the census pervaded all classes. The census form went by the name of the "tax ticket," and various were the penalties supposed to attach to its loss or destruction.

The general opinion seemed to be that some sort of poll-tax was intended; but the vagueness of the popular alarm was well exemplified in the ingenious schemes in which the imagination ran riot. In Orissa it was rumoured that the Government intended to reimburse itself the cost of the famine. In some places it was thought that only male adults would be taxed, as their names only were recorded; others believed that a man would be taxed according to the number of women he supported; while a third opinion was that a graduated scale of taxation would be devised for man, woman, and child. The Deputy Magistrate at Narail was asked by an enumerator if, when three or four brothers lived together, all their names should be entered in the return. On his replying in the affirmative, the simple answer was—"It will be very hard to make four brothers pay when the tax comes." In another case a man was discovered withholding the entry of a baby on the ground that it was too young to be taxed. In Assam the omission of the names of the women in the forms was looked upon as quite sufficient evidence that the operations were only being conducted with a view to further taxation.

127. The idea which next to that of taxation took strongest hold of the popular mind was that of compulsory emigration.

It seems to have been anticipated that the population would be found excessive, and people were busy in devising schemes by which the country should be rid of the excess. In most districts Mauritius, whether from being better known or because of the increased terror implied in a voyage across the 'black water,' was the place marked out for the impending deportation. But the tea districts of Assam and other places were also spoken of, proving at any rate that the people know where their labour will find a market. But the Government was not always credited with equally benevolent motives. In Moorshedabad it was gravely stated that the authorities intended to blow away the surplus population from guns. In some cases it was the men that were to be carried off, either to serve as coolies in the Lushai campaign or to be trained as soldiers to fight the Russians, with whom it seems to be thought that we are in a chronic state of war. In other cases it was the surplus women, who, to quote the words of the Collector of Furreedpore, were to be deported to places less favoured by the presence of the fair sex. The military authorities will doubtless be scandalised to hear that the Queen is thought to be always wanting wives for her soldiers. But perhaps the most extraordinary rumour of all was that mentioned by Mr. Mouro, the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Noakhally. He says an idea got abroad that the General Sahib wanted to see all the females of a certain age, and that they were to be sent to Calcutta for the purpose. He adds that it is not clear who is meant by the General Sahib. Under the circumstances, heads of departments in Calcutta will probably feel as if an unjust imputation had been cast upon them. Another idea which gained currency was, that everybody was to be compelled to be vaccinated. In Chumparun the putwaris or village accountants thought they were to be sent down to Calcutta to fill in a large statement consisting of sixty-four columns. In some places the rumours that got abroad were originated by the enumerators, with the idea of preventing the people from leaving their houses on the night of the census. Thus it was said that various penalties would attach to those who were found wandering about on the night in question. In Tirhoot it was an ill wind that was to cripple any one found out-of-doors, except of course the favoured putwaris. Generally speaking, however, notwithstanding these absurd rumours, the people submitted patiently, pretending to be satisfied with the explanations given them. As Baboo Mahendra Nath Bose, Deputy Collector in Rajshahye, quaintly observes,—“I explained the object of the census in all its scientific bearings. The villagers were satisfied, and exclaimed, ‘What wonders the British Government has achieved! The Great Akbar never attempted any such thing.’”

Other rumours.

128. The following extracts from district officers' reports will show that the census was taken without exciting any very great alarm.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Collector of Nuddea, writes:—

Feeling in Nuddea.

“ When the preliminary operations commenced, there was much uneasiness among the people throughout the district, but this feeling ultimately to a great extent wore off, and the people resigned themselves to the taxation which they thought must inevitably follow. The fact is that to the ordinary uneducated native mind the collection of statistics, as Europeans collect them, is a mystery. They do not think it possible that Government can incur the labour and expense of taking a census without having some very definite object in view. Of course the most natural supposition is that this object is immediate pecuniary profit. The only questions which in the opinion of the majority remained to be determined, were the amount of the tax, the mode of its collection, and the ultimate purpose to which it was to be devoted.

“ The general notion was that a poll-tax would be levied. It happened that just about the time when the census was taken, I was making some inquiries regarding the arrears of pay due to chokidars. It was therefore commonly believed that the census was preliminary to a general chokidari tax. So far as the census was concerned, this was rather a good thing, for the imagined chokidari tax was not considered to be particularly unreasonable, nor was it much feared. In one part of the country which I visited, I found that some ingenious person had gone so far as to devise a complete scheme. For each thannah a tax assessor, and three or four sirkars were to be appointed. The assessor was to go round to each village in the thannah and summarily to assess the poll-tax. The richer families were to pay Rs. 2 per head, others were to pay smaller sums in proportion to their means, and perhaps some poor widows were to be excused entirely. The taxes so assessed were to be collected by the sirkars. The proceeds were to be devoted, *first*, to the payment of chokidars' wages; and *secondly*, to providing village roads and paying for native doctors and medicines when required.

“ There were other expectations, however, prevalent besides that of impending taxation. Mr. Oldham was asked if Government intended to transport the people bodily to another country as soon as their numbers were ascertained, or to pass an order prohibiting any one from removing from that village in which his name had been entered, while it was hinted that the desire shown by Government to ascertain the number of the women was looked on with suspicion. Mr. Oldham, however, says that latterly the feeling of the people somewhat changed, and he was then told it was expected that the measure would be bad for the rich but good for the poor, and that the latter were to get something. Mr. Wace, in the course of his report, remarks that the most ingenious theory as to the use to be made of the statistics was, that Government would tax a man according to the number of women he supported. Thus, the assessing officer who saw a man's name down in the books as the only male above 12 in the house, and yet supporting four or five women, would make up his mind that the man had something to tax, and would be heavier on him than on two brothers who, living together, supported a wife each and a mother. This theory, however, Mr. Wace heard advanced but once.

“ Perhaps one of the best illustrations of the inability of the Bengali mind to appreciate the vague objects of a census, is to be found in the case of a zemindar of some position who had been asked to assist us with his influence. He assured Mr. Oldham that he would find the enumerators' inquiries most readily answered in his estates, as he had told the people that owing to the Prince of Wales's recovery a distribution of sweetmeats was to be made amongst them, and consequently their number was required to be known. Our well-meaning though untruthful assistant was aware of the necessity for fixing the people's minds on something tangible.

“ I found that considerable importance was attached to the information that India was not being exceptionally treated; the fact that in books of geography statistics of population are given, was immediately accepted as a confirmation of my statements. However singular it may appear to a

European, I have no doubt that the notion that the census would be hereafter periodically repeated actually did remove some uneasiness. The feeling that a 'dustoor' was being established caused much less apprehension than the idea that the census was an exceptional matter.

"In my opinion the decision of Government not to ask for too much information was most wise. If we had asked for the names and ages of the women, the census would certainly have been a perfect failure. We should have had against us the better classes, who have actually been our most valuable aids. My subordinates express their admiration—in which I entirely concur—of the great interest shown in the undertaking by the more intelligent and better educated classes. Many of them thoroughly understood and appreciated the action of Government, and did their best to assist. In many places I know the results were eagerly awaited."

129. Mr. Barlow, Collector of Monghyr, says:—

"The demeanour of the people has been everything that could be desired ; but while fully acknowledging these outward conditions, I am not satisfied that the taking of the census has been achieved without causing alarm, or that the act at the present time has been any other than impolitic. With the current of people's minds running as it is upon taxation, I have not a shadow of doubt but that in the opinion of ignorant people, who cannot otherwise account for the meaning of the census, it is entirely connected with the same subject. Personally, the Government officers have done all in their power to dispel any ideas of the kind, assuring the people during their cold weather tours that the census had nothing whatever to do with the introduction of a tax. I rather regret this now, for as the road cess tax, which will touch every agriculturist throughout the length and breadth of the district, although of course devised before the census, will begin only to be felt a short time hence, it will be impossible to disconnect the ideas of cause and effect in the minds of the people, and I fear any imputation of want of faith will not mend matters. It was specially remarked by all, the extraordinary vigilance which the poorest and most jungly people exercised to take care of the house tickets which were affixed to their dwellings at the time the house lists were being prepared. I have often, on asking for this ticket, seen it produced, carefully wrapt up in a bundle of rags, out of the inside of a bamboo, where it had been placed for security. An interpretation has been suggested of this, that exactions may have been taken from the people by the enumerators, which induced the former to preserve the tickets as a sort of receipt for money paid, but I hardly think this likely. I believe, looking from one point of view, that the use of the police as the agency for taking the census had the usual effect of making the people anxious to carry out the instructions they received to preserve their tickets, in order to avoid falling into unknown difficulties on account of disobedience; but this does not disclose the mode in which the fear was actually created, which acted on the people's minds. The very strength of the apprehensions aroused would naturally lead to some attempt to account for the strictness with which the preservation of house tickets was enjoined, and if, as I have observed above, the solution arrived at was that taxation was meant, an important point for consideration is established."

130. Mr. A. L. Clay, Collector of Chittagong, says of the rumours that got abroad in that district:—

"These rumours were mostly connected with the Lushai Expedition then in progress. It was stated that a number of heads would be required for the purpose of pacifying the Lushai chiefs, or to be examined as an augury of the success or failure of the expedition. Another report was that in every household containing five males, one would be impressed to serve as a coolie in the hills. Some people said that any person not enumerated would be held to have died a civil death, and to lose all rights of citizenship. These rumours, ridiculous as they were,

appear to have been believed to a greater or less extent by the ignorant mass of the people, and respectable persons in the town were pestered with repeated inquiries as to what was really going to happen. It does not, however, appear that the spread of these and similar reports resulted in any obstruction to the work of the enumerators. It was noticeable that scarcely any persons except the census officials were abroad on the night of the enumeration, and the general impression seemed to be that it was as well for the people to remain in their houses. There is reason to believe that this conduct of the inhabitants was not altogether spontaneous, as it appears that some officious individuals spread the report that persons found away from their homes on the night of the census would be visited with sundry penalties."

131. Mr. Geddes mentions some curious rumours that were prevalent in Pooree:—

tax; but latterly the road cess and the Municipalities' bill, which have attracted much notice of a

Rumours in Pooree. painful kind throughout the district, have been most generally associated with the enumeration of the population. Some strange rumours have gone about, such as that the Government was making arrangements to tax every one who should tread on a village path, every one who should swing an arm, every one who should carry an umbrella. In one place men hastened to thresh out and hide their grain at night; in another place it was believed that any one who fed Brahmans was to be taxed upon the number whom he might entertain."

132. I have mentioned that one of the reports which gained currency among the people was an enforced conscription of recruits to fight the Russians. In Gya the following circumstance occurred, which seemed to give a colour to the rumour. "It so happened," writes Mr. A. V. Palmer, "that immediately before the 24th a party of European soldiers came to the sudder station with some European prisoners *en route* to Hazareebagh. A report spread and gained credence in the bazaar that these men were the forerunners of others who had been sent to enforce the conscription. The report was so far believed that persons left the town, and many deposited their valuables in hiding places and down wells. Fortunately I happened to be in the station at the time, and as soon as I heard of it went into the bazaar, where I adopted measures which I believe gave confidence, and at any rate proved effective in preventing further wanton injury to property."

opinions of the local officers on this subject. As a rule, the demeanour of the people was reported to

Dissatisfaction quite exceptional. be all that could be desired. In very few cases indeed had individuals to be prosecuted for refusing to give information, while attempts at combination for a similar purpose were confined to two or three districts. In giving the details of these cases, then, it must be recollected that I am speaking of exceptions to the rule. The ill-feeling and alarm which prompted the disturbances in these cases must not be taken as evidence of a similar feeling elsewhere. The disturbances were purely local in their character, and confined to a very small extent of country.

2,000 inhabitants in the district of Noakhally.

Riot at Sonadeah in Noakhally. The supervisor reported that the villagers refused to permit the enumeration. On this Mr. Monro, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was in charge of the census proceedings, rode out to the spot, accompanied by three constables and the supervisor. On reaching Sonadeah, Mr. Monro attempted to commence the enumeration, but a large party of the villagers assembled with sticks, assaulted the supervisor and threw him into a tank. On Mr. Monro's going to his assistance, he was also mobbed, beaten, and severely injured, being pursued for about two miles before he could find his horse and make good his escape. The constables were also beaten. On hearing of what had occurred, the Magistrate, Mr. L. B. B. King, and the

District Superintendent of Police, at once rode to the spot, taking with them a guard of thirty constables; but no further resistance was attempted. Mr. King camped near the spot for the night, and on the following morning proceeded to take evidence in regard to the riot of the previous day. The ringleaders were subsequently arrested without difficulty, and sixteen of them were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

135. Mr. Monro, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, reports on the state of feeling in the district at the time, as follows:—

“With regard to the demeanour of the people, all I have to say is that the inhabitants of the district regard the census in no other light than as a stepping-stone to additional taxation. When you explain to them the contrary, their answer is—‘Why does Government spend so much money if it does not intend to receive some remuneration from it?’ It has been said that it was through the injudicious proceedings of the census officers that the people were averse to being counted. All I can say is, that I never heard that excuse put forth until after the riot had taken place at Sonadeah. I had previously written to all the zemindars, telling them that if any of their ryots were oppressed by the census officers, such ryots were to complain at once to me, and I would have the offenders punished. I do not believe that an enumerator would dare to show his power in the manner described, namely, in demanding to see the females of the different houses, knowing thoroughly what a delicate subject that is with all Mahomedans, particularly in a district teeming with the sect called ‘Ferazees.’ I have heard on good authority that the enumerators went about their work more with a feeling of fright than with the desire to show illegal power.

“The idea amongst a number of the people was that the ‘General Saheb’ wanted to see all the females of a certain age, and that they were to be sent to Calcutta for this purpose. I do not exactly know who is meant by the General, but it is an idea that shows how ignorant and uneducated the people of this district are, and how easily any absurd rumour can work on their minds. When rumours went abroad that census officers wished to see the women folk of the families, they at once put down the Sonadeah riot to that cause, and I have observed, since the occurrence took place, that sympathy is on the side of those who attacked the census officers.”

136. In Tipperah there was at one time some fear of a disturbance, but the prompt action of Mr. Cowley, who was the Magistrate at the time, prevented any open outbreak. Mr. Cowley says:—

“In the villages of Juggutpore and Baghsaimail, about ten miles from headquarters, a league was formed to defy the supervisor and to refuse to give him information. I rode out to the place and had the ringleaders brought before me. One man held out for a time, but by the next day he too gave the required information. In the outlying thannah of Chagalnaya, inhabited by Mahomedans of lawless character, great difficulty was experienced. The men of Pergunnah Dukhinshik were so violent in their threats, that no one was willing to be an enumerator. I was afraid of a disturbance, and went to some of the more excited villages in person; but the supervisor had in the meantime partially pacified the people, and after my arrival the work went on without actual opposition. It was perhaps fortunate that rumours of an outbreak in a neighbouring portion of the Noakhally district did not spread until later on.”

137. In the Godda sub-district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs there was some considerable excitement among the people, and Mr. Cosserat, the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge, at one time anticipated a serious outbreak.

“The Damun ryots in the Boarjore bungalow refused to allow the census to be taken, and I had to proceed in person to allay their fears. The pergunnait reported that some of the manjhees were greatly alarmed, and where they were not the

ryots were, and between the two he was powerless to do anything. The pergunnait himself and those manjhees who were assisting him were actually insulted and driven from some of the villages, and on my arrival I found there was a general excitement among this portion of the Damun, but the news had spread that the census in other parts had been taken, the alarm had begun to subside, and it only required my arrival to dispel their fears. In fact before my arrival the enumeration of many villages within the tract had been completed, and within the next two days that of the rest was finished.

"I found a crowd of 1,500 people assembled at the bungalow to meet me, and it would have been amusing if it had not been also distressing at the same time to see the real terror depicted in the faces of some of the villagers who could not understand the object of the census. Various rumours were afloat,—such as that so many men were to be taken from each village and deported to Assam or the Bhootan Dooars to bring the lands under cultivation, that they were to be made Christians, that calamity would overtake them, &c.

"The male portion of the population found themselves, they said, helpless, as the women and children were most alarmed, and the bare mention of the subject was enough to make them frantic. I had great assistance from some men who had come over from the Rajmehalside, and who said that the census of that district was almost completed, and some men from the southern portion of the Damun beyond Boarijore within this district had also gone to see what was to be the result of the enumeration, and they also assisted to allay the alarm.

"From the pergunnait's report I felt somewhat alarmed, and anticipated violence if the census was to be enforced; but on arriving on the spot I found that nothing could be further from the minds of the people than to oppose authority. They said the Sirkar might do what it liked, but begged that they might not be enumerated."

138. Elsewhere in the pergunnahs the matter passed off quietly enough.

Sonthals quiet elsewhere. In Nya Doomka "the Sonthals, and especially the women, regarded the proceedings with uneasiness, some thinking they were connected with their expression of discontent on the rent question, and the women did not half like the idea of their children being counted."

Of Pakour Mr. Rattray writes:—"In the beginning, when the census was first started, the Sonthals appear to have felt some uneasiness as to the result, and in a few cases declined to give information; but subsequently, when they were talked to and reasoned with, they appeared to be willing to allow the enumeration to proceed, though I am not prepared to say they were pleased at its being done. On the whole no resistance whatever was made to the census operations in this district, and the people do not seem to be discontented with its having taken place."

139. In Cachar the police had to be sent out to assist the enumerators in

Cachar. taking the census of a village, and in another case some Nagas on a tea plantation refused to give the required information, under the belief that they were going to be made to sign agreements for service. There was no disturbance, however, and on the matter being explained to them, they at once consented to do what was necessary.

140. The above are all the cases that have been reported. Considering the novelty of a census in Bengal, and the general prevalence among the people of the opinion that they were only being numbered with a view to new taxation, it is probably a matter of congratulation that the business passed off as quietly as it did. This no doubt was due in great measure to the judicious steps taken by the local officers to explain the real object which the Government had in view, and, as before explained, to the wisdom of the arrangement under which the enumerators were chosen from among the residents of each village. It will be observed that in Noakhally, where the only open opposition

was shown, a special paid agency was employed for the enumeration ; and it will probably be found as a rule that there was greatest uneasiness where men were brought in from outside to do the work of enumeration. It has already been suggested that, so far as the census operations were attended with any oppression, the fault lay mainly with the police or other outsiders. No measure could be better calculated to allay alarm and to prevent unnecessary harassment or inconvenience of the people than the plan of making them carry out the work themselves. It will be seen in the next chapter that there is reason to believe that this was also the most likely way to secure accuracy.

CHAPTER V.

OPINIONS REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THE CENSUS.

141. A census, to be strictly accurate, should be an enumeration of every person in the country at a particular moment of time. If the enumeration is not simultaneous, or, in other words, if the returns do not have reference to some particular period, an element of error is introduced in the possible omission or double entry of persons who have moved from one part of the country to another. The longer the period over which the enumeration extends, the greater of course is the chance of error. Human beings are born and die every moment, and therefore from a scientific point of view an enumeration which extends over two or three weeks, or even two or three days, is so far imperfect. For practical purposes, however, such an enumeration is probably quite as useful as any other. The births and deaths during any given limited time are approximately equal, while omissions and double entries in consequence of persons moving from one place to another during the period of enumeration ultimately balance each other. The census of Bengal has not been effected in one day. As I have explained in a previous chapter, it was taken on different dates and extended over different periods in different parts of the country. Although for many large tracts the census was practically simultaneous, still as a whole it does not pretend to scientific accuracy. All that was attempted was to ascertain the number of persons living in each house on the day on which it was censused. That day may have been the same for a tract as large as the Patna or the Rajshahye division, or for so many villages only as could be visited in the space of twenty-four hours by an enumerator passing leisurely through the country and recording the numbers and particulars of the population on his way.

142. In any examination therefore into the results of the late census, it must be understood that no claim is made to scientific accuracy for the work as a whole. If it fairly represents the total number of persons in any particular part of the country at the time that part of the country was censused, the object aimed at may be considered to have been achieved. Its accuracy must mainly, therefore, be judged by the fulfilment or otherwise of these three conditions; *first*, that no villages or hamlets were overlooked or censused more than once; *secondly*, that no houses in a village or hamlet escaped enumeration; and *thirdly*, that every person living in a house at the time the census was taken was accurately entered in the returns. I leave out of consideration the enumeration of the floating population, which must always be an element of error in the most perfect census. For all practical purposes it is quite sufficient if, when subjected to the three tests just laid down, the enumeration has been found to be correct. Those are the three stages at which, as it seems to me, the proceedings could be checked by local officers, and I propose in the present chapter to inquire what amount of accuracy these officers themselves think has been attained in their respective districts. In a previous chapter I have described the steps which were taken to ensure the correctness of the village and house lists, and I do not propose to repeat what has been there said. My present object is rather to show what opinion district officers entertain of their returns after such examination of them as they may have felt it necessary to make.

143. The accuracy of a census may of course in a great measure be tested by internal evidence, but the discussion of this side of the question will more fitly follow the examination of the census results.

144. The officers in the Burdwan division are unanimous in the opinion that the returns are fairly accurate. In Hooghly a preliminary enumeration was made, and the difference between that and the final census was only 4 per cent.

145. In the Presidency division, Mr. Graham writes of the 24-Pergunnahs:—"The census figures are not yet compiled, but I confidently expect that they will prove satisfactory. I think I may venture to say that a very nearly accurate census has been taken at a very small cost and with no trouble to the people." Of Nuddea Mr. Stevens writes:—"After the returns were given back by the enumerators, many of them were tested and were found to be almost uniformly correct. I believe that all concerned tried to give or to secure accurate returns, and that the census has been correctly taken with two exceptions." The exceptions refer merely to the ages and occupations of those returned. Mr. Quinn, at Jessore, says:—"The returns are now being summed up in the District Superintendent's office, and as far as they have been examined, they seem to be very fairly correct. They show a large increase on Mr. Westland's calculations, and as the name of every adult male is recorded, and the tendency of the people is to understate rather than to exaggerate the number of their families, I think this is a favourable sign of their correctness."

146. In the Rajshahye division Mr. Wavell, Collector of Moorshedabad, reports as follows:—"The general result of the census may be stated to be as nearly accurate as it is possible to make it with an unpaid agency of village residents. As regards actual numbers, the result may, I think, be accepted as correct enough for practical purposes. The errors that do exist consist in such matters as imperfect description of occupation or imperfect classification as to race. It requires a certain amount of education to know that all Mussulmans do not belong to the same race, or that all day labourers cannot be said to follow the same occupation, and this extent of knowledge cannot always be expected from a village enumerator. Considering that this is a first essay, I think the census of this district may on the whole be pronounced to be as accurate as could be expected with such an agency." Mr. Westmacott considers the census of Dinagepore "a fair enumeration of the resident population, though not worth much as regards sojourners and wayfarers." Mr. F. J. Alexander thinks the census of Maldah was "successfully and accurately taken." Mr. Carstairs writes of Rajshahye:—"It is my belief that the existing houses were all reached, and that all the information given by householders was accurately recorded. How far householders suppressed or mis-stated the particulars of their households, I am unable to say. Our operations secured all that was administratively feasible, and if householders stated the whole truth, then the census may be said to have been accurately and efficiently taken." As regards Rungpore, Mr. Millett thinks "he would be a bold man who would say that the census taken in his district was accurate," but he "believes that every precaution was taken to secure as accurate a census as possible, and the figures given may fairly be presumed to be approximate."

147. Mr. Bignold at Bogra writes:—"After the completion of the census, the returns were tested by the supervisors. In the thannah of Khetlal the supervisor reports that he visited every house in 29 mouzahs out of 223, and only detected an error of 14 persons in all. In the other thannahs the percentage of villages visited is reported to have ranged from 8 to 19 per cent. The result of these showed an error for the whole district not exceeding 1 in 300 persons. I think myself that the error may safely be considered to be under one per cent. The supervisor of Sherepore reported that he found no errors. I therefore examined him personally. He seems to have gone into the villages, and questioned the people intelligently, and to have found the results agree accurately with the returns. He reports to me, however, verbally one mistake which he detected and corrected at the time, and therefore did not

enter in the form with which I provided him. This was the exclusion of a number of palki bearers who were sleeping in a village. He also informs me that four houses which should have been entered in one survey plot were erroneously entered in another, but not twice counted. This error was, of course, unimportant, but the fact of the supervisor mentioning it seems to show that had he known of others he would have stated them. The Sheriakandy supervisor tells me that he found no errors when he himself visited more than twenty villages to test the enumeration; but that before that he found that one entire hamlet had been counted twice, once with each of two adjoining villages. This he detected and corrected from inspection of the books. It cannot therefore be counted in estimating the probable percentage of ultimate error. He also states that in one survey plot there were two hamlets of a village two miles apart. The enumerator understood his duty to be confined to only one of these; the other was therefore left uncounted. Two residents of the omitted hamlet came in a dozen miles to report the circumstance, and a paid enumerator was sent out to count them at once. He further says that in several villages new houses were built after the house lists were sent in, and the fact was duly reported by the enumerators. He adds that in one village a dhobi or washerman had left his house early in the morning, and had not returned by the time the census had been taken. He was therefore omitted from the enumeration, and the enumerator did not know that he ought to have been counted up to the time that he gave in the book on the 16th. On the 17th, however, the enumerator came in eight or nine miles and reported the missing dhobi. It really seems, therefore, that the census of this thannah was as correct as it was possible to make it."

Mr. Tayler, of Pubna, says the enumerators' final returns underwent a careful examination during some ten days by the supervisors and others, and that he was struck with the accuracy with which the unpaid enumerators did their work. He adds that, as only those boats which were moored at the principal ghats were taken into account, those which might be in mid channel being left uncounted, he does not consider the results of the boat census to be quite satisfactory.

148. Notwithstanding the foregoing opinions, Mr. Robinson, the Commissioner, remarks as follows:—"Though I fully support the district officers as having done all they could, I do not believe myself that the census is an accurate one, nor do I think it could be so, carried out in the way it was." Mr. Robinson's remarks appears to have reference to the employment of unpaid enumerators.

149. Mr. Lyall reports on the census of the Dacca district as follows:—
 In the Dacca division. "The house census was taken all over the district on the morning of the 16th January, and with wonderful correctness. The books were in many cases delayed, but in no case that has come under my notice was the census not taken at the proper time. I have ridden over a great deal of the district since then and questioned people everywhere in the thannahs of Lalbagh, Sabhar, Manickgunge, Nawabgunge, Jaffergunge, and part of Harirampur, and I find that the people universally say they were numbered correctly and simultaneously. I have also made inquiries from mukhtars and others about their native villages, and they have assured me to the same effect. I was of opinion, when the order came out, that the census returns, to quote the words of the Orissa Commissioner, would 'not be worth the paper they were written on,' and repeatedly expressed this opinion to Mr. Simson, but I have entirely changed my opinion, and after a very considerable amount of local inquiries can fairly say that I believe the returns to be almost, if not entirely, correct, with the few exceptions I shall have to speak of hereafter."

In Furreedpore the returns were first drawn out in the rough and afterwards fair copied into the census books after the drafts had been carefully inspected and tested by the supervisors and their assistants. "The Deputy Magistrates," writes Mr. Wells, "both consider that the census returns under their immediate

care are thoroughly reliable, and I concur in thinking them so. As I have shown, the care taken was very great, and I believe the returns are perfectly correct." Similarly, Mr. Beveridge records his belief that the census of Backergunge was taken "with as near an approach to accuracy as was compatible with the limited amount of money placed at our disposal." Mr. Testro, who supervised the operations in part of the district, says—"I myself visited four circles, and in addition to the house registers of those circles I personally tested the registers at four other places. These places were selected at random, and from what I saw I can say that I really believe the work to have been done with a very close approach to exactness. I found every house numbered and properly entered, and if only the people in each house were counted correctly (and I see no reason why they should not have been), the results obtained may be accepted as really representing the actual state of things. Considerations of averages may point to incorrectness in carrying out some of the orders, but inaccuracy as to the totals does not necessarily follow." The sub-divisional officers in this district report to the same effect. Mr. Reynolds does not write so confidently of the success of the census in Mymensing, but still he considers that "on the whole it has been very fairly done," and that "very correct and satisfactory results have been obtained in all the municipal towns." In Sylhet, Mr. Peterson visited certain villages in Parkool and tested the accuracy of the returns, with which he appears to have been satisfied. Moulvi Abdool Ghuffoor, Deputy Magistrate, tested the returns of two other thannahs, and found them correct.

Mr. Loraine, the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Cachar, writes:—"No village, as far as I have been able to ascertain, has escaped enumeration, or has been enumerated twice. I think the census represents as accurately as possible the total population of Cachar."

150. In the Chittagong division the Magistrates of Chittagong and Noakhally express their belief in the general completeness and accuracy of the returns. The Magistrate of Tipperah gives no opinion on the matter. For the Hill Tracts the returns are "confessedly incorrect."

151. In the Patna division most of the district officers speak of the enumeration as being as correct as it was possible to make it. The preliminary enumeration afforded facilities for testing the completeness of the work which appear to have been generally taken advantage of. Of Chumparun Mr. Kean writes:—"That the enumeration has been positively accurate cannot be supposed, but it has been as nearly so as the circumstances of this district will allow."

152. Mr. Barlow, the Collector of Monghyr, reports as follows:—"With regard to the accuracy or otherwise of the census, I am prepared to believe that success in this direction has been obtained to a greater degree than could have been looked for, and to all practical purposes sufficient for the object in view. My reason for so thinking is the extraordinary correctness with which the numbering of the houses in the first instance was done, as ascertained by ourselves, and the fact that while the census was going on both my sub-divisional officers carried on a check inquiry over the enumeration in the 'selected areas,' with the result of finding that the enumeration was practically trustworthy or 'correct in every instance.' Moreover Mr. Campbell, Deputy Collector of Jumooi, made up the totals of his enumeration books for all his sub-division in his own office, with a result showing a correspondence in point of number of inmates of each house throughout the different thannahs of his sub-district which goes a long way to justify confidence in the manner in which the work has been done."

Of Bhagalpore Mr. V. T. Taylor writes:—"I believe the whole work of enumeration to have been very well done and I think the returns can be depended on." And again, "The census itself I believe to be very accurate. I have every

reason to believe that no village has escaped enumeration, and certainly none have been enumerated twice over." As regards Purneah, Mr. Wyer considers it possible that the dread of taxation may have caused the numbers in large households, and especially the number of the women, to be understated. "I think that the number of male adults," he writes, "will have been correctly returned by persons of moderate means and by the poor, because the people seem to have thought that owing to the names of such adults being entered, any false statement might more readily be detected."

153. Even in the Sonthal Pergunnahs the officers entrusted with the operations consider them to have been successful, and the results to be trustworthy. Mr. Wilmot of In the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Rajmehal writes:—"The census has generally been accurate except in the case of a very few Sonthal villages, in which the number of children being proportionately more than that of adults, I am led to believe that the manjhis (mustajirs), who are not very intelligent and to whom it is difficult to explain exactly what is required, have mixed up adults with children under 12 years of age; but both the manjhis and the pergunnites assert that such is not the case, and that the enumeration is correct to the best of their knowledge and ability." Mr. Smith at Doomka writes:—"The actual marking up of house numbers was strictly enjoined and as strictly carried out, and proved of the greatest practical utility, and I believe that the combined operations have resulted in a really satisfactory and reliable census. So favourably, indeed, was the census received, that in two or three instances where villages had been accidentally passed over, as in the case of the junction of supervisors' beats, the people came in to ask what fault they had committed that the houses in their villages had not been numbered."

From Deoghur Mr. Blumhardt reports:—"I am confident that, as far as the enumeration of the inhabitants of this district is concerned, the census has been successfully and accurately taken; the only difficulty that was met with was the counting of outsiders, strangers and pilgrims. At Deoghur town there were numbers of pilgrims thronging in every day, and in order to make as accurate an enumeration of them as possible, I issued orders for all the pilgrims to go into the serais on the last day of the census-taking, but I found this most difficult to carry into effect, and had to station enumerators at the principal entrances and take a census of the pilgrims as they entered the town. Many of the travellers also had been previously entered in the census returns of other districts, especially of Beerbhoom and Calcutta, where the census had been taken earlier in the year. The same difficulty was experienced at local fairs and melas throughout the district, but with this exception the census as showing the resident population of the district is reliable."

154. In the Orissa division Mr. Macpherson, Collector of Cuttack, reports as follows:—"I have no doubt whatever that the proceedings have been as complete as they could be, and that for a first attempt the enumeration has been successful beyond all expectation." As Mr. Currie points out, "the very vagueness of the people's dread prevented their withholding information, as they could not specify to themselves what might be baneful or what beneficial to their interests." Mr. Beames considers the census of Balasore to be "tolerably accurate."

155. In the non-regulation districts, it has been explained that the enumeration partook of the nature of a survey of the population, extending over several months. Such as it was, however, it is believed to afford an accurate index to the numbers and distribution of the people. Colonel Boddam, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, says,—"I believe the census to have been fairly accurately taken. It being the first occasion on which an attempt has been made to obtain anything like an accurate enumeration of all the inhabitants, it is only natural to suppose that some errors have crept in. Some few houses in isolated situations may have escaped enumeration; but yet, as I said

before, I am of opinion that the outturn is as accurate as could be expected for the first time." Similarly Mr. Oliphant writes of Lohardugga:—"On the whole, I think the census may be said to have been taken as accurately as possible under the circumstances. Every precaution was taken with regard to travellers, a ticket being given to each by the enumerator who counted him to prevent his being entered twice over. Mr. Forbes, the sub-divisional officer at Palamow, states that some difficulty was at first experienced in getting at the jungly tribes who squat upon the hills; and in one case having reason to believe that one of the enumerators had not been successful in his attempt to count some of them, he deputed another person specially to inquire and ascertain; but the result showed that his apprehensions were quite unfounded." The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom considers the accuracy of the census of that district may be relied on. Colonel Rowlatt, of Maunbhoom, writes:—"The census has been taken with great care, and none but well-qualified men have been employed on the duty. It is possible that some few houses in the midst of heavy jungle have escaped, so that, if anything, the number of houses and persons entered in the returns may be somewhat under the mark; but on the whole I believe the census to have been very correctly taken, and the returns to be perfectly reliable."

156. From the Cooch Behar division the reports are not so satisfactory.

In the Cooch Behar division.

In the old hill territory of Darjeeling the census is fairly accurate, but for Dumsong and the Terai the Deputy Commissioner considers the figures to be incorrect. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree does not consider the result to be satisfactory. Of Goalpara, Lieutenant-Colonel Comber writes:—"The census of the district has been taken with such care and strictness as was possible, but though pains were taken to employ the best agency available, I have still some doubt as to the correctness of the work; yet it can be taken on the whole as a very fair approximate." It has already been explained that no census was attempted in the Dooars, an enumeration of the people having accompanied the settlement operations in the previous year.

157. In Assam the district officers consider the results to be satisfactory:

In Assam.

Colonel Hopkinson, the Commissioner, writes as follows:—

"I think the census was on the whole completely taken. It must be recollected that a census is not quite a novelty in Assam, for every year each mouzahdar is supposed to number the people of his mouzah and make a return to the Deputy Commissioner. We have, moreover, a paid agency, so to say, scattered all over the province, and acquainted with the people. The jurisdiction of a mouzahdar and his two or three munduls is not so large as to create any difficulty in counting the people residing in it. Moreover, the police were freely employed in testing the returns of the enumerators, and generally in the census operations. As the agency employed by the several Deputy Commissioners in the various districts was the same, and as the mode of taking the census was similar, I do not think that it was better done in one district than in another, though probably the enumeration in Kamroop and Durrung may be somewhat more accurate, from the fact of there being more educated people scattered amongst the rural population in these districts. I can answer for Kamroop, for I happened to be at Gowhatty at the time, and am aware that the officers took great pains in the matter."

The Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop believes the census to have been well and accurately taken. The Deputy Commissioner of Durrung writes:—"It is of course hopeless to expect accuracy in a census where the enumeration has extended over fully a month, and that there are errors in consequence is highly probable. But it is believed that these errors are more of repetition than of omission, and that they are not frequent. The omissions will help to neutralize their effect in some degree." The Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong says:—"Although all the mouzahdars and subordinate enumerators have certified to the accuracy of their returns, I fear no very trustworthy

reliance can be placed on them, especially on those submitted from places bordering on the hills, and distant from the sudder station. The taking of the census is a novelty for the natives in these parts, and the object for which it is alleged to have been taken is a good deal mistrusted, and a great part of the people think it was merely an inquiry preliminary to some further tax being imposed on them. Before the conquest of this province by the British Government, every person of the cultivator class over a certain age used to be considered as a paik, or person fit to be employed in the menial service of the king and his officers. As the late census forms required that the names of all males over 12 years should be given, many of the people apprehend that the Government intends to introduce something of the same kind." In Seebaugor the accuracy of the returns was checked by a few paid enumerators, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks they are as correct as can be expected.

158. On the whole, therefore, the local officers express themselves satisfied with their work. Many of them have clearly taken great pains to test the returns in order to come to an opinion regarding their accuracy. Some few Deputy Commissioners in non-regulation districts entertain doubts as to the completeness of the enumeration; but in the regulation provinces, with scarcely an exception, district officers are of opinion that the census has been well and thoroughly taken. In this opinion I may state generally that I concur. It would be almost unreasonable to expect that in a country as large as Bengal a novel experiment like the census could be perfectly successful everywhere, or in every minute particular. But the manner in which the registers and returns were submitted to me for compilation, enable me to bear witness to the evident care and thoroughness with which the business has been conducted by the great majority of district officers.

159. Where the returns do err, the population no doubt is understated. In districts which have not been surveyed, or where the census was not based upon the survey, it is of course quite possible that a hamlet here and there may have escaped enumeration. In wild and uncivilized tracts isolated houses may have been omitted; and in many cases householders may have, either purposely or through negligence, understated the numbers of their families. These are errors to which an Indian census is peculiarly liable. Even in Europe it is admitted that no census has ever comprehended the full number of the people. On the other hand, there has been no inducement to exaggerate the returns of population. The few enumerators who have been paid, were paid monthly salaries or a lump sum for the job, in no way dependent upon the number of persons counted by them. The fear of additional taxation was in itself sufficient to deter the people from entering more persons in the returns than were really alive at the time. Nor do I believe that many persons have been counted twice over. As the census was not simultaneous all over the country, a man here and there may have appeared in the returns of two districts, but these cases are very exceptional, and are probably more than counterbalanced by cases in which no enumeration was made at all. One intelligent gentleman has written to the newspapers complaining that all his servants were enumerated twice over, and considers that forty per cent. should be deducted from the results of the census on this account. But even if his return had been allowed to stand (which it probably was not, this being a point which received careful attention), the servants of Europeans in Bengal do not amount to twenty-seven millions, or in fact to any appreciable number whatever. For my own part I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the figures, if anything, are understated; but I believe that they represent as accurate an account of the population of Bengal as could under any circumstances have been expected from a first census.

*CHAPTER VI.

THE CENSUS OFFICE.

160. Any account of the census operations would be incomplete which omitted mention of that part of the work which has fallen upon the central office. In the introductory chapter I have already explained that under the orders of November 1868, I was appointed to supervise the undertaking in Lower Bengal. The business of the census has thus occupied a large share of my time and attention for the last four years. First came the experimental enumerations, with all the correspondence which they involved, then the arrangements for the general census, and finally the compilation and publication of the results. I shall devote the present chapter to some account of the nature of the work which has thus been undertaken in the central Census Office.

Registrar-General appointed to supervise proceedings and compile results.

161. A full report having been submitted to Government upon the experimental enumerations of 1869, they may be dismissed in this place with few words. Their main object was to test the various agencies available in different parts of the country with a view to the selection of some one system for uniform adoption. When it was found, however, that no one scheme could be laid down for the whole of Bengal, but that much must be left to the discretion of

Absence of uniformity really increased the work.

the local authorities, it may be thought that no place was left for any central supervising authority. So far from this being the case, however, the new arrangement really had the effect of materially increasing the work of this office. Instead of one scheme, there were eight or ten to be dealt with. Under the orders of Government each of these schemes with its estimated expenditure had to be submitted for sanction. A series of references and counter-references was the result. One scheme suggested modifications in another. It seemed only reasonable, moreover, that some sort of uniformity should be insisted on in the scale of expenditure. These and a thousand other points entailed considerable responsibility upon the officer in general charge of the operations.

162. One of the most important duties of the Census Office in the earlier stages of the work related to the printing and distribution of the requisite forms. The form of enumerator's return was originally prescribed by the

Translation and printing of enumerator's form.

Government of India, and it had to be translated into a number of different languages for use in these provinces. When the translations were complete and some half million sheets had been struck off, the form was altered and the work had to be begun all over again. The languages into which this form had to be translated were—Bengali for use in Lower Bengal; Hindustani, in both the Persian and Kaithi character, for Behar; Ooriya for Orissa; Hindi in the Nagri character for Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunahs; and Nepalese for use in Darjeeling. The Commissioner of Orissa undertook to have the forms required for his province printed at Cuttack; and Major Morton, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, arranged for the printing of the few forms required by him in the Nepalese character. But with these exceptions the whole of the forms required and used in the census operations were printed

in Calcutta, and distributed from this office. The printing was effected at the Alipore Jail and occupied the press more or less during a period of nine months.

163. The number of copies of the enumerator's form that were struck off in Bengali was 3,668,720; in Kaithi and Persian (diglot edition) 836,600; in Nagri 102,000; in English 11,500, and in English and Bengali (diglot edition) 64,000—thus making a grand total of 4,682,820 copies. This number is exclusive of the forms used in Calcutta and the suburbs, as well as of those printed at Cuttack for use in Orissa. The forms were stitched in books of ten sheets or so, with a docket cover, a sheet filled up as a specimen and a printed set of instructions;—the intention being that a separate book should be used for the enumeration of each village or hamlet. Of dockets 384,000 copies were printed, and of instructions 440,600—some books containing the instructions in different characters. Besides these forms for the actual enumeration, a large number of forms was printed for the preliminary arrangements. Thus, 301,110 copies of sunnuds of appointment were struck off for the enumerators;—the sunnuds, like the enumerator's forms, being drawn up in different languages, and sometimes at the request of Commissioners differently worded even in the same language; 288,000 forms were printed for a return of schools and scholars; 402,000 tickets to be given to boats to prevent their being censused twice over; while other miscellaneous forms, village registers, house lists, notices and instructions, numbered 87,500. Thus, altogether, upwards of six and a half million (6,586,000) copies of forms in different languages and of various sizes were printed and issued from the central office.

164. The printing of these forms was commenced in the month of January 1871; it was interrupted for three months between March and July, and was not finally completed before January 1872. In many places the forms were required early in November, and they had to be distributed therefore during the rainy season, when communication with the eastern districts is always uncertain.

The interruption of traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway in consequence of parts of the line being washed away by the heavy inundations last year, increased the difficulties of transmission. If in some districts, then, the forms were not received as soon as they should have been, the fault did not lie entirely with this office. Had indents been punctually submitted by all district officers, the forms might everywhere have been despatched in plenty of time. Some officers seemed to imagine that I ought to have had an unlimited stock of forms always in hand on which they might indent at leisure, whereas my object was not to print more forms than were likely to be actually required. On the whole, however, there were very few complaints, and nowhere was the actual census delayed in consequence of non-receipt of the necessary forms. The delay in the issue of the school forms was unavoidable, the Government orders not being received till the 12th December 1871.

165. But the great work of the Census Office has of course been the compilation of the results. It was decided from the first that all the returns should be compiled in a central office. Such an arrangement, it was thought, would conduce to economy, efficiency and uniformity. District officers have not sufficient leisure to supervise the work, and if a special supervising establishment had had to be entertained in every district, the cost would have been very great. Moreover, it was thought that by having a large number of returns compiled in one office, the clerks employed would acquire a readiness and facility which would materially expedite and cheapen the work. These objects have doubtless been to some extent attained, but at the same time there have been drawbacks which I think should be taken into consideration on a future occasion. In the first place the returns being as I have said in several different languages, there was the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of intelligent clerks in Calcutta who could read and understand them. The want of local

knowledge in those employed has also been found to be a cause of embarrassment; more particularly in regard to the tribes and nationalities of outlying districts, like Darjeeling, Cachar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Lists of castes and tribes were called for from each district officer, but even with the assistance of these lists considerable confusion ensued, and the returns of more than one district had to be recompiled in consequence.

166. The difficulty of procuring Ooryah and Hindustani clerks in Calcutta was overcome by establishing branch offices at Cuttack and Patna. At the former place Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner, undertook to have the Orissa returns compiled by a special establishment attached to his own office, and my acknowledgments are due to him for the very great interest and trouble he has all along taken in the matter. In January last, when the returns began to be received from the district officers, I visited Cuttack, and with Mr. Ravenshaw's assistance organized the required establishment, prescribing rules and forms for their guidance. The work of this branch office may be said to have commenced in February, and was completed by the end of July.

167. At Patna a branch office was organized for the compilation of the returns for Behar, most of which were written either in Persian or the Kaithi Nagri character. This office was originally placed under the supervision of Mr. C. F. Magrath, who was inspecting the registration offices in Behar at the time, and who was assisted in its superintendence by Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Chatterjee, Sub-Registrar of Soory. Latterly, however, the inspection of the Behar offices being completed, Mr. H. O. King, Sub-Registrar of Chupra, was deputed to the sole charge of the Patna branch Census Office. Altogether the returns of nine districts were compiled at Patna, the work having been commenced in March, and being completed by the beginning of November. The compiling staff varied from time to time according to the necessities of the work, the maximum number of clerks employed at any time being 178. During the work of compilation I visited Patna three times, besides being in almost daily communication with the Superintendent.

168. In Chota Nagpore the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, undertook the compilation of the returns for the Tributary States. The returns for the rest of the province were also in the Nagri character, and I suggested the desirability of their being compiled on the spot, but Colonel Dalton thought it would be better to send them down to Calcutta, and half a dozen writers or so were therefore engaged in each district and deputed to work under my supervision.

169. The returns for Bengal, Assam and Chota Nagpore, comprising thirty-nine districts in all, were compiled in Calcutta. A very large establishment was required for the compilation of these returns. The men, however, were entertained gradually, and the full sanctioned complement of 460 clerks was only employed for a very short period. As general superintendent, I was allowed the services of Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Registrar of Burdwan. As the office occupied two large houses nearly two miles apart, and as a large portion of my own time was taken up in a third office with my duties as Inspector-General of Registration, I regret now that I did not apply for a second superintendent. I must acknowledge, however, the great assistance I have received from time to time from both Mr. Magrath and Mr. King. I began to get the establishment together in February last; the work was somewhat delayed in the summer by the epidemic of dengue fever, which for a time crippled at least four-fifths of the clerks, but it was more or less completed by the end of October. The staff entertained during November was chiefly employed in making calculations.

170. The enumerator's form sanctioned for general use in Bengal will be found in an appendix. It contained the following headings:—
Information asked in form of return.

1. Serial number of the house in the village.
2. Names of all adult males in the house.
3. Caste or religion.
4. Nationality.
5. Occupation.
6. Number of all adult females in the house.
7. Number of boys.
8. Number of girls.
9. Total of persons in the house.
10. Remarks.

The age at which persons were to be considered adults was taken to be twelve years. In the case of male adults only were particulars as to name, religion, occupation, &c., required, the numbers merely of the women and children being asked, and they being assumed to be of the same caste as the person against whose name their numbers were entered. In the column of remarks the enumerators were told to record the particulars of infirmities, the existence of schools, and any other matters which called for remark.

171. The instructions to district officers were that as soon as the returns were received from the interior of their districts, they should be transmitted to the compiling office at Calcutta, Patna, or Cuttack, as the case might be. These instructions were for the most part complied with. The returns began to come in in February, but in some cases they were delayed in order that the figures might be totalled in the Magistrate's office. The last returns, viz. those of Darjeeling, Cachar, and Lohardugga, were not received till July. The census of Cachar was not taken till March, and there was some delay in getting in some of the planters' returns. In Lohardugga the Deputy Commissioner had through a misapprehension of the instructions commenced the compilation of the returns in his own office, and I was for a long time under the idea that the census had not been completed, when in fact Mr. Oliphant simply meant that the returns were still under compilation. As these returns, when ultimately received in Calcutta, had to be recompiled by a limited number of imported clerks, the delay was unfortunate, postponing as it did the completion of the whole work. It may be added, however, that where the returns have been totalled in the district offices, the figures have generally been found to agree very closely with those obtained in this office, and have thus corroborated the accuracy of the compilation.

172. The instructions to district officers explained very fully the arrangement in which the returns were to be submitted and properly arranged. The returns for each village were to be contained in a separate book or books; no two villages being shown in the same book. If more books than one were required for any town or village, they were to be tied together. The books were to be packed in separate bundles for each thannah jurisdiction, and were to be accompanied by lists of the villages, which would thus, it was hoped, be a complete catalogue of the books transmitted. Generally speaking, this part of the instructions also was observed, but there were often errors and omissions which led to irretrievable confusion. Dockets were left blank; no labels were attached to the bundles; names were written illegibly in the lists, and sometimes the lists were altogether wanting. Of course all sorts of blunders followed, entailing much unnecessary correspondence. The subject will be referred to again further on.

173. On receipt of the returns in the compiling office, the different items for each book were abstracted, the totals being entered on the cover. Thus, the number of houses and the total men, boys, women, and girls, were first entered; then the totals

of each different religion, the details of men, boys, women, and girls being shown as before. In a third table the numbers of each caste were shown, and in a fourth the numbers of each occupation. These totals were then posted, generally in English, into four registers for each thannah, and where two or more books related to the same town or village, a village total was inserted in red ink. These village registers may possibly be found very useful hereafter, and in this expectation they have been forwarded to district officers with the original returns. In some cases, however, they may require to be fair copied; some officers neglected to transmit with their returns the lists of villages called for, or the lists were so badly written in the vernacular that the clerks could not read them, and as they had no local knowledge to guide them, many of the names will probably not be easily recognised. The first supply of forms again was printed on very inferior paper, which would not bear much handling, and thus some of the registers have been much injured in the necessary examination and comparison of them one with another. If, however, local knowledge is now brought to bear upon them, if mistakes in the spelling of names or arrangement of villages are rectified, and if the registers are regularly kept up to date, transfers of villages being duly entered from time to time, these registers ought to be of the utmost assistance in compiling and testing the returns of the next census.

174. When the village registers for all the thannahs of a district were complete, statements were drawn up of the thannah totals. Results printed and circulated for report. The tables showing the numbers and religions of the people were then printed and forwarded to the local officers for report. Statements exhibiting the distribution of villages classified according to the number of their inhabitants, and giving the details of the population in towns and municipalities, were also compiled, printed and circulated for correction or explanation. It will be pointed out, however, further on that in consequence of a misapprehension of the orders on this subject, these latter tables are not of much value. In some districts the survey mouzah has been taken as the village, however many distinct clusters of houses it might contain, and we have thus villages appearing as towns which are only large estates with five or six hamlets upon them; or, on the other hand, large towns, if they happen to have been built on land falling within two or more mouzahs, have been shown as so many villages.

The statements of castes and occupations were too voluminous to be printed for each district, but the totals of each caste in the district were forwarded to the district officer for such report or explanation as might be necessary. These subjects will be more fully dealt with in a subsequent part of the report.

175. The business of abstracting the totals on the covers of the books was done in the vernacular. In Calcutta, however, many of the mohurrirs made their rough calculations in English figures, which they afterwards transcribed in Bengali. A source of constant error arose Establishment entertained for the purpose. from the similarity of the Bengali figure for four and the English eight. The mohurrirs were paid at the rate of Rs. 15 a month, which was raised to Rs. 20 after three months' service. A fixed scale of work was laid down, each man being required to abstract the particulars regarding fifteen hundred persons daily. If any fell short of this standard, a corresponding deduction was made from his pay. On the other hand, incentives to industry were held out in the shape of money rewards as well as promotion. The scale laid down was a full average, even when the mohurrirs had some experience in the manipulation of the figures. This arrangement was as unpopular as task-work usually is with natives; on one occasion the men organized a regular strike, and I had to dismiss several of the ringleaders. There was never any difficulty, however, in procuring the required number of clerks. The examiners were paid at the rate of Rs. 20, and the English writers who posted the village totals into the registers, Rs. 25 per mensem. A daily scale of work was also prescribed for these men.

176. To examine the registers and check the addition, as well as to exercise a general superintendence over the subordinate clerks and mohurrirs, a few men were entertained on higher salaries, the establishment being divided into sections, and a computator on Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 being placed over each. These men, however, were mostly inexperienced; if they were quick and ready arithmeticians, they made mistakes in regard to the arrangement of the records, or lacked the power to control others. On the whole I consider the supervising agency was the weakest part of my arrangements, and on a future occasion I recommend that the greatest care be taken in the selection of this portion of the staff, clerks with some mofussil experience being chosen and higher salaries offered, if necessary.

177. The supervision of the compilation of the returns has necessarily been very irksome, and the difficulties which have had to be met and overcome by those engaged in it can scarcely be overrated. Ignorance, indolence, stupidity, and dishonesty, were at all times active sources of error, against the evil consequences of which the superintendents had ever to be on their guard. The compiling staff was at first organized very slowly, with the view of training the men carefully in the duties they had to perform. When sufficiently instructed, they were set to work in pairs, the work being so arranged that they should have checked the correctness of each other's figures. It was soon found, however, that the abstracts prepared by the mohurrirs in the first instance could not be trusted without further examination. Either they cooked the figures to make their totals agree, or, to save themselves the trouble of writing them down, they ignored half the castes and occupations that were entered in the returns. In some cases they even went so far as to alter the entries in the books. Accordingly a staff of examiners had to be employed to test the work of the compiling mohurrirs. These men, too, required to be constantly watched, and in some cases the returns had to be gone through a third time before I was satisfied that they had been properly abstracted. A new set of difficulties arose with the posting of the village totals, the writers requiring to be looked after just as much as the compiling mohurrirs. Indeed the whole work of compilation has only shown me how indispensable it was that every step should be checked from the very highest to the lowest. On the whole, I think the result of the compilation is very fairly accurate; there may be a small percentage of error, but it is infinitesimal.

178. The experience which has been gained, however, on the present occasion will be valuable if it can be turned to account on the occasion of a future census, and with this object it may be useful to note one or two points for the guidance of those officers who may be entrusted with the business of the next census. In the first place, then, I think that in Bengal, where there is such a diversity of language and race, there should be a branch compiling office at least in every province. In outlying isolated districts too, like Darjeeling and Cachar, I would allow the returns to be compiled under the district officer's supervision. It is impossible to get clerks in Calcutta with the requisite local knowledge, and sooner than take the trouble to acquire that knowledge, it has been shown that Bengalis will fudge the figures and falsify the returns.

179. Another point on which great stress should be laid relates to the manner in which the returns are sent in by district officers. For the correct preparation of the census registers, it is absolutely necessary that the returns should be intelligently arranged by the local authorities on the one hand, and that the arrangement adopted should be thoroughly understood in the census office on the other. From the first I recognised the importance of satisfactory arrangements in this matter, and I impressed it both on the district officers and on the superintendents. But my instructions were often neglected or overlooked, and thus confusion was introduced where none ought to have been permitted to exist. A separate book being used for each village, it was directed that the books relating to

each thannah jurisdiction should be tied up together and accompanied by a list of the villages. The name of the thannah, as well as the village, ought always to have been entered on the docket of the book, and thus the lists of villages in the thannah ought to have been a complete catalogue to the returns of that thannah. But sometimes the dockets were not filled up; sometimes uninhabited village lands were entered in the list for which no returns were forthcoming; sometimes no lists accompanied the bundles; and sometimes the returns were not tied up in bundles at all. These blunders naturally gave infinite trouble in the compiling office, and entailed a large amount of correspondence which might have been avoided. To obviate all such mistakes on a future occasion, the books for each thannah should be numbered in a consecutive series, the numbers being also entered in the list of villages. When two or more books are used for a village, the number of such books should be specified in the list, and care should be taken that the books are numbered consecutively. This numbering of the books had to be done in the census office on this occasion, and delay and mistakes sometimes occurred in consequence. Another time it should be done in the district office, and district officers should be careful to see that the numbers of the returns actually correspond with those shown in the lists. In short, the local officers should submit their returns arranged so clearly that the most stupid clerk can have no difficulty in understanding the arrangement. It must be recollected that the officer in charge cannot examine every return himself. If the census registers are to be compiled in English, the list of villages should be drawn out in that language, it being possible to read a vernacular name written in a running hand in half a dozen different ways.

180. In the Census Office, on the other hand, it is of the very first importance that a duly qualified record-keeper, with a competent staff of assistants, should be placed in charge of the returns. This officer ought to be able to read English as well as the vernacular; he should have some knowledge of the interior and of the geographical divisions of the country for administrative purposes; and he should not be allowed to touch the records until he had mastered all the instructions on the subject of their arrangement. His duties would be personally to examine the returns of each district immediately on receipt, to see that they were complete and properly numbered for entry in the registers, and generally to have charge of them during the process of compilation. On the present occasion inconvenience was often felt for want of such an officer. The inconvenience would have been of small importance had all the returns been received arranged on a uniform principle, properly docketed and accompanied by full lists to correspond; but this was not the case, and the result was often very disastrous. Just as the district returns should be so arranged that the most ignorant and stupid mohurrir would have no difficulty in understanding the arrangement, so should the record-keeper's staff in the central office be so organized and trained that they might be fully competent to detect and set right any flaw in the arrangement which had occurred in the district office.

181. In the forms prescribed by the Government of India for exhibiting the results of the census, distinct tables are laid down for classifying the population according to religion and according to nationality, tribe or caste. In the table of religions, the details of age and sex are required to be shown, but in the table of nationalities simply the total numbers of each race, tribe or caste. The returns were accordingly compiled on this principle, no details of age or sex being shown in the register of nationalities. It has been found, however, that in the absence of any definition of the broad term "Hindu," many castes and tribes have been shown as such which should more properly perhaps have come under the head of "Others." This was in the present case unavoidable. In the first place the term "Hindu" is very indefinite, being as often used in the simple sense of non-Muhammadian as in any other. Again, no two educated men will adopt the same line of demarcation between the

Details of age and sex should be abstracted for each caste.

purser Hindu castes and the semi-Hinduised non-Aryan aborigines. Our compiling staff was very imperfectly educated, and even when instructions were supplied them, it was found extremely difficult to make a large number of them adhere to the same classification. In the next place, the enumerators committed gross errors in this respect, but it would clearly never have done to have allowed the compilers to use their discretion in correcting the original returns. Uniformity might perhaps have been secured by laying down an exhaustive list of tribes and castes classified according to religion, but this again was impossible, numerous tribes and castes being found mentioned in the returns regarding which even the local authorities could not always give satisfactory information. A person, moreover, may change his religion without changing his nationality, and here was an obvious obstacle to the exercise of any discretion on the part of the compiling staff. The only way in which the difficulty could have been surmounted would have been to extract the details of age and sex in regard to every caste or tribe mentioned, and then they might have been arranged afterwards according to religion on any plan that commended itself. An additional advantage would have been that any person who objected to the plan adopted could have re-arranged the table in any other form which seemed preferable. I should accordingly recommend that this be done on a future occasion. It will take a long time, and be infinitely more cumbrous than the system which has been adopted on the present occasion, but it will be more satisfactory when it is completed.

182. I have referred to the mischief which ensued from the neglect or misapprehension of the order directing the use of a separate book for each village. The object of the order was not only to facilitate the preparation of the census registers, so as to show the population of each separate hamlet, but to enable this office to compile the table required by the Government of India, classifying villages and towns according to their population. Unfortunately the term "village" is used in a twofold sense in India; in official language it means the village lands quite as often as the cluster of dwellings in which the villagers reside. This obvious source of misconception was foreseen from the first, and it was believed that sufficient precaution had been taken to provide against it. The original instructions, it will be remembered, while contemplating that the arrangements for the census should be based upon the survey, carefully distinguished between the survey *hulka* (which was the term purposely used to signify that the land only was meant) and the villages and hamlets that might exist upon it; and it was distinctly pointed out that the different hamlets or clusters of homesteads in a survey mouzah should be carefully ascertained and noted in the register. Subsequently, when these instructions were set aside, it was nevertheless pointed out, both in G. O. No. 2279, dated 2nd August 1871 and in the instructions which were printed on the returns, that a separate book or books must be used for each village or town, so that their population might be ascertained without difficulty. In many districts, however, a separate book has been used for each mouzah or survey *hulka*; and two or more villages have been entered in the same book. It has therefore been impossible to distinguish the population of different villages in the same mouzah, or to arrive at the population of a town which may be situated in three or four different mouzahs. It is indeed often no easy matter to define the limits of towns in Bengal which have no municipal boundaries. They are perhaps situated at the junction of several mouzahs, the quarter which is situated in each mouzah bearing a different name and ranking as a separate village, while there is no name whatever for the town as a whole. There will always therefore be a certain amount of difficulty in getting a true account of villages and towns in Bengal, but I think more might be done in this direction on a future occasion.

183. At any rate in the case of municipal towns and unions there ought to be no difficulty in defining the boundaries and distinguishing the population within them from that outside. I think these boundaries and the areas comprised within

The term "village" should be better defined.
Boundaries and areas of municipalities should be given.

them should be noted on a future occasion, and find a place in the census tables. Some of the most interesting problems connected with social progress in this country relate to the growth of the urban population, and it is very desirable that the materials should be collected which will enable comparisons to be drawn in future years. An attempt was made to do this on the present occasion ; but in very few cases were the local authorities able to give me even the areas of the municipalities situated within their several districts. Moreover as some municipalities are at present constituted, the different parts of a union are often separated by large agricultural tracts which are excluded from the municipal area, but which ought to be taken into consideration in calculating the density of the population.

184. I have already remarked that in the towns of Bengal the census was Census of towns in Behar not well taken. ordinarily taken without any difficulty. It was not always the case, however, that the returns were filled in as carefully or as correctly as in the rural districts. This was particularly noticeable in Behar, and is probably to be explained by the fact that the business of the census was generally left to the municipal authorities and their subordinates without any further supervision on the part of the district officials. The municipal authorities should be requested to bestow more care upon the work on a future occasion. A town population is ordinarily supposed to be somewhat more intelligent than residents in the country, and with their staff of municipal assessors, collectors, and the police, the authorities ought to have no difficulty in submitting correct returns.

185. It is to be hoped that, a successful beginning having been made, A periodical census should be taken in future. a periodical census will be taken of Bengal at fixed intervals. It is something of course to know the population of different parts of the country at a given time ; but the knowledge of the statics of population, so to speak, is only one branch of the subject. The other branch—the dynamics of the science—can only be acquired by a periodical census from time to time. In England and America a census is taken every ten years ; in France every five years ; in Germany every three years. In England the science has arrived at such perfection that, shortly before the late census, the Registrar-General was able to state within a very inappreciable margin what the actual numbers of the people would be found to be. In Bengal we have no sufficient data as yet by which to estimate the increase or decrease of the population in different parts of the country. An attempt will be made in Part II to utilize the survey estimates and such other figures as we may possess to this end, but the results, it will be seen, are far from satisfactory. One cause of this is the alteration of district and other boundaries from time to time, and the frequent transfer of villages from one jurisdiction to another. Now that trustworthy population figures have been obtained, I would recommend that in the case of all such transfers in future the area and population of the locality affected should be carefully noted, so that there may be no difficulty on this score in comparing the population figures of any future census with those now obtained. As I have explained above, all district officers have been supplied with registers giving the population figures for each village within their various thannah jurisdictions. If these registers are properly written up, and corrected from time to time, they will not only be a useful guide in the collection and compilation of the returns on the occasion of the next census, but they will form a most valuable basis for the comparison of the results.

186. These corrections may, and should this time, be made by local officers ; but the question has presented itself very forcibly to my mind whether, Establishment of permanent statistical office recommended. if statistical inquiries are to be pursued to any ultimate good in Bengal, a special office should not be established in which the returns of the next census may be permanently recorded, where the necessary alterations in the registers may be made from time to time, and where inquiries regarding the population

may be carried out more fully and at greater leisure than has been the case on this occasion. The amalgamation of such an office with that of the Boundary Commissioner naturally suggests itself, and if any such arrangement could have the effect of bringing the latter office into closer connection with the civil authorities, it might be a decided gain. The experience I have had in connection with the census operations has shown me that at present the district officials and the Boundary Commissioner are rarely agreed regarding areas and boundaries in their districts, while in other respects I have frequently met with entire ignorance on the part of district officers as to what had been done or was being done in the Boundary Commissioner's office. This is a subject, however, which hardly enters into the present report.

187. I come now to the cost of the census. It was at first thought that a very heavy expenditure would have to be incurred in securing the services of a sufficient number of competent enumerators in the interior ; but under the scheme which was finally adopted paid enumerators formed the exception in place of the rule, and it was found possible to make great reductions in the estimates. Ultimately the sum of three lakhs of rupees was sanctioned by the Government of India. Of this sum it was believed that something over two lakhs would be expended in the work of taking the census, the balance being required to meet the cost of the compilation and publication of the results. A statement will be found in the appendix showing what the cost of the census has actually been in each district and division of Bengal. It will be seen that the greatest expenditure was incurred in the Rajshahye division, where Rs. 18,152 were spent. Next comes the Bhaugulpore division with an expenditure of Rs. 14,030 ; Dacca and Chittagong divisions spent about Rs. 9,000 each ; Orissa, Rs. 7,137 ; Chota Nagpore, Rs. 5,760 ; Burdwan, Rs. 5,353 ; Patna, Rs. 3,618 ; the Presidency division, exclusive of Calcutta and its Suburbs, Rs. 2,493 ; Cooch Behar, Rs. 1,618 ; and Assam, Rs. 886. In Rajshahye large supervising establishments were entertained, and the contingent expenses were also high. In Bhaugulpore considerable sums seem to have been disbursed in rewards ; paid supervisors, too, were largely entertained. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions it was found necessary in many places to pay the enumerators. In Orissa the great bulk of the expenditure was incurred in printing the required forms—an item of charge which is not included in the sums shown against other divisions. In Chota Nagpore a large staff of salaried enumerators was entertained throughout the cold weather. In the other divisions the expenditure has been very moderate, in the Presidency division especially. The fact that in each of the districts of Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs (omitting Calcutta and the Suburbs) nearly two millions of people were counted for less than £50 and £30 respectively, is an achievement of which the district officers may well be proud. In the Patna division, too, the cost was very insignificant, but, as already explained, the putwaris there supplied an agency that was altogether unknown in the Presidency districts.

188. The expenditure in the compiling offices may be set down at Rs. 1,00,000. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 16,500 was spent at Patna ; Rs. 4,500 at Cuttack ; and the balance in Calcutta. This amount includes all charges for supervision, house-rent, and other contingencies, the details of which will be found in the appendix. The charges of the Alipore Jail for printing forms, etc., aggregate nearly Rs. 20,000 ; the report has been printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press, and the cost cannot yet be accurately calculated. It may be set down at Rs. 3,000.

189. The total charges connected with the census have thus aggregated Rs. 2,16,000. For a population of sixty-seven millions this is equivalent to a charge of less than two-thirds of a pie or about one farthing per head—not a very large amount when contrasted with the cost even in other parts of India. At the last census of England the cost of the enumeration alone of a

population of 22½ millions was £78,299, or nearly 8 lakhs. The census of 1861 cost £139,885. The American census of 1850 for 23 millions cost upwards of £300,000.

190. With these remarks I conclude my account of the manner in which the census of Bengal was taken.

I now pass on to treat of the results which have been obtained. The arrangement and the figured tables prescribed by Government have been followed so far as the required information was supplied by the simpler form of return approved for use in Bengal. Under the orders of Government, the names of places have been spelt in the popular method, the use of diacritical marks having been avoided as far as possible.

CHAPTER I.

PREVIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION.

191. "In proceeding to describe the operation of the judicial system established in the East India Company's territorial possessions, your Committee could have wished to advert to the population of those provinces, with a view to indicate how far the means provided may appear adequate to the distribution of justice among the people, under the forms of practice prescribed by the code of regulations framed in 1793. But the inquiries of your Committee do not enable them to state with any precision, or with much confidence, the amount of the population even of the old territories of the Company, consisting of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with that of Benares afterwards annexed to them. The Government of Bengal called for information on this head from the Collectors and Judges stationed in the districts; but the returns were so imperfect, and where they were made by those two descriptions of officers, so contradictory, that no general conclusion could be drawn from them. An actual enumeration of the inhabitants of those provinces, or a calculation founded on data promising a high degree of certainty, is still a desideratum. Nothing more has yet been produced than the estimates of ingenious men, who differ considerably among themselves. The first opinion promulgated after the Company's acquisition of the Dewanny, concerning the population of the three provinces, was, that it amounted to ten millions. Subsequent observations led to a persuasion that this estimate was far too low. Sir William Jones, about five and twenty years ago, thought that the population of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares amounted to twenty-four millions, and Mr. Colebrooke, about ten years ago, computed it to be thirty millions. If any opinion were now to be offered on a point which has not yet been subjected to strict investigation, perhaps there would be no danger of exceeding the truth in adopting a medium between the two last calculations, and supposing the population of the four provinces to be not less than twenty-seven millions."

Quotation from the Fifth Report regarding the population of Bengal.

Thus wrote the Select Committee in the celebrated Fifth Report of 1812, and it is only now, after the lapse of sixty years, that the reproach of ignorance on this important subject has been wiped away. The official returns referred to in the above extract were called for in 1801 during the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, but, as stated by the Committee, they proved to be notoriously incorrect. Mr. Adam said of them in 1835—"They are deemed to have been made with too implicit a dependence upon unchecked native authorities, and it would appear from the results of subsequent and more minute investigation that the public functionaries from whatever cause kept greatly within the real amount." Such as they were, however, they were the only estimates of the population which the authorities had for their guidance for very many years. In 1835 Mr. Adam in his report on vernacular education quotes them as the latest, if not the only, statistics of population available for most of the districts in Bengal.

192. At the time the above quotation from the Fifth Report was being penned, however, a noble attempt was being made by the Court of Directors to obtain more trustworthy information regarding its rich possessions in Bengal. In 1807

Dr. Buchanan's survey.

Dr. Francis Buchanan, who subsequently took the name of Hamilton, was appointed to carry out a statistical survey of the Presidency; and among the various subjects to which his attention was directed in the instructions issued for his guidance by the Government, the number and condition of the inhabitants naturally found a chief place. The survey extended over seven years, but unfortunately was never completed, only the northern districts of Bengal and a portion of Behar being investigated during that period. The results appeared several years later, under the title of *Martin's Eastern India*, their publication being supervised by Mr. Montgomery Martin under the orders of the Court of Directors. This work is still one of the most valuable authorities we possess regarding the condition of those parts of the country which Dr. Buchanan visited. His investigations into the various castes and occupations of the people were thoroughly exhaustive, and form the basis of all that is known on these subjects at the present day. Fresh researches may add to our knowledge, but no one can enter upon a study of the people of Bengal without confessing the extent to which he is indebted to Dr. Buchanan's writings.

193. Dr. Buchanan's survey extended to the districts of Behar, Shahabad, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. These districts are stated to have covered an area of 36,784 square miles, the population of which was calculated by Dr. Buchanan to be 15,443,220 souls, giving 420 persons to the square mile. It is not easy to identify the precise boundaries of these districts at the present day, but from the maps which accompany his description of them the territory surveyed would seem to include the present districts of Shahabad, Patna, Gya (with the exception of thannahs Aurungabad, Nubbeenugger, Barachutty, and Sherghotty, which then formed part of Ramgurh), Monghyr (with the exception of the Begoo Serai sub-division), Bhaugulpore, (except thannahs Soopool, Mudehpoorah, and Budhowna), the Sonthal Pergunnahs (excluding Deoghur and about half of Nya Doomka), Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Julpigoree and Goalpara exclusive of the Dooars, Maldah with the exception of thannahs Gomashtapore and Nawabgunge, the Jungipore sub-division of Moorsshedabad, thannahs Panchbeebee, Khetlal and Budulgachee of Bogra, and Dewangunge of Mymensing. This tract of country represents an area of 37,425 square miles, of which the population by the recent census is 14,926,337 souls.* In other words the population of the tract in the present day is found to be between three and four per cent. less than it was estimated by Buchanan in 1807-14.

194. Dr. Buchanan's method of calculating the population naturally appears somewhat rough and uncertain in the light of modern science, and it is only fair to state that he himself was fully alive to its imperfection. Still he considered the results he obtained to be infinitely more trustworthy than those arrived at in 1801, of the fallacy of which he had ample opportunities of satisfying himself. The method Buchanan employed was this. He first ascertained the extent of cultivation, and then allowing five or six acres, according to the physical character of the district, as the quantity of land cultivated by a single plough, and assuming

* The calculation is appended for ready reference. The districts are shown as they are supposed to have stood in Buchanan's time.

DISTRICTS.	1807-14.		1872.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
Rungpore	7,400	2,735,000	7,811	2,970,826
Dinagepore	5,374	3,000,000	5,022	1,747,835
Purneah	6,240	2,804,880	6,408	2,334,705
Bhaugulpore	8,225	2,010,800	8,573	2,990,693
Patna and Behar	6,258	3,364,420	6,825	3,168,706
Shahabad	4,087	1,419,520	4,385	1,733,974
Total	36,784	15,443,220	37,425	14,926,337

that each plough represented five persons old and young, he arrived at the aggregate agricultural population. "Then," he goes on to say, "having in each division consulted the most intelligent men that I could find concerning the proportion which persons employed in agriculture bear to the two other classes of society into which the people divide the inhabitants, I have formed the total amount as it appears in the table." These estimates were in some cases checked by calculations based on other data. For instance, Buchanan would ascertain the aggregate agricultural produce of a district, and after deducting the amount of its exports, would calculate the number of mouths required for the consumption of the food supplies which remained. These, it must be confessed, are rude methods of estimating a population, and Dr. Buchanan's figures do not seem to have ever had much importance attached to them. It is quite possible, however, that this is to be accounted for by the long interval that was allowed to elapse before their publication.

195. At any rate the close agreement between Buchanan's estimates and

Remarkable agreement in results.

the results of the late census is sufficiently remarkable to deserve some further consideration in this place. It would be easy to reject Buchanan's figures altogether as mere guess-work, if it were not that he paid very great attention to the subject, and was forcibly impressed even at that time with the fact that the country was enormously over-populated. On the other hand, if we accept his figures, we are as it were compelled to admit that the population of these districts has been more or less stationary for the last sixty years. It will be seen that for Dinagepore, Purneah and Behar, Buchanan's estimate is in excess of the results of the census; while for Rungpore, Bhaugulpore and Shahabad, his figures fall short of the census returns. "That the population should be enormous," he writes in his account of Dinagepore, "is not wonderful. The notions of both Hindus

Dr. Buchanan fully impressed with a sense of the vastness of the population.

and Muhammadans inculcate in the strongest manner the duty of women to propagate the species, and I may venture to say that the injunction is complied with as far nearly as human nature will admit. A maiden at the age of puberty would be looked upon by the natives with disgust and contempt; but few indeed are left in this humiliating situation. Except loose women, I may safely venture to say that in the whole district there are not a thousand women capable of fulfilling the duties of marriage who are not either wives or concubines." In his account of Purneah he speaks of "the immense population by which the country is overwhelmed," and says, "The number of women in a condition to breed is far beyond the proportion in Europe and still further beyond what prudence requires, yet the population seems in some places to be diminishing; for the extreme timidity and listlessness of the people has in some parts prevented them from being able to repel the encroachments of wild beasts. This however is only a local and recent evil, and within the last forty years the population has, I am credibly informed, at least doubled." Of Shahabad he says:—"I am convinced my estimate is not over-rated." Of Bhaugulpore:—"The drains on population are very small, and in general the manners of both women and men are exceedingly strict. Notwithstanding these circumstances, and an uninterrupted peace for a number of years, with a large extent of very fertile territory unoccupied, it would appear from the reports of the natives that the population is in some places on the diminution, and scarcely anywhere is advancing with that rapidity which might be expected." In his account of Goruckpore, he says:—"The population which I have assigned amounts to 269 persons to the square mile, which in Europe would be considered as a great number; but it is very low where almost the whole soil is capable of giving at least one crop of grain in the year, and where the people live almost entirely on grain."

196. The above extracts show that Dr. Buchanan was fully alive to the extravagant character of his estimates, regarded from

Parts of the country probably as densely populated in his time as now.

a purely European point of view; but, as he says, in a country like Bengal, where a large proportion of the land yields two crops a year, where the diet of the people consists almost

entirely of rice, where there are no preventive checks to the increase of the population, and where the only positive check is disease, we must expect to find a population far in excess of what we are accustomed to meet with in the West. An Indian population indeed would seem to be limited only by the extent of cultivable land in each district, and calculations like Buchanan's, based upon the state of cultivation, would not be likely to be far wide of the truth. Had the necessary materials been forthcoming, the best way of checking Buchanan's estimates perhaps would have been to compare the extent of cultivation in the present day with what it was at the time of his survey. In Bhaugulpore and Rungpore the increase of population may easily be accounted for by the fact that large tracts of land have only come under cultivation within recent years. The Sonthal Pergunnahs alone are sufficient to account for the increase over Buchanan's figures for the former district. On the other hand in Purneah and Dinagepore it will be seen that we have a broad belt of comparatively thinly inhabited territory with populous districts on both sides of it, and it is quite possible that a more intimate acquaintance with the history of these districts might reveal physical causes sufficient to explain a diminution in the number of their inhabitants within recent years.

197. In the absence of any previous census, however, it is of course mere guess-work to attempt to form any conclusions in regard to the increase or decrease of the population. British rule has established peace and security throughout the country, and so far has removed some of the causes which were at work to check the natural increase of the people. But Bengal is not more fertile than it used to be, and if there has been an extension of cultivation, there are also large exports of agricultural produce which were unknown at the beginning of the present century.

Effects of British rule.

198. It might have been thought that the operations of the revenue survey would have resulted in some accurate and trustworthy statistics in regard to the population. It would seem, however, that before the year 1847 no attempt was made by the survey officers even to enumerate the number of houses, "it being thought that such inquiries were not needed in permanently-settled districts, and that the collection of the information might prove vexatious and even lead to disturbances." In that year, however, the Court of Directors issued instructions that the number of houses, distinguishing Hindu from Muhammadan households, should be carefully ascertained, and these instructions were carried out as regards districts surveyed subsequently. For those, however, of which the survey was complete, the information was obtained from the Magistrate's chokidari returns, and is probably utterly worthless. In the following chapter an attempt will be made to utilize the survey figures in estimating the growth of the population, but it will be seen that the value of the estimates depends altogether upon the manner in which they are treated by the officers concerned. Not content with simply recording the number of houses they found in existence at the time of survey, these officers have sometimes gone out of their way to make the most unwarrantable assumptions, with a view to adjust the figures to their own preconceived ideas of what they ought to be, and these figures have then been handed down as the result of careful scientific investigation. A notable instance of this is found in the survey report on the district of Sarun compiled by Mr. Alexander Wyatt. In

Survey estimates of population not of much value.

The case of Sarun instanced.

1843 it seems the then Magistrate of the district, Mr. Wilkins, made a rough enumeration of the houses in Sarun, the number ascertained being 250,221. Assuming 5½ souls per house, the population would have amounted to 1,376,215, giving an average of 526 souls per square mile. "But," says Mr. Wyatt, "this average appears to be far beyond the probable amount when compared with the statistics of other districts. I would therefore allow about one-third, or 90,000 houses for occupation by cattle, granaries, &c., and take 160,221 houses for the inhabitants, and assuming four individuals per house, the population of Sircar Sarun would come to 640,884, and give an average of 245 souls per square mile."

The population of Sarun has been found by the recent census to be over two millions, the average density being 778 souls to the square mile. The number of houses is 293,524, the average number of persons to a house being seven.

199. A similarly loose assumption impairs the value of the survey figures for Chumparun. "The number of houses per police returns of the Magistrate," writes the surveyor, "amounts to 140,399, and the population to 721,295 Hindus and 140,152 Musalmans, or 861,447 souls, giving an average of 6.13 per house and 227.8 per square mile. But the Magistrate, in furnishing this statement of the number of houses and population, expressed his doubts as to its accuracy; and considering the great paucity of inhabitants in the north-western parts of Chumparun, I think we would arrive at a nearer approximation to the truth by assuming *three* individuals per house, which gives a population of 421,197, or an average of 111.38 souls per square mile." The population of Chumparun is now found to be 1,440,815, or 408 to the square mile. The number of houses is 242,228, the average number of persons to a house being 5.9. Of a third district Mr. Wyatt writes:—"Considering the density of the population in Tirhoot, the assumption of five souls per hearth would not, I conceive, be in excess of the average."

200. If Dr. Buchanan's statistics are thought then to represent an exaggerated picture of the population in Bengal at the beginning of the present century, it must be admitted that no great reliance can be placed upon the figures of the Survey Department. Viewed in the light of the recent census, the survey estimates indeed would seem to have little claim to accuracy. Either the population has vastly increased since the date of survey, or the figures given by many of the surveyors are grossly incorrect. These officers themselves appear to have placed but little confidence in their estimates. In the Bhaugulpore report, for instance, I find Mr. Pemberton complaining bitterly of the difficulty of collecting information on this subject. "I feel persuaded," says he, "no very correct returns can ever be obtained in India by a surveyor in a perpetually-settled soubah such as Bengal; it *must* be the work of the police under the strict superintendence of active Magistrates, to prevent extortion and oppression, as well as by their authority to insist that the views of Government are carried out."

201. The census of 1872 is the first regular enumeration that has ever been taken of the people inhabiting this part of India. The population of Bengal is now ascertained to be not far short of sixty-seven millions—a figure more than half again as large as that entered in the provincial Administration Report for the last year. This result will no doubt take many people by surprise, and the vast increase may be thought to require some explanation. But when it is considered how ignorantly and even carelessly the population of Bengal has been handed down from year to year—a few misprints or reckless errors being the only alterations effected, the apparent excess will not appear to be so remarkable. Most persons with any knowledge of the country have long been of opinion that the population was greatly understated at forty millions. This opinion was put forward officially so far back as 1860. Of late years it has been no uncommon occurrence to hear the people estimated at fifty and even sixty millions, such estimates deriving credit from the results of the census of the North-West Provinces and other parts of India.

202. In the small edition of *Thornton's Gazetteer*, published in 1858, the area of Bengal is put down at 208,946 square miles, and the population at 40,871,091 souls. Excluding Arracan and Sumbulpore, which no longer form part of Bengal, the area would stand at 184,089 square miles, and the population at 40,275,569, giving an average of 220 souls to the square mile. This area of course does not

include Tributary States, nor Darjeeling or the recently ceded Dooars. Some of the figures entered, however, are most ludicrously absurd. Thus Jessore is returned at 381,744; Twenty-four Pergunnahs (including Calcutta apparently) at 1,223,182; Nuddea at 298,736; Dacca, 600,000; Sylhet 380,000. On the other hand, the population given for other districts approaches more nearly to the truth than that adopted in later reports. Thus Burdwan is put at 1,854,152; Dinagepore at 1,200,000; Purneah at 1,600,000; Tirhoot at 2,400,000; Rungpore (as it then stood) 2,559,000; Mymensingh at 1,487,000; Patna at 1,200,000; and so on. In all these cases the figures fall considerably short of the census results, yet they are far in excess of those entered in the Administration Reports of recent years.

203. In the last Administration Report the total population of Bengal was set down at a little over forty-two and a half millions, and these figures were thought to have been very carefully compiled. One or two instances, however, will serve to show how absurdly inaccurate the figures were even in last year's report. The district of Tipperah, for instance, is entered as having a population of 100,000 souls. In the report for 1866-67, I find the population of the district shown as 1,000,000. The simple explanation is that a cypher has dropt out of the type, and the mistake has been repeated year after year without detection. In the case of Bancoorah a similar error seems to have occurred in the report for 1866-67, the population being given as 74,300 only. Noakhally, which was 544,998 in 1866-67, drops (apparently by a transposition of the figures) to 298,540 in 1870-71. Nuddea and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs (exclusive of Calcutta), each of which districts has a population of about two millions, are entered in the report for 1866-67 as having 551,229 and 593,079 inhabitants respectively. Even the Survey estimated the population of these districts at more than double these figures, and, if inquiry were made, it might possibly be found that 1,000,000 had dropt out of each figure.

204. The fact is, population figures in Bengal have hitherto been treated as mere estimates, and so little importance has been attached to them, that it has never appeared worth while to see that they were even correctly quoted. In the next chapter I shall discuss the distribution of the population throughout the country, and I shall endeavour to exhibit the estimates for each district from time to time so far as I have been able to ascertain them. Considering the manifest blunders, however, which may be detected in the tables hitherto published in the Administration Reports, it would serve no good purpose to discuss them at length or to institute any comparison between the district totals therein shown and the results of the census. The census figures must be accepted or condemned on their own merits, and not by comparison with figures which have no pretensions to accuracy whatever. We have already seen that district officers generally have the greatest confidence in the census returns, and in a matter like this they are probably the men best qualified to give an opinion. But besides their testimony, corroborative evidence of the accuracy of the census is afforded by an examination of the figures themselves. When the different circumstances of different districts are taken into consideration, and when we find that these differences are fully borne out by the population figures, we are furnished with a strong argument in favour of their correctness. But more than this. When we descend to thannah figures, and find that the averages of adjoining thannahs similarly circumstanced in different districts correspond with each other—the census of one district having been taken by an agency perfectly independent of the other—the trustworthiness of the census is enormously confirmed. In all these points the present figures will bear scrutiny, and we may therefore not unreasonably claim for them a ready acceptance. The mere fact that the population has been underestimated hitherto, ought not to be allowed to prejudice the first and only figures for which any accuracy is claimed.

205. Before proceeding to the discussion of these figures, it may be interesting to contrast them with those for other parts of India. As at present known, the area and population of each province would appear to stand as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Year of census.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Bengal	1872	248,231	66,856,859
North-Western Provinces	1865	83,369	30,110,615
Oudh	1869	23,992	11,220,232
Punjab	1868	95,768	17,593,946
Central Provinces	1866	114,718	9,104,511
Bombay ... ..	.....	143,606	12,820,848
Madras	1867	124,250	26,512,490
Berar	1867	17,334	2,231,565
Mysore and Coorg ... ..	.....	29,119	4,016,562
British Burmah ... ..	.....	90,070	2,330,453

The results of the late census have not yet been compiled for any of these provinces except Bengal, but I am informed that the population of the North-Western Provinces is likely to turn out something like 31,396,450; Bombay, 13,983,998; Madras, 31,173,577; and Mysore and Coorg, 5,220,663. Bengal has thus twice as large a population as any other province in India.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

206. The five provinces under the Bengal Government have already been described in a former chapter of this Report. Their total area, including Tributary States, is 248,231 square miles, supporting an aggregate population of 66,856,859 souls. The area of the United Kingdom is 121,115 square miles, the population of which on the 3rd April 1871 was 31,817,108. Both the area and the population of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, therefore, are rather more than double those of the United Kingdom. The density of the population in the United Kingdom is represented by an average of 262·7 persons to the square mile; in Bengal the average is 269. Both in the United Kingdom and in Bengal, however, the density of the population varies considerably in different provinces, in different districts or counties in the same province, and even in different parts of the same district or county. Scotland, the "land of the mountain and the flood," scarcely supports 110 persons per square mile, whereas England has an average of 422. Similarly the various provinces which constitute the territory administered by the Bengal Government differ enormously in the proportion of the population which they respectively contribute to make up the grand total of nearly sixty-seven millions for the whole Proconsulate. Thus, Bengal proper, while occupying not much more than a third of the whole area, contributes more than half the population. Behar, with one-sixth of the total area, supplies three-tenths of the population. The provinces of Assam and Chota Nagpore are as large as Behar, yet they have only a ninth and a fifth part of its population respectively. The average number of persons to the square mile is 465 in Behar; 389 in Bengal; 181 in Orissa; 87 in Chota Nagpore, and 51 in Assam.

207. For administrative purposes Bengal is divided into eleven Commissioners' divisions, which again are sub-divided into fifty-three districts. Exclusive of Tributary States, the area of these provinces may be reckoned at 212,000 square miles. A Bengal district therefore in the present day averages 4,000 square miles in extent, and a Commissioner's division 19,250 square miles. The largest division is that of Chota Nagpore, which, if we include the Tributary Estates, occupies nearly 18 per cent. of the total area of Bengal. Assam occupies 14 per cent. Dacca, Patna, and Orissa (inclusive of the Tributary Mehals) are not much over the average. Rajshahye, Chittagong, and Bhaugulpore, each occupy about 7 per cent. of the total area; the Presidency division, 6; Burdwan and Cooch Behar are the smallest in extent, not being more than 5 per cent. each of the total area of Bengal. When we look at the distribution of the population, however, we find that the Patna division supports 20 per cent., or one-fifth of the whole population; Dacca has 14 per cent.; Rajshahye 13; Burdwan 11; the Presidency and Bhaugulpore each 10 per cent.;—the other divisions being much below the average. The most populous division for its size is Burdwan, which has 573 persons to the square mile; Patna comes next with 553; then Rajshahye with 500; the Presidency division (including the Sunderbuns) has 430 souls per square mile; Dacca and Bhaugulpore about 360, but none of the others more than 200. Assam, with 14 per cent. of the total area of Bengal, has no more than 2½ per cent. of its population.

208. With improvements in the administration, the boundaries of districts have undergone frequent changes, and further alterations to a considerable extent are, it is believed, in contemplation. Unfortunately these changes in the past have not been carried out on any fixed principles, and the result has been to introduce a confusion of jurisdiction, which is extremely inconvenient and puzzling at the present day. Thus, although in the regulation districts of Bengal the offices of Collector and Magistrate are vested in the same individual, it by no means follows that the jurisdiction of the Collector is conterminous with that of the Magistrate. The civil courts again have generally a separate local jurisdiction of their own, so that it is no unfrequent case to find the district limits of the civil, criminal, and collectorate jurisdictions all different. In other words, the same district has different boundaries, according as it is regarded as the district of the Collector, of the Magistrate, or of the Judge. Of late years the tendency has been to assimilate these various jurisdictions, and something has already been achieved towards this end. But the work is one involving much tedious and troublesome labour; many different authorities have to be consulted, and a vast amount of correspondence ensues; so that it will probably take some years longer to put the district boundaries on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

209. For the purposes of their revenue administration, the Mughul government divided the country into *pergunnahs* or hundreds, each *pergunnah* comprising a certain number of villages with their lands. A certain number of these *pergunnahs* again formed a *chuckla*, equal in extent probably to an English county; a certain number of *chucklas* constituted a *sirkar*, and a few of these the last or grand division of a *soubah*. On our assumption of the Dewanny, we naturally adopted the *pergunnah* divisions laid down by our predecessors, and this arrangement still forms the basis of our revenue system. But from its want of compactness, as well as for other reasons, it has been found extremely inconvenient; and in Bengal it has fallen into such decay, that in some districts the *pergunnah* boundaries could not now be traced without considerable labour and research. Detached villages belonging to the same *pergunnah* may be found all over the district, and even in two or more districts. Originally each *pergunnah* was supposed to have an officer styled a *kanungo*, whose duty it was to look after the interests of Government, and to supply the authorities with complete information regarding the *pergunnah*; but the office has long since fallen into decay. Whatever therefore may have been the advantages of the *pergunnah* divisions under former governments, there would seem to be none whatever in the present day, and the tendency has therefore been of late to let them die out in favour of the simpler and more compact arrangement adopted for police purposes.

210. This arrangement had its origin in Regulation XXII of 1813, by which the Magistrates were directed to divide their respective *zillahs* or districts into police jurisdictions of ten coss, or twenty miles square. These police jurisdictions were to be numbered, and to be named after the places at which the *darogahs* or superintendents were stationed. The Magistrates were forbidden to change the names or numbers of the jurisdictions or to alter the limits of them without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. And just as the jurisdiction was called by the name of its head-quarters, so the term *thannah*, which originally only meant the police station, came to be applied to the jurisdiction subordinate to that station. This then is the origin of the *thannah* divisions of Bengal—divisions which have been for years growing into greater importance, and are now utilized to a very large extent for other than police purposes. The *thannah* areas are compact, and though at the time of the revenue survey no notice was taken of them, the survey records have since enabled the Government in most districts to lay down their limits with the utmost precision. New maps showing the *thannah* jurisdictions have been compiled, and lists of the survey *mouzahs* or village lands comprised in each

are gradually being compiled and printed. The thannah is thus beginning to be recognized as the common unit for the settlement of the various conflicting jurisdictions in a Bengal district.

211. For these reasons it was determined to take the census according to thannahs. In most districts, as stated above, the thannah boundaries have been definitively laid down by Government, and the exact area has generally been calculated by adding together the areas of the survey villages which it comprises. But as this is a task involving much tedious and minute investigation, it was not found possible to complete it in time for the present Report, even for all those districts in which the boundaries have been defined. In some cases therefore the thannah areas have been calculated by planimeter from the map, but as the maps are on a very large scale, the percentage of error is trifling. In districts in which the thannah boundaries have not yet been laid down in the Boundary Commissioner's office, the ordinarily recognized boundaries were adopted in taking the census, but it has been found impossible to calculate their exact areas. The total number of thannahs in Bengal is 610; the average area of each is 280 square miles.

212. It should perhaps be explained that the thannah areas were in the first instance called for from the district officers who took the census, and they were then forwarded to the Boundary Commissioner for examination. In very few cases, even where the boundaries have been laid down by Government, were the district officer's areas found to be correct, and in some districts they differed widely from the areas returned by the Boundary Commissioner. These discrepancies naturally gave rise to a considerable amount of correspondence, and my acknowledgments are due to Colonel Vanrenen for the trouble he has taken and the assistance he has rendered me in this matter. At the same time it seems to me that these discrepancies ought not to have existed. Where the thannah boundaries have been laid down and the district has been surveyed, it is possible of course by summing up the areas of the various village plots contained in it to obtain the exact area of the thannah; and this information ought to be as accessible to the district officer as to the Boundary Commissioner. For several districts, however, the information has not yet been compiled in the Boundary Commissioner's office, and the areas, as I have said, have had to be calculated by planimeter from the map. The percentage of error thus introduced is so infinitesimally small as not to affect the figures in the present case; but I strongly recommend that the compilation and printing of the thannah lists, which has been commenced in the Boundary Commissioner's office, should be completed with as little delay as possible. In some cases I have found that the names and even the number of the thannahs in a district as returned by the district officer do not agree with the Boundary Commissioner's return, and this too in cases in which it was admitted on both sides that the boundaries had been laid down by Government. If, when transfers are made or names altered, both the district officer and the Boundary Commissioner are duly informed, it is clear that discrepancies such as those I have noticed ought not to exist; and this is one of the points I referred to when I remarked in a previous chapter on the want of unison, if I may use the term, which appears to me to exist between Collectors' offices and that of the Boundary Commissioner. Where such discrepancies occur, the area figures shown in the tables attached to the Report are those which have been supplied by the Boundary Commissioner's office. In one or two districts, like Sylhet and Chittagong, the thannah jurisdictions according to which the census was taken, clearly do not correspond with the thannah areas reported by the Boundary Commissioner's office, and in such cases it would only mislead to insert such areas. At the same time the Collectors' figures cannot be accepted. I have therefore left the column blank. I should add that in all cases the areas of large rivers separating different thannahs have been excluded.

213. I now proceed to remark upon the numbers and distribution of the people in different parts of the country, and in doing so I shall be guided rather by geographical lines of demarcation than by the more arbitrary arrangement adopted for administrative purposes. At the same time the arrangement of districts and divisions will not be lost sight of, and I shall endeavour to adhere to it so far as the physical nature of the country will permit.

Distribution of the population in different districts.

BENGAL.

I.—WESTERN DISTRICTS.

BURDWAN DIVISION—*Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Hooghly.*

214. The Burdwan division comprises the five districts lying between the highlands of Chota Nagpore and the river Hooghly. This territory formed one of the old geographical divisions of Bengal, the name of which still survives in the Rarhi sub-division of the Brahman and Kayasth castes. Physically regarded, it may be divided into two portions, widely differing from each other not only in their natural aspect, but in the character and civilization of their inhabitants. The western districts form part of the dry undulating country which intervenes between the plateau of Chota Nagpore and the alluvial delta of Bengal. This country has a comparatively high elevation, and abounds in beds of laterite; hot winds prevail in the summer months, and the climate has never the moisture which is so enervating throughout the rest of Bengal. The people of this portion of the division are not so civilized as those found further to the east. Beerbhoom, the northernmost district, borders on the Sonthal Pergunnahs; Bancoorah adjoins the non-regulation district of Maunbhoom; Midnapore marches with Dhalbhoom and the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. Hence large numbers of low caste semi-Hinduized aborigines are found in these districts, and constitute a considerable section of the population. Hooghly and the greater part of Burdwan, on the other hand, are essentially alluvial in their formation, their low elevation and imperfect drainage constituting them at the present time a hotbed of malarious pestilence. They are at the same time two of the most highly civilized districts in Bengal, comprising numerous large towns in which municipal institutions have made rapid progress.

Description of the Burdwan division.

215. The division is watered by the More, the Adjai, the Damoodur, the Darkeshur or Roopnarain, the Selye, the Cossye, and their tributaries. Taking their rise in the table-land of Chota Nagpore, these rivers all flow in a south-easterly direction into the Bhagirutty or Hooghly, before it debouches into the Bay of Bengal. A canal to connect Midnapore with the Hooghly on one side and ultimately with Cuttack on the other, is now under construction,—a portion of it, some twenty miles in length, being already open for traffic. There are also some tidal canals in the south of the Midnapore district. The districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Beerbhoom, are traversed by the East Indian Railway, which bifurcates into the chord and loop lines a few miles north-west of Burdwan. The division, moreover, abounds in good metalled roads, an excellent and inexpensive material for the purpose being found in the 'kunker' of the western districts.

Rivers and communications.

216. The area of the division is 12,719 square miles; the population exceeds seven and a quarter millions, giving an average of 573 persons to the square mile. But a divisional average conveys a very inaccurate impression as to the true character of the division in regard to its population. In the western districts of the Burdwan division large tracts are almost uninhabited, whereas the eastern parts of Hooghly and Burdwan probably constitute the most densely populated country to be found in the whole world. The average number of

Distribution of the inhabitants.

persons to the square mile in the Bancoorah district is only 391; in Midnapore it is 500; in Beerbhoom 518; in Burdwan 578; but in Hooghly it is no less than 1,045. This district is the most populous in Bengal. An interesting memorandum on it by the present Collector, Mr. F. H. Pellew, will be found in the appendix. Its thinnest thannahs, viz. the most northern and the most southern respectively, have an average density of nearly 700 souls to the square mile. In the Burdwan district the south-eastern thannahs which border upon Hooghly are the most populous. These thannahs are Culna, Bhatooria, Gangooria, Selimabad, Jehanabad, Goghat, and Kotulpore, in all of which the average density is something like 700 to the square mile. Similarly in Midnapore the most densely populated thannahs are those which march with the Hooghly district—Chandrakona, Ghatal, Daspore, Panchkoora, and Tumlook, in every one of which the population is over 850 to the square mile. From these border thannahs of Midnapore a spur of densely populated country runs south-west almost as far as Dantun, embracing the thannahs of Debra, Sabong, and Pataspore. Looking at the map, it may be said generally that the most populous part of the division is the tract bounded on the north by a line drawn from the junction of the Bhagirutty and Jellinghy rivers at Nuddea to the Darkeshur at the point where it enters the Burdwan district; on the west by a line drawn due south from this latter point as far as Pataspore; on the east by the Hooghly; and on the south by a line from Pataspore to the junction of the Hooghly and the Roopnarain. This tract comprises the country watered by the Damoodur, the Roopnarain, and the Cossye, when, after descending from the high ground on the west, they turn south to make their way towards the sea.

217. Returning to the Burdwan district, it is curious to find that one of

Sparseness of the inhabitants in the thannah of Burdwan.

the most thinly populated thannahs is that of Burdwan itself, in the very heart of the district.

Although it contains the chief town, the average number of persons to the square mile is only 294; whereas in none of the surrounding thannahs is it less than 500, and in some it is as high as 725. Taking these figures as they stand, they might *prima facie* be condemned as erroneous; but a knowledge of the local circumstances of the district completely justifies them, and so far affords an unexpected argument in favour of the accuracy of the census. The Burdwan thannah consists mainly of large low-lying rice fields, with a sparse and scattered population. In the surrounding thannahs, it will be seen, there are three times as many villages to a given area as in Burdwan itself. In one direction, as the Magistrate says, the nearest village to the sudder station is eight miles distant, and in another three and a half. Mr. Metcalfe's remarks on this subject will be found in the appendix.

218. The thannahs to the north of the district which border on Kusbah and Sakoolipore of Beerbhoom are densely populated, the average being over 650 to the square mile; but as the district trends towards the western country, the pressure of the population sensibly decreases, an exception being made in favour of Raneegunge thannah, which has as many as 600 persons to the square mile. In Beerbhoom the southern and eastern thannahs which border on Burdwan and Moorshedabad are naturally the most densely populated. The northern thannahs adjoin the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and contain more or less uncleared jungle. Bancoorah, as at present constituted, has a comparatively sparse population, only the Bancoorah and Bishenpore thannahs having an average of more than 400 souls to the square mile. In Midnapore the north-western half of the district, a large part of which formerly constituted a portion of the Jungle Mehals, is also sparsely populated, the average varying from 250 to 300 persons to the square mile; but in the centre of the district the average rises to 450 and 500; while the north-eastern thannahs, as I have already pointed out, are as densely populated as Hooghly. The southern thannahs which border on the estuary of the river Hooghly, present a curious variety in regard to their average density. Commencing from opposite Culpee, Soottalhatta has 482 persons to the square mile; Nundigram across the Huldee, 689; Kedgere, 480; Contai, 544; and Rugunathpur, 433; the next thannah,

Jelasore in the Balasore district, having 327 only. The history of the Government salt-manufacturing settlements in this tract might possibly throw light upon this unequal distribution of the inhabitants.

219. It is very difficult to determine how far the population of Western Bengal has increased during the present century.

Growth of the population.

The establishment of peace and order in the north-western districts—the border-land between the soubah of Bengal and the lawless tribes of Chota Nagpore—must necessarily have been accompanied by an extension of cultivation and a corresponding increase in the number of the inhabitants. In the south the development of trade around Calcutta has doubtless tended to augment the local population. At the same time the scanty information which we possess, goes to show that even at the beginning of the present century the eastern districts of the division were densely peopled. Famine and pestilence—the scourges of oriental countries—have doubtless periodically thinned the population and kept it pretty stationary, the losses of one decade being repaired in the next. Whether indeed there has been any real substantial increase in the number of the inhabitants of such districts as Burdwan and Hooghly, is very doubtful, as a consideration of the facts which I am about to relate will show. In the western parts of the division, on the other hand, there is no reason to doubt that the population has very sensibly increased within the present century.

220. In 1813-14 Mr. W. B. Bayley, then Judge and Magistrate of Burdwan, made an attempt to ascertain the population

Mr. Bayley's census of Burdwan.

of the district, an account of which will be found in Vol. XII of the *Asiatic Researches*. He first obtained, partly through the agency of respectable native proprietors of estates, and partly by the aid and influence of European gentlemen residing in the interior, returns of the population of 98 towns and villages, situated in different parts of the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Beerbhoom and the Jungle Mehals. From these returns, with the accuracy of which he declares himself satisfied, he deduced an average of five-and-a-half inhabitants to each dwelling; and he then proceeded, through the proprietors or their agents, to ascertain the number of houses in each village in the district of Burdwan. The result showed that in the 16 thannahs, which composed the jurisdiction of the district at that time, there were 262,634 houses; which, at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each house, gave a population of 1,444,487 souls. The area of the district is computed at about 2,400 square miles, so that the proportion of inhabitants to the square mile was over 600. It is not easy to identify the limits of the Burdwan district as it was then constituted, but it seems that we ought to exclude from the present area the Raneegunge sub-division and thannahs Soonamookhy, Jehanabad, Goghat, Katugram, and half of Ausgram. The area of the remainder of the district is 2,137 square miles, having a population of 1,305,316 souls, or 610 per square mile. These figures would seem to prove that the population of this district, whatever it may have been before the outbreak of the late epidemic, is now not much in excess of what it was in 1814.

221. It is worthy of notice that the number of houses in this tract is 322,830, as compared with 262,634 in Mr. Bayley's time, and that the average now is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to a dwelling. No great reliance

Decrease in the number of persons per house.

perhaps can be placed upon estimates based upon the number of houses in this country, the term being rarely understood by any two people in the same sense. Mr. Bayley himself says:—"It is scarcely necessary to observe that many dwellings, especially those of the more opulent classes of inhabitants, include several distinct buildings, huts or out-offices within an enclosure, and frequently contain distinct families of several brothers or other near relatives. A dwelling of this description, whatever may be the number of buildings contained in it, is intentionally considered and rated as one building. With reference to these circumstances, the proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to a house appears smaller than might have been reasonably expected, and is in

fact less than the average proportion of inhabitants to each house in England." Mr. Metcalfe, the present Magistrate, however, informs me that this was precisely the definition of a house adopted for the present census; and if this is so, we have this result, that while the number of houses has largely increased, the average per house has fallen, so that the total population is not more than it was in Mr. Bayley's time. When we take into account the mortality which

Evidence of the mortality caused by the epidemic fever.

has been raging in Burdwan for the past three or four years, this result is probably just what might have been expected. The 300,000 souls, by which the population falls short of what it should be if we apply Mr. Bayley's average to the present number of houses, may represent approximately the numbers which have been carried off by the epidemic fever of the past few years. That the mortality has been excessive, does not admit of question. The medical officers who have lately been in charge of the district, assure me that in the southern thannahs it would be no exaggeration to say that two-thirds of the people have fallen victims to the fever. In the census papers a large number of houses were returned as uninhabited, the inmates having either died or migrated between the date of numbering the houses and that of taking the census.

222. In order to test the accuracy of the present figures, I have endeavoured to compare the returns of the 98 villages of

Comparison of some of the villages censused by Mr. Bayley.

which Mr. Bayley procured a detailed census. In 54 villages, which I think I have succeeded in identifying, I find that there are at present 16,121 houses, against 16,200 in 1814; but the inhabitants only number 76,510, against 92,725. The average number of persons to a house therefore is 4·7 instead of 5·7, or just one per cent. less than in 1814. This supports the accuracy of the general result for the whole district. At the same time it should be stated that the size of some of the villages in the list appears to differ so considerably from what it was in Mr. Bayley's time that, even though we may be satisfied of their identity, there may be room to doubt whether the village boundaries are the same. If the villages have been properly identified, some are five times as large as they were, while others have fallen off to the same extent. In a large majority, however, the number of houses is approximately the same, and in most of these the population has diminished. It would require considerable local knowledge of the district, however, to be able to express any decided opinion as to the completeness of the identification.

223. In 1838 Mr. Adam collected certain statistics of the population to

Adam's census of Culna thannah.

illustrate his report on the state of vernacular education in Bengal. The Culna thannah in this district was one of the areas selected for the purpose. Supposing the thannah boundaries to have remained the same, a comparison of his figures with those obtained at the late census gives the following results:—

	Villages.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adam's census, 1838...	286	23,346	59,844	56,581	116,425
Census of 1872 ...	296	32,452	58,415	63,065	121,480

As the late census included some 325 boats, these figures seem to show that the resident population is no greater now than it was in 1838. The number of houses has increased indeed, but the average number of souls to a house has fallen from 5 to 3·7.

224. In 1801 the population of Beerbhoom was estimated at 700,000

Former estimates of population in Beerbhoom.

souls.* At that time the district included Deoghur and part of Doomka, as well as the thannahs of Nulhatty and Rampore Hat. When the district was surveyed in 1848-52, its limits were probably the same, but the population was ascertained to be no more than 514,597, giving 165 souls to the square mile. The average number of persons to a house was only 2·95. The

* A note at page 389 of *Hunter's Annals of Rural Bengal* runs thus:—"Mr. Keating estimated the population of Beerbhoom at 800,000 and of Bishenpore at 570,000; but he admits these were mere guesses.—Letter to Board of Revenue dated 11th August 1789. In 1801 it (the united district) was conjectured to be 1,500,000.—*Geography of Hindustan*, page 29, Calcutta, 1838."

present district, with not much more than two-fifths of the above area, has 700,000 inhabitants. It is probably the case that the population of this district has largely increased within the last twenty years.

225. Bancoorah or Bishenpore, as it used to be called formerly, formed part of the Jungle Mehals, and was surveyed in 1854-6. It then consisted of seven thannahs with an area of 1,349 square miles and a population of 438,495 souls. This estimate was, as usual, based on the number of houses, five persons being allowed to each house.

226. In 1802 Sir H. Strachey, Judge and Magistrate of Midnapore, ascertained the population of that district "by actual enumeration of a great part of it." It then amounted to at least a million and a half, and this number appears to have fallen short of an estimate framed fourteen years previously. A severe famine had occurred in the interval. The population of the district in the present day is two and a half millions, but the two figures can hardly be compared, as the area of the district is not the same. Parts of Hooghly and Balasore were, it is believed, included at that time, while, on the other hand, the western thannahs belonged to Bishenpore or the Jungle Mehals. The district in fact has undergone frequent change of its boundary during the present century. In Adam's time (1838) it comprised seventeen thannahs; it now has twenty-five. In 1849 the Collector, Mr. J. S. Torrens, returned the area at 3,225,905 acres or 5,040 square miles; Sir Henry Ricketts, in his report on the district in 1854, gives the area at 5,031 square miles, and the population at 1,327,275 souls. After the late transfers from Hooghly, its area is now 5,082 square miles.

* Towns in the division.

227. The chief towns in this division are—

	Population in 1869.	Population in 1872.
Burdwan	46,121	32,321
Mancoor	8,683	8,107
Raneegunge, the centre of the coal industry ...	.....	6,562
Cutwa, on the Bhagirutty	7,951	7,963
Culna, on the Hooghly ... ..	.....	27,336
Bancoorah, on the Darkeshur	15,346	16,794
Bishenpore ... ..	.....	18,047
Soory, on the More	6,543	9,001
Midnapore, on the Cossye	27,676	31,491
Tumlook	4,755	5,849
Chundrakona ... ..	.....	21,311
Ghatal, on the Roopnarain ... ..	.....	15,492
Hooghly and Chinsurah ... ..	.....	34,761
Serampore	21,607	24,440
Howrah ... ..	..... say	35,000

In 1814 the population of Burdwan was 53,927; of Chundrakona 18,145. The Howrah municipality comprises a population of 97,784 souls; but this population is scattered over the large area of twelve square miles, including several mere agricultural villages. The town of Howrah, properly so called, is the Birkenhead or Southwark of Calcutta, and when the bridge across the Hooghly is completed, may be regarded as a component part of the great metropolis of India. It has been mainly the creation of the East Indian Railway, of which it is the terminus; it also possesses docks and extensive coal depôts.

228. Between Hooghly and Serampore lies the French settlement of Chandernagore, the population of which in 1814 was 41,377 souls, and in 1868 32,670. Some of the names in the above list recall the contests of the last century, when other European nations besides the English contended for the supremacy of power in Bengal. Side by side, the Danes at Serampore, the French at Chandernagore, the Dutch at Chinsurah, the English at Hooghly, and the Portuguese at Bandel, vied with each other to monopolise the trade, if not to usurp the government, of the country. With the exception of the French, these foreign communities have now disappeared, but not before their settlements

had attracted the nucleus of a population, which, in the present day, along the whole length of the river from Culna to Oolaberiah, averages from 4,000 to 8,000 souls to the square mile.

II.—CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*Districts of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore.*

229. This division comprises the portion of the lower delta of the Ganges which is situated between the Jolinghy and Hooghly rivers on the west, and the Gorai and Haringhatta on the east. One thannah only, viz. Coomercolly, lately transferred from Pubna, lies outside these natural limits. In its general features the country is a level alluvial plain, intersected by numerous rivers and khals which communicate with each other and in parts render the intervening country periodically liable to inundation. The northern and western parts of the division, however, are well-raised; and the soil is extremely fertile. In the south lies the tract known as the Sunderbuns, an unsurveyed wilderness of malarious jungle, tenanted only by the tiger and rhinoceros. Yet not more than fifty miles from this uninhabited waste stands the metropolis of India, in the midst of a country as fertile and as densely populated as any in the world.

230. The area of the Presidency division is estimated to be 15,216 square miles, of which 5,341 represent the unsurveyed and uninhabited portion of the Sunderbuns. It comprises three districts. The Twenty-four Pergunnahs extends along the left bank of the Hooghly as far north as Kanchrapara, its eastern boundary being the river Kobadok, which divides it from Jessore. Nuddea lies north of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, having Jessore on the south-east. As might be expected from its position and natural advantages, the country teems with an abundant population. The inhabitants of the three districts number more than six and a half millions, giving an average of about 660 persons to the square mile (exclusive of the uninhabited Sunderbuns), or more than one person to every acre.

231. The Twenty-four Pergunnahs is the oldest British district in India. It was ceded by Jaffer Ally Khan in 1757, and was long known as "the zemindary of the English Company." The quit-rent, about three lakhs of rupees per annum, which the Company had agreed to pay into the imperial treasury, was in the following year granted as a jageer to Lord Clive, with reversion in perpetuity to the East India Company. The town of Calcutta had been in possession of the English for some years previous, and in 1752 Mr. Holwell had estimated the number of houses within its bounds to be 51,132, and the inhabitants 409,056 souls. The estimate of 1801 gives the population of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs at 1,825,000

Former estimates of the population. souls, and Adam is of opinion that this figure was not intended to include the population of Calcutta, which was returned by the Police Magistrates at 600,000. Estimates of the population of the town were subsequently made from time to time. Rejecting those which are absurd on the face of them, the number of inhabitants was found to be in

1822	...	...	...	...	179,917
1831	...	...	...	...	187,081
1837	...	...	...	...	229,714
1850	...	...	...	...	361,369
1866	...	...	...	...	377,924
1872	...	...	...	...	447,601

These figures of course refer to that portion of the town merely which lies within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court. In 1822, Mr. Henry Shakespeare returned the area of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs as 3,610 square miles, with a population of 599,595 souls; but it is probable that the area given included a large portion of the Sunderbuns. At the date of the survey (1846-52) the district comprised two divisions, Alipore and Baraset, their aggregate area being 2,277 square miles. At that time the

population (exclusive of the suburb of Punchannogram) was found to be 947,204. Adding the population estimated about the same time for Calcutta 361,369, and for Punchannogram 253,527, we have a total of 1,562,100 souls as the entire population of Calcutta and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs in 1850. Twenty-two years later the population is found to be 2,657,648. The average density of the inhabitants has increased in the interval from 677 souls to the square mile over an area of 2,308 square miles to 950 over an area of 2,796. There is reason to think, however, that the area is somewhat understated, cultivation having extended into the Sunderbuns considerably since the date of survey.

232. The population is naturally the densest in and around Calcutta.

Distribution of the population.

The town and suburbs taken together have 706,511 inhabitants, and if the town of Howrah, on the opposite side of the river, be included, the population of the metropolis may be said to number 800,000 souls. Outside the Suburbs again, the North and South Suburban towns comprise a number of closely studded villages, with a population of probably not less than 4,000 to the square mile. The population of the Tollygunge, Sonapore, and Acheepore thannahs is nowhere less than 1,100 to the square mile; Bistopore, Debeepore, Bankipore, and Barripore, as we move south, have 850; Diamond Harbour, 700; and Sultanpore and Mathurapore, which border on the Sunderbuns, 656. Thus along the banks of the Hooghly the country is densely populated as far south as Saugor Island; but from this point the margin of cultivation trends in a north-easterly direction to the Mutlah, beyond which river it rarely, if ever, dips south of the latitude of Calcutta. The thannah Mutlah itself has no more than 156 persons to the square mile, while a thin line of sparsely populated country runs up to the Ooryapara thannah within a few miles of Calcutta on the east;—a phenomenon satisfactorily explained by the existence of the Salt Lakes and the Taurdah jungle. North of Calcutta, the Dum-Dum thannah has 1,444 to the square mile; Nawabgunge 1,626; and Nyhatty (still keeping along the bank of the Hooghly) 853. Turning inland, we have for the rest of the Baraset sub-division an average of over 650 to the square mile; in Busseerhat, 762; and in Satkhira nearly 600. Each of these last two sub-divisions occupies the whole length of the district from north to south, Satkhira marching with the Jessore boundary. In the thannahs of Kalinga, Satkhira, and particularly in Kaligunge, there are large marshes which explain the falling off in the density of the population. The most populous thannahs in this part of the country are Kalarooa (893) and Hasnabad (1,414); but in the case of the last I doubt if the area is correctly given. According to the survey map the margin of cultivation falls back considerably in this thannah, and I think it is quite possible that there may have been a considerable quantity of land reclaimed and brought into cultivation since the date of the survey, even without going beyond the average line of the Sunderbuns in the neighbouring thannahs.

233. North of the 24-Pergunnahs lie the sub-divisions of Ranaghat and

Nuddea—distribution of the population.

Bongong in the district of Nuddea, in both of which the population averages about 500 to the square mile. In fact throughout the whole of Nuddea the population is very equally distributed, the average for the district being 530. The most thinly populated parts are the thannahs of Meherpore and Hanskhally, which lie low and are subject to frequent inundation. The densest thannahs are those situated on the banks of the Ganges and Gorai rivers, near the confines of the Furreedpore district, Coomercolly and Bhalooka in particular being studded with numerous villages.

234. The only estimate of the population of Nuddea which I have met

Former estimates.

with is that of 1802, when the Collector reported the existence of 5,749 villages and hamlets, supposed to contain 137,405 houses, and, allowing six persons to a house, he calculated that the population aggregated 764,430 souls. The limits of the district do not, however, appear to have been the same as at present. There are now 3,691 villages, containing 351,017 houses and 1,812,795 souls.

235. We now come to Jessore. In 1802 the Collector estimated the population of Jessore at 1,200,000 souls. At that time it included a large part of the neighbouring district of Furreedpore, but the estimate, like all the rest of that date, was of the roughest possible description. The Collector simply writes:—"There are about 12,000 villages, and they contain on an average 1,000 inhabitants apiece."* At the time of the survey (1855-63) Jessore had 4,578 villages, containing 909,875 souls, and Furreedpore 2,013 villages, containing 409,995 souls; but the figures for the population were arrived at by counting the number of houses only, and by allowing five persons to each house. The area of Jessore was then 3,557 square miles; it is now returned at 3,713 square miles, exclusive of 1,870 square miles of unsurveyed and uninhabited Sunderbuns. In the autumn of 1869, Mr. Westland, who was then acting as Magistrate and Collector, took a regular census of the district through the village police, the returns being filled in by the chief inhabitants in each chokidar's ward. The result showed a total of 229,746 houses, containing a population of 1,524,807 souls. The police registers of villages, however, were probably very defective, for the recent more careful census has disclosed the existence of 313,660 houses, with a population of 2,075,187 souls.

236. The most densely populated parts of the district are the north-eastern thannahs, forming the Sudder, Jenidah, and Magurah sub-divisions; the south-eastern portion, comprising Khoolna, Bagirhat, and part of Narail, is comparatively thinly populated, large areas being occupied by enormous morasses or impracticable jungle. Indeed the distribution of the population illustrates in a remarkable degree, at the same time that it is itself explained by, Mr. Westland's description of the physical features of the district. Mr. Westland says the district may be divided into three parts by two hypothetical lines: one drawn through Kesubpore and Muhammadpore; the other east and west through Bagirhat. The northern tract, he says, is high land, beyond the reach of tides and comparatively free from inundation. The population in this tract averages 650 persons to the square mile. The middle tract is low-lying, and filled with marshes. "It is not only liable to inundation, but the inundation is calculated upon, and the crops do not flourish without it. The configuration of the country is everywhere that characteristic of deltaic lands; the margins of the rivers are the highest land, and the land slopes away from the rivers, so that the surface seems to be a series of basins, into which the waters flow through the khals, which, leading from the rivers, penetrate the high marginal land." The population of this tract is 550 to the square mile. Mr. Westland's southern division represents the Sunderbuns, a vast plain only from 12 to 30 inches above the level of high tide, intersected everywhere by rivers and khals, which, except with the tides, hardly vary in height. For the part of this division in which reclamation has been going on, and which is included in the thannah areas, the population does not exceed 350 to the square mile.

237. In the northern of these three tracts, it will be seen that there is a small tract of country lying between the Nobogunga and Chitra rivers, and comprising the thannahs of Jenidah and Sulkhia, in which the average density of the population is not more than 500 to the square mile. Curiously enough, Mr. Westland draws special attention to this very tract as illustrating the mischievous effects which may result from interfering with the natural action of the rivers in a deltaic country. To save the Magurah sub-divisional residence, an embankment was erected at Kasinathpore, which has thus "delayed for many years the natural process of the elevation of the land. This piece of country now gets very little silt-laden water from higher rivers."

238. In the central division we find huge marshes in the thannahs of Molnahat, Khoolna, and Doomria. Khoolna nevertheless shows a high average

density in consequence of the large and populous marts along the river Bhyrub, which intersects it. With a population more than half again as dense as Delooti, Khoolna has even fewer villages to a given area. The same explanation will partly account for the dense population in Bagirhat.

239. In the great rice-producing tracts of the Sunderbuns, the mode of cultivation will explain the comparatively sparse population. The great bulk of the cultivators are non-resident, having their homes elsewhere, and cultivating their Sunderbun holdings with hired labour. Thus, as might be expected, we find a large excess of males over females in the Sunderbun thannahs, the cultivators being migratory and not having their families with them. The month in which the census was taken is the great reaping season, when 'dawals' from all the districts round crowd to the Sunderbuns for hire. "While a great deal of cultivation in the more remote parts of the Sunderbuns follows this method, there are in the nearer parts large settlements of ryots who dwell permanently near the land they have under cultivation. But it must be remembered that these tracts are after all sparsely inhabited, and that many of the ryots who dwell in them, besides having a holding near their own houses, have another eight or ten miles away, which they visit only occasionally, when they have work to do. The great fertility of the land renders it easy for ryots to hold large areas under cultivation, and thus, what with resident large-cultivating ryots and non-resident ryots, we do not find in the Sunderbun tracts a population at all equal to what the amount of cultivation would lead us to expect. There is another thing to be noticed with reference to the dwellers in these regions, namely, that they do not tend, as in other places, to group themselves into villages. Probably this is one result of their having holdings so large that it is most convenient to live near them. But, whatever the cause, many of the village names on the map represent no sites of villages, as we usually understand a village, but represent great seas of waving paddy with homesteads dotted over them, where families live apparently in perfect seclusion."*

240. It may naturally be expected that the metropolitan division, if so it may be styled, should possess a large number of important towns. Such, however, is not the case.

Towns in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Even in the neighbourhood of Calcutta the so-called townships are mere collections of villages,—villages closely studded and densely populated, it is true, but still with small pretensions to be designated towns. The left bank of the Hooghly, like the right, is most thickly inhabited all the way up to Nuddea. The villages are grouped together for municipal purposes, and are thus shown in the census tables as towns; but cattle graze and rice is sown and reaped in their very midst. Almost the whole length of the river bank north of Calcutta in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs is taken up by the North Suburban Town, Agurpara, Nawabgunge, Barrackpore, and Nyhatty. The South Suburban Town comprises fifty-one villages, with large tracts of cultivation intervening between many of them. The other towns mentioned in the table are for the most part similar collections of agricultural villages. Baraset, Barripore, Busseerhat, and Satkhira, are important places, and the head-quarters of sub-divisions; but even the Baraset town is composed of forty-one villages,—villages, however, which run into each other in such a manner that it is often difficult to distinguish between them.

241. The same may be said of most of the towns in the other districts of this division. In Nuddea, however, we find Santi-

In Nuddea and Jessore.

pore, long famed for the finest of muslins, Kishnaghur, the sudder station of the district, Ranaghat, and Nobodweep or Nuddea, celebrated even in the present degenerate age for the sanctity and learning of its pundits. In Jessore, the only considerable town, is the sudder station of the same name, though there are numerous commercial marts of some importance in the south of the district.

* Westland's Jessore, page 239. A note by Mr. Gomes, on the extension of cultivation in the Sunderbuns in recent years, will be found in the appendix.

242. The population of some of these towns was ascertained in the course of the experimental enumerations of 1869. It may be interesting to compare the figures of that census with the present.

Population figures compared with those of 1869.

	1869.	1872.
North Suburban Town	20,149	27,263
South Suburban Town	46,494	62,632
Barriporc	3,231	4,351
Joynugger	5,372	7,772
Baraset	9,636	11,822
Busseerhat	3,813	12,105
Satkhirā	8,937	8,979
Barrackpore Cantonment	8,644	9,591
Dum-Dum Cantonment	4,402	5,179
Beernugger	4,499	4,711
Ranaghat	7,462	8,871
Santipore	26,098	28,635
Meherpore	4,187	4,361
Comercolly	5,446	5,251
Jessore	8,776	8,152

In the South Suburban Town, Joynugger, Baraset, and Busseerhat, the boundaries of the township have been considerably enlarged since the former census was taken. If we could distinguish the villages comprised in them in 1869, the present returns would probably show as close an agreement with the census of that year as in the case of other towns in the above list. The village of Joynugger, for instance, taken alone, has 5,264 inhabitants now, against 5,372 in 1869.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—*Districts of Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna.*

Districts of Darjeeling and Julpigorees, and the Cooch Behar Tributary State.

243. North of the tract we have just been considering, and comprising that portion of the delta which lies between the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, is the Rajshahye division; and in describing it, it will be convenient to treat also of that portion of the Cooch Behar division which is situated between it and the Himalayas. Broadly speaking, this tract may be said to extend from the 24th to the 27th degree of north latitude, and from the 88th to the 90th of longitude. Its eastern limit is the river Brahmaputra; on the west it follows

Description of the Rajshahye division.

more or less closely the line of the Mahanuddy, Ganges and Bhagirutty rivers, but the artificial limits of districts do not always conform to this natural boundary. A portion of Purneah is found east of the Mahanuddy, and Moorshedabad, on the other hand, has a large part of its area on the right bank of the Bhagirutty. The formation of the country is alluvial throughout, the drainage being from north to south. It is in fact one great rice-producing plain, studded here and there with large morasses or patches of uncultivable brushwood. The population in the north-east and south is comparatively dense, but over the remainder of the tract it probably does not average more than 400 souls to the square mile. The population in fact seems to cling to the banks of the two great rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, and those districts which are watered by their tributaries. It is in the heart of the tract—in Dinagepore, Maldah, and Bogra, where there are few or no large rivers—that the population is thinnest.

244. The Rajshahye division comprises seven districts, having a total area of 17,694 square miles. The population of the division does not fall far short of nine millions, giving an average of over 500 persons to the square mile. I propose now to describe how this population is distributed in each of these seven districts.

Its area and population.

245. The district of Moorshedabad is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, which runs in a south-easterly direction along its northern frontier; on the south-east it is bounded by the Jellinghy; on the west and south it marches with the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Beerbhoom and Burdwan. The river Bhagirutty, which runs due south, bisects the district into two nearly equal portions—leaving it, near the memorable field of Plassey, to form a natural boundary between the districts of Nuddea and Burdwan. The country which lies between the Bhagirutty and the Sonthal Pergunnahs is higher, and not so populous as that to the east of the river. The densest thannahs are those which include the great towns and marts on the Bhagirutty itself—Rugunathgunge or Jungipore, Jeeagunge, Moorshedabad and Berhampore. Bhurutpore or Jamooakandy, which borders on Beerbhoom and Burdwan, is densely populated, but the rest of the district has probably nowhere more than 500 souls to the square mile, and over a large area north and east of Nulhatty not more than 350. The explanation of this is probably to be found in the fact that the country west of the Bhagirutty is not so fertile as that on the east, which is lower and more liable to periodical inundation from the waters of the Ganges.

246. Crossing the Ganges at the north of Moorshedabad, we come upon the districts of Dinagepore and Maldah, which, as originally forming one, may fitly be considered together. This part of the country is only thinly populated, the average not rising much above 350 to the square mile. In Thakoorgaon, at the extreme north of Dinagepore, the average rises to 500, and round the sudder station itself the density may perhaps be set down at somewhat higher. In the south of Maldah, too, in the strip between the Ganges and the Mahanuddy or Mahanunda, south of English Bazaar, we find as many as 650 to the square mile; but elsewhere the average rarely rises above 400, in some places being as low as 220.

247. On the other side of the district frontier, we find the thannahs Manda and Godagarree in Rajshahye with no more than 352 and 213 persons to the square mile respectively. In both these thannahs there are to the present day large tracts of uncleared forest. But, as we move eastward, the population is much denser for the rest of the district, averaging in the thannahs of Beauleah, Pootia, and Charghat, nearly 1,000 souls to the square mile. The only other thannah indeed in which the average falls below 500 is Singra, to the east of Nattore, which contains the immense Challan Beel, the area of which is about 35 square miles. Nearly the whole thannah is in fact one huge paddy-field, with breaks of rising ground here and there, on which the villages are situated. Nattore was formerly the sudder station of the district, and the criminal work is still heaviest in this thannah. Since 1825 Beauleah has been growing in importance. Besides being the present head-quarters of the administration, it is the place to which all the produce intended for exportation from the district makes its way from Nowhatta, the great mart on the Baranosee river. In Charghat there are a large number of silk and indigo factories.

248. The thannah of Raigunge in Pubna is very similar in the density of its population to Singra, of which I have already spoken, and which it adjoins. The rest of Pubna is very populous, averaging not less than 600 to the square mile. The population, moreover, is very equally distributed.

249. Bogra, again, to the north-east of Rajshahye, is more thinly populated, the sudder thannah being almost the only one which has more than 450 persons to the square mile, and the average falling as low as 320 in Panchbeebe and Khetlal where the district borders on Dinagepore.

250. Rungpore, on the other hand, lying to the north-east of Dinagepore and Bogra, is the most populous district in the division. In two thannahs only (Peergunge and Chilmaree) is the population less than 500 to the square mile, the average for

the whole district being nearly one person to every acre. The most densely populated parts are the thannahs on either side of the Teesta, which bisects the district from north-west to south-east. The whole district indeed is more amply watered than the rest of the division, and this probably accounts for its denser population.

251. North of Rungpore lie the district of Julpigoree and the Native

In Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.

State of Cooch Behar. The population now rapidly things as we approach the deadly Terai. Julpigoree is a new district, formed only a few years ago by taking a part of Rungpore and adding it to the Bhootan Dooars, north of Cooch Behar, which had then been newly acquired. In that portion which formerly belonged to Rungpore, the density of the population is only some 300 to the square mile; but, as the Deputy Commissioner admits, it is very probably understated. In the Cooch Behar State the population is 400 to the square mile. The Darjeeling Terai, if the figures may be trusted, has only 174 persons to the square mile,—an average which, with the large clearances now being effected and the rapid extension of tea cultivation in those parts, may be expected to double itself within a very few years. In the recently acquired Dooars the population is very scanty, being no more than 67 to the square mile. As it is, it appears to have doubled since it came under British rule, and still to be increasing at a rapid rate, the increase being due of course to immigration from the more populous parts around.

252. I proceed now to give such statistics as I have been able to find

Former estimates of population.

regarding the population of the several districts in this division in previous years. As I have already pointed out, information on this subject is very scanty, and even where it does exist, its untrustworthiness renders it of little practical use.

253. In 1801 the population of Moorshedabad was estimated to be

In Moorshedabad.

1,020,572 In 1829 a tolerably accurate census of the district was taken by Mr. H. V. Hathorn, the

Magistrate. The results were as follows :—

	HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
City	44,438	45,048	90,086	28,412	27,048	55,080	146,176
District	241,710	223,514	465,224	188,038	168,096	356,712	821,956
Total ...	286,148	268,162	553,310	216,478	196,344	412,822	966,132

In 1837 Mr. Adam found the population of the city to amount to 124,804 souls, which, supposing the limits of the city jurisdiction to have been the same, shows a decrease of nearly 15 per cent. in eight years. The population of the present city is no more than 46,182; but the old city included a much larger area than is comprehended in the municipal boundaries of to-day. Adam says the city in his time was divided into nineteen thannahs, containing 373 mahullas and villages. "Of these nineteen thannahs," he says, "ten, viz. eight on the eastern and two on the western side of the Bhagirutty, are said to constitute the old city of Moorshedabad, or the city properly so called; and in point of fact, several of the thannahs included in the city jurisdiction are in every just sense mofussil thannahs, containing only small and scattered villages, and interspersed with cultivated fields, jungle and morass." Mr. Adam also took a census of one of the thannahs in the interior of the district, viz. Dowlutbazar, the population of which he found to be 62,037 souls. The population of this thannah is now only 45,779; but it is probable that the limits of its jurisdiction have been altered since Adam's time, as he found in it 183 towns and villages, whereas there are now only 135. The number of families is also 15 per cent. short of what it was in Adam's time. Moorshedabad was surveyed in 1852-55, when its area was ascertained to be 2,634

square miles. The number of masonry dwellings was 7,331, and of huts 212,683. Allowing five souls to each dwelling, the population was returned at 1,100,070 souls. Excluding Nulhatty and Rampore Hat, which have lately been transferred to this district from Beerbhoom, the population now would be 1,209,337. The area, however, would be only 2,277 square miles, against 2,634.

254. Dinagepore was one of the districts surveyed by Dr. Buchanan.

In Dinagepore and Maldah.

At that time (1808) it seems to have included the Maldah and Gajole thannahs of the Maldah district, and Khetlal, Panchbeebee and Budulgachec of Bogra. These thannahs are in fact all named by Buchanan, and if their boundaries have not been altered, there is no difficulty in identifying the limits of the old district. Comparing Buchanan's areas with our own, however, we have—

		Buchanan.	1872.
Present district of Dinagepore (17 thannahs)	...	4,134	4,126
2 thannahs of Maldah	... ..	530	409
3 „ of Bogra	... ..	710	487
Total	...	5,374	5,022

For his area Buchanan estimated a population of three millions, giving an average of 558 souls to the square mile. The ascertained population now is no more than a million and three quarters (1,747,635), giving an average pressure of only 348 to the square mile. At the same time, without a fuller knowledge of the history of this district, I am not prepared to condemn Buchanan's estimate as having been very wide of the mark in his time. It is quite possible that the physical character of the district may have so changed in late years as materially to affect the density of the population. Gour is not the only city in this part of the country whose ruins bear melancholy witness to its ancient grandeur. Even in the present day the district has an unenviable reputation for malarious fever.

At the time of the survey in 1857-61 the houses were counted, and by allowing six persons to each house, the population was estimated for the surveyed area at a little over one million, giving a pressure of 227 souls to the square mile. This estimate was probably as cautious as the survey estimates generally were.

The survey of Maldah, allowing five persons to a house, showed a pressure of 242 souls to the square mile; this was in 1847-49. In 1869 a census was taken of the Kaliachuk thannah, when the population was returned at 112,641 souls. The present returns show 119,375 souls.

255. "Rajshahye," says Mr. Adam, "was formerly the most extensive district in Bengal, comprehending, according to Major

In Rajshahye.

Rennell's computation in 1784, 12,999 square miles; at which period also the population appears to have been estimated at 1,997,763. After that date several important pergunnahs were detached from it and joined, it is believed, to the district of Moorshedabad; and in 1801 the population of Rajshahye was estimated at 1,500,000." About 1811 it contributed largely to make up the districts of Maldah, Bogra, and Pubna, and in Adam's time it only consisted of ten thannahs, the area being probably much the same as it is at present. In 1834 the Magistrate took a census through the police, which gave a population of 1,064,956; but Mr. Adam proved from internal evidence that it must have been grossly inaccurate. From a census of the Nattore thannah which he took two years later, he calculated the population of the district to be 1,562,368; it is now 1,310,729. According to the returns of 1834 the population of the Nattore thannah was 185,409; Adam made it 195,296; if I am right in assuming that it included the present thannah of Baraigaon,* it is now 267,591.

* Adam says the extreme length and breadth of the thannah would make it 440 square miles, but that it probably does not amount to more than 350. The area of Nattore and Baraigaon together is 383.

256. In Buchanan's time Rungpore included the present districts of Julpigoree and Goalpara (the Dooars of course excepted), and thannah Dewangunge in Mymensing. His calculation of the area and population is contrasted with our present figures in the following table:—

	BUCHANAN'S FIGURES, 1809.		CENSUS FIGURES, 1872.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
Present district of Rungpore	3,560	20,84,000	3,476	2,150,179
Julpigoree (exclusive of Dooars)	825	432,000	1,069	327,985
Goalpara (ditto)	2,915	176,000	2,865	407,714
Dewangunge thannah	100	43,000	401	84,747
Total	7,400	2,735,000	7,811	2,970,625

These figures, it must be confessed, are wonderfully close, especially for the present district of Rungpore. In Dewangunge there seems to have been some change of boundary. The thannah is situated on the Brahmaputra, and is consequently liable to continual accretion or loss by diluvion. I think it is quite possible that the present figures given for Julpigoree are below the truth; an increase of population in Goalpara might not be unreasonably expected.

257. On acquiring possession of the Dooars in 1864-65, a rough survey was made of the country, accompanied by an estimate of the number of its inhabitants. In 1869 an experimental census was taken of the part of Dooars which lies between the Teesta and Juldhoka rivers, when the population was found to number 54,777 souls, against 29,133 in 1864-65. It cannot be expected that the first census was very accurate, while it is quite possible that pending the termination of military operations a large number of the inhabitants may have temporarily left the country. It is believed that the Dooars possess a rich and fertile soil, and their waste lands present a fine field for the surplus labour of the teeming millions of Bengal.

258. There are not many large towns in this division. The following are the most important:—

	Population in 1869.	Population in 1872.
Moorshedabad ... ..	.....	46,182
Berhampore ... ..	.....	27,110
Kandy ... ..	.....	12,016
Jungipore ... ..	.....	11,361
Beldanga ... ..	.....	6,037
Morgram ... ..	.....	5,766
Dinagepore ... ..	.....	13,042
English Bazaar	9,235	12,859
Maldah	4,655	5,262
Rampore Beaulah	18,497	22,291
Nattore	7,711	9,674
Rungpore ... ..	.....	6,279
Bogra	4,642	5,872
Sherepore	3,501	4,229
Pubna	17,058	15,730
Serajgunge	14,596	18,873

Serajgunge is a place of rising importance, as the great jute mart of Eastern Bengal. Its population has increased from 14,596 to 18,873 souls in the last three years, and it is worthy of remark that these figures do not include the

boat population, which naturally contributes so materially to its commercial prosperity. Serajgunge is situated on a khal leading off from the Brahmaputra, and in the cold weather, when the water is low, boats are obliged to remain outside in the great river. The number of boats there in January last was 941, containing a population of 3,148 souls, and this figure should be taken into account in estimating the importance of the place. There is a large jute mill at Serajgunge, which helps to account for the large increase in the number of its inhabitants since 1869.

III.—EASTERN DISTRICTS.

DACCA DIVISION—*Districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar.*

CHITTAGONG DIVISION—*Districts of Chittagong, Noakhally, Tipperah, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the State of Hill Tipperah.*

259. The Eastern Districts of Bengal may be briefly described as that portion of the country which lies east of the line of the Brahmaputra and Haringhatta rivers, and south of the Garo, Khasia and Jynteah Hills. The western boundary line is somewhat broken in Furreedpore, the northern portion of which district encroaches upon Central Bengal, but it is continued from the point where the Gorai river takes the name of the Barashee, which again is successively changed to the Mudhoomutty and Haringhatta lower in its course. The greater part of this tract is of alluvial formation, composing the delta of the Brahmaputra, Soorma, and Megna rivers. The main stream of the Brahmaputra used formerly to flow through the district of Mymensing in a south-easterly direction to meet the Megna at Bhyrub Bazaar; but this channel has been silting up for years past, and the great body of water is now carried down what is commonly called the Jamoona river, on the other side of the Mudhoopore forest, till, meeting the main stream of the Ganges at Goalundo, it loses its own name to take that of the Pudda. The Soorma has its rise in the mountain ranges which divide Bengal from Burmah, and, after traversing Sylhet by numerous channels, takes the name of the Megna, and receiving the waters of the Lukhya and Dullasurry at Naraingunge, joins the Pudda at the southern point of the Dacca district. From this point the drainage of Eastern and Western Bengal, with the exception of course of what has been carried off to the sea by other and shorter routes, is collected in a single channel, which in the rains presents the appearance of a vast sea. At this season of the year almost the whole of Eastern Bengal is inundated. The eye at such a time wanders over a vast expanse of water, broken only here and there by artificially raised village sites, which stand out against the horizon like so many islands. Yet all this country is most densely populated, and may almost be designated the granary of Bengal.

260. The basin of the Soorma is surrounded on three sides by ranges of hills. To the north, as I have said, lies the Khasia chain; on the east are the Cachar and Lushai Hills; on the south is Hill Tipperah. Spurs from these hills, and more particularly from the Tipperah Hills in the south, run far into the Sylhet district, and occupy with forest or rank undergrowth a large portion of the reported area of the district. In the Tipperah Hill State the mountains form as it were an outwork running into the deltaic plain. In the south they fall back, leaving the frontier district of Chittagong between them and the sea.

261. The Eastern Districts form two Commissionerships. The Dacca division comprises the districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar. Its area, including the hill territory of Cachar, may be put at 26,000 square miles. The population is nine and a half millions. The Chittagong

division comprises the Chittagong, Noakhally, and Tipperah districts, besides the Hill Tracts. Its area, inclusive of the Tipperah Hill State, is computed to be 17,459 square miles; the population amounts to three and a half million souls.

262. The southern half of the Dacca district is one of the most populous parts of Bengal. In the Manickgunge sub-division there are 735 persons to the square mile; in the south of the sudder sub-division there are upwards of 900, and in Moonsheegunge the density culminates in an average of 1,000 to the square mile. On the other side of the Pudda lies the small district of Furreedpore, between the densely peopled tract of country just described and Jessore. It might be expected therefore that Furreedpore would show a high average population, and we accordingly find it to be as high as 677. Just as in Jessore, too, the population is thickest in the northern thannahs, the southern part of the district being swampy and almost entirely inundated for a large part of the year. The thannah of Deorah, however, in the south-east of the district, is the most populous of all; it is intersected by two large rivers, the banks of which are high and crowded with an immense population. The sudder thannah has fewer inhabitants than might have been expected, a considerable portion of its area being taken up with a large lake called the Dol Sumoodra. Some remarks on this district by Mr. W. S. Wells, the present Collector, will be found in the appendix.

263. South of Furreedpore and Dacca lies the large district of Backergunge, five thousand square miles in extent, and cultivated almost to the very sea-shore. This district is so intersected with a net-work of rivers and canals, that communication is only practicable by water. The rivers are liable to tidal action, the brackish water running up almost half the length of the district. The land to the north-east which adjoins the southern thannahs of Furreedpore, is marshy, with a comparatively scanty population; but the central strip of the district is particularly fertile even for Bengal, and is most densely peopled. The thannahs bordering on Deorah have about 800 persons to the square mile. Jhalokatty, Nulchitty, and Backergunge, which all contain large rice marts, have 1,000 persons to the square mile. In the south, however, the population is thinner, there being still large tracts of uncleared Sunderbuns bordering on the estuary of the Haringhatta. The three southern thannahs of Mutbaree, Goolsakhally, and Khalsakhally, with an aggregate area of 1,216 square miles, have only a population of a little over a quarter of a million, giving an average of only about 200 persons to the square mile. In the island of Dukhin Shabazpore the number of persons to the square mile is 271.

264. Returning now to the Dacca district, we find the northern thannahs comparatively sparsely populated. There is in fact a large tract of unproductive waste land, comprising the greater part of these thannahs, and extending almost from Dacca itself as far as Jumalpore in Mymensing. This tract is composed of a red ferruginous clay, rising from twenty to fifty feet above the level of the surrounding plain; it is covered with jungle and infested with wild animals. In Dacca it is called the Bhawal jungle, but further north in Mymensing, where it occupies some 420 square miles, it is known as the Mudhoopore forest. The tract is here some 60 feet above the level of the plains, nowhere rising to more than 100 feet. This jungle accounts for the comparative thinness of the population in the northern thannahs of the Dacca district, as well as in those of Ghuffurgaon, Mudhoopore, and the sudder thannah of Mymensing. Mymensing is not a densely populated district, the average in few places rising above 400 to the square mile. The most populous thannahs are those of Pingna, between the Jumona and the Mudhoopore jungle, where the population is 800 to the square mile, and the strip along the left bank of the old bed of the Brahmaputra, where it averages about 600. Throughout the district as a whole there are only 373 persons to the square mile.

265. East of Mymensing lies the large district of Sylhet, occupying an area of 5,383 square miles, with a population of nearly a million and three quarters. Containing as it does much hilly and swampy land, the district is not densely peopled, the number of inhabitants to the square mile being only 320. All along the southern frontier of the district, ranges of spurs run out from the Tipperah Hills which may be said to be almost if not entirely uninhabited. There is also a large amount of waste land in the Latoo thannah adjoining Cachar. The most densely populated parts are the central and south-western thannahs. It has been found impossible, however, to calculate the average density of the population in each thannah, satisfactory data for the purpose not being forthcoming. The thannah areas have been furnished both by the Boundary Commissioner and by the district officer, and it is stated that they have been obtained by the same method, viz. by summation of the village areas. But the district area, as returned by the Collector, falls short of the Boundary Commissioner's figure by no less than 800 square miles, and there are other reasons why his figures cannot be accepted. I was at first under the idea that the Collector had omitted the hill ranges in the south, as the extent of territory they occupy is about equal to the difference, and the Collector's areas of the southern thannahs invariably fall short of the Boundary Commissioner's. But Mr. Sutherland states that he does not think the hill ranges were excluded; and I find that there are great discrepancies in some of the other thannahs. Chuttuck, for instance, is stated by the Collector to occupy 698 square miles, while the Boundary Commissioner returns it as 273. The areas of the three thannahs of Moolagool, Jynteahpore, and Gohainghat, again, were calculated by measurements from the map, but the Boundary Commissioner has shown me that the map of this part of the district is incorrect, a large tract of hilly country being included which never formed part of the surveyed area. On the other hand the Boundary Commissioner's figures cannot be adopted, because, as the Collector himself admits, the census has not been taken according to the thannah boundaries laid down by him. Thus, these latter areas, if adopted, would give 751 persons to the square mile in Chuttuck, and 148 only in Sonamgunge, the adjoining thannah; or, to take another instance, 688 persons to the square mile in Moolagool, and 173 only in Jynteahpore. On the one hand therefore the Collector's areas are plainly incorrect, and on the other the Boundary Commissioner's areas do not represent the thannah circles according to which the census was taken. It would therefore only mislead to insert either one or the other.

266. In 1801 the population of Dacca Jelalpore was computed at 938,712 souls. In 1851 that of the present district was officially returned at 600,000 only. At the time of the survey (1857-60) it was estimated at 904,615 inhabitants for an area of 3,218 square miles. It is now ascertained to be 1,853,416 for 2,897 square miles. But though the population of the district has so largely increased, it is probable that the city itself has fallen off. In 1801 the population of the town was estimated at 200,000, and Bishop Heber in 1823 supposed that it contained 90,000 houses and 300,000 inhabitants. In 1814 the chokidari tax was levied on 21,361 houses; in 1830 the number of houses had fallen to 10,708. In the latter year a census was taken by the Judge and Magistrate, H. Walter, Esq., when the population was ascertained to be 66,989. The city continued to decline, however, for some years, until the trade in jute and country produce began to make up for the loss of its cotton manufactures. In 1867 the population was estimated at 51,636 only; it is now 69,212.

267. The greater portion of Furreedpore was formerly comprised in the old district of Dacca Jelalpore. The present district was constituted in 1811. At the time of survey (1858-60) it was found to have 125,082 houses, containing a population of 409,995 souls, over an area of 1,353 square miles. In 1867 the population

was estimated at 566,840 souls to 1,417 square miles. It is now ascertained to be no less than 1,012,589 for an area of 1,495 square miles.

268. The area of Backergunge according to the survey was 4,328 square miles, and the population was estimated at the time at 832,745 souls. In 1867 the area was returned at 3,834 square miles, exclusive of rivers. The population was put at 948,835 souls, it being specially noted that "the district is not thickly peopled." The area of the district is now 4,935 square miles, and the population 2,379,878.

269. Mymensing was surveyed between 1850 and 1856. At that time the thannah of Serajgunge was included within the district boundary, but Dewangunge, on the other hand, formed part of Bogra. The surveyed area was 6,454 square miles. In 1801 the population had been estimated at 1,300,000; but the calculation made at the time of the survey by allowing five souls to each house was 947,240. Proceeding upon this basis, Mr. Reynolds estimated the population in 1867 to be at least 1,197,823 souls. It is now ascertained to be double that figure.

270. In 1801 the population of Sylhet was estimated at a little under half a million. At the time of the survey (1860-66) the population of Sylhet proper was computed to be 795,272 souls. The Jynteah plains, now part of the district, were supposed in 1839 to have a population of 111,355; so that in 1867 the Collector estimated the population of the whole district as at least a million. It is nearly three quarters of a million in excess of this figure.

271. Sylhet is bounded on the south by the Tipperah Hill State, with an estimated area of 2,897 square miles, and a population of 35,262 souls. This State was formerly of greater importance than it is at the present day. It was frequently involved in wars with Arracan on the one hand and the Musulmans of Bengal on the other. In his survey report Mr. R. B. Smart says that though twice invaded by the Mughuls (namely in 1279 and 1345), it succeeded in preserving its independence up to 1733, when it succumbed to the arms of Shuja-ooddeen. In Aitchison's *Treaties* it is remarked that it was never subjected by the Mughul. This statement is, however, open to question. There is reason to believe that from a date little subsequent to 1600 A.D., the Rajah regularly paid tribute for his possessions in the plains, and that the only reason which prevented the Musulman occupation of the Hill territory was its unproductiveness.*

272. The British district of Tipperah lies between this State and the Megna. According to the returns of 1801, its population was estimated at three quarters of a million, but this figure probably included the population of Noakhally. The district was surveyed in 1861-64, when the area under cultivation was found to be 1,271,061 out of 1,699,014 acres, or 75 per cent. of the whole. The surveyor, Mr. R. B. Smart, gives the number of the inhabitants of the district, "ascertained from actual census," as 717,470 souls, contained in 143,542 houses, giving an average of 4.93 per house, and 270 per square mile. "The population," he says, "consists principally of Mahomedans and Hindus, with a sprinkling of Tipperahs and Mech, who fled from Munipore and were located here by the Rajah of Hill Tipperah. The Lalmoie Hills are sparingly inhabited by the Tipperahs who sought refuge within the British territory during the late outbreak of the Kookies." The population of Tipperah is now upwards of a million and a half, or 578 to the square mile; so that if the former figures are to be trusted it must have doubled itself in ten years. It is well known that there has long been a steady tide of immigration into these eastern districts, and the margin of cultivation has no doubt extended. It will be observed too that the number of houses has more than doubled, the proportion of persons to a house remaining much the same as before. The figure of 100,000 which

* Muckenzie's *Memorandum on the North-East Frontier of Bengal*, page 49, note.

has appeared in the administration reports of recent years, has been explained to have had its origin in a topographical error.

273. South of Tipperah is the small district of Noakhally, with a population of three-quarters of a million, or 460 to the square mile. Situated at the mouth of the Megna, it is strictly alluvial in its character, detached portions of the district forming islands in the sea. The enormous volume of water which comes down the Megna, keeps back the tide from encroaching on the land, while the annual inundation of the surrounding country tends to raise it higher and higher, and thus cultivation is carried almost to the very sea-board without the intervention of any malarious jungle like that found in the Sunderbuns.

274. East of Noakhally and south of Hill Tipperah, the district of Chittagong skirts the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Under the Mughul empire Chittagong was a thannahdari or frontier garrison, and its lands were at an early period partitioned as jageer or provision for the militia which had to be constantly maintained for the protection of the neighbouring districts against the incursions of the Mughls or Arakanese. In course of time, when the military establishment ceased to be of use, these jageers became so many distinct zemindaries, their proprietors being the ancestors of the numerous body of petty landholders which we find in the district at the present day. In September 1760 Chittagong, together with Burdwan and Midnapore, was ceded to the English by Meer Kasim Ali as a provision for the troops which they bound themselves to keep up for his protection. The district proper is a narrow strip of country, a hundred and fifty miles in length, and comprising about 2,500 square miles, but behind this strip lie a series of mountain ranges separating Bengal from Burmah, and known as the Chittagong Hill Tracts. These ranges run north and south, and are probably connected with the mountains to the south and east of Cachar. They are for the most part covered with dense forest, their only denizens being wild animals and a few savage tribes with whose names the late Lushai expedition has made us familiar. The district of Chittagong, however, is densely populated, considering its extent and the large area which is occupied by hills. The number of persons to the square mile in the sudder sub-division is over 600. The southern portion of the district, which forms the Cox's Bazaar sub-division, contains a large quantity of uncultivable land, the hills here approaching the sea and forming a natural barrier between Bengal and Arracan. The population is consequently sparse, being no more than 161 to the square mile. The average for the whole district is thus reduced to 451.

275. In 1801 the population of Chittagong was estimated at 1,200,000, exclusive of the Mugh settlers. As Adam says, this was a large estimate when the limited area and physical circumstances of the district are considered. At the time of Lieutenant Siddons's survey in 1837-41, the cultivated land only amounted to 824 out of 2,717 square miles, or less than one-third of the entire district. The same figure is repeated in the Board's statistics for 1868-69, but it is probable that cultivation has largely extended within the last thirty years. The population is now 1,127,402, which, if the Board's figure is correct, would give nearly 1,400 souls to each square mile of cultivation.

276. The south of the district is largely peopled by Mughls, who fled from Arracan when it was conquered by the Burmese at the close of the last century. In 1824 we took Arracan, and the immigration of the Mughls ceased; in the present day the tide of migration flows in the opposite direction, and large numbers now leave Chittagong annually to till the rice fields of British Burmah. The Assistant Magistrate in charge of Cox's Bazaar sub-division estimates that about 15,000 persons were thus temporarily absent in Arracan at the time the census was taken.

277. In the districts of this division it has been found impossible to ascertain the correct area of each thannah, and the column has therefore been left blank in the tables appended to this Report. In Noakhally and Tipperah the thannah boundaries have not yet been laid down, and the Boundary Commissioner has not been able to furnish any figures whatever for those districts. For Chittagong thannah areas were indeed furnished, both by the Boundary Commissioner and by the Magistrate, but, as in Sylhet, the census does not appear to have been taken according to the Boundary Commissioner's thannahs, while the Magistrate's figures are altogether incorrect. Mr. Clay has taken his areas from Siddons's map of 1840, since which time not only have thannah jurisdictions been re-arranged *inter se*, but the district boundary itself has been considerably altered.

278. The largest city in the eastern districts is of course Dacca, of which the population has been noted in a previous paragraph. The other towns of any importance are the following:—

		Population in 1869.	Population in 1872.
Naraingunge	...	.....	10,911
Manickgunge	...	.....	11,542
Furreedpore	...	.....	8,593
Syedpore	...	.....	6,324
Burrisal	...	6,380	7,684
Mymensing	...	.....	10,068
Jumal pore	...	.....	14,312
Sherpore	...	.....	8,015
Kishoregunge	...	.....	13,637
Sylhet	...	18,136	16,846
Chittagong	...	15,518	20,604
Commilla	...	10,869	12,948
Brahmanberia	...	12,050	12,364

Naraingunge and Manickgunge are noted marts for country produce. This is the general feature indeed of towns in Lower Bengal. They have no manufactures, but are simply entrepôts of country-trade, situated at the junction of two large rivers, or on some great commercial route. In some cases they derive an additional importance from being the head-quarters of the district administration. Chittagong is a port with some little foreign trade. In the early days of European enterprise in India, it was a place of some consequence, commanding as it did the mouth of the Megna and the commerce of the north-eastern corner of the Bay. It was long held by the Portuguese, whose descendants still form a distinct community in the town.

BEHAR.

PATNA DIVISION—*Districts of Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Sarun and Chumparun.*

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION—*Districts of Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*

279. The soubah of Behar under the Mughul Government not only comprehended the territory now so called, but the greater part of the present division of Chota Nagpore. Its western limits were much the same as in the present day. On the east the Kosee river was the boundary, the district of Purneah and a part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs being excluded. On the south it embraced the old districts of "Palamow, Ramghur, and Chota Nagpore," extending as far as the confines of Orissa.* It does not, however, seem to have included Singbhoom or Maunbhoom,

known then as the zemindari Raj of Pachete. Mr. James Grant, in his *View of the Revenues of Bengal*, computes its area to have been 52,000 square miles, and this figure will be found to be approximately correct within the limits I have described. In the present day the term Behar is confined to the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions. This territory is bounded on the north by the Nepal frontier; on the south by Chota Nagpore; on the east by the districts of Gorukpore, Ghazee-pore, Benares and Mirzapore of the North-Western Provinces; and on the west by Dinagepore, Maldah, Moorshedabad and Beerbhoom,—all districts of Bengal Proper. “The soubah of Behar,” writes Mr. Grant, “derives its superiority over most of the other provinces of the Mughul empire from the great natural advantages of a temperate climate, high and fertile soil, well-watered, productive of the drier grains, and all the luxuries required by the more active, warlike inhabitants of the north; with a central situation having easy communication internally, and serving as an emporium, or by means of the river Ganges a thoroughfare, to facilitate the commercial intercourse between Bengal, as well as foreign maritime countries, and the more interior provinces of Hindustan. These advantages drew arts and manufactures from abroad; and after the Pathan conquest produced an increased population, in soldiers or emigrants, of that martial agricultural people who were induced to become settlers either from local allurements or the political encouragement of Government in establishing a national feudal militia towards the eastern imperial frontier. * * * The independent state of numerous Mussalman jageerdars, joined to the refractory spirit of a hardy warlike race of Hindu landholders and peasantry, differing greatly in bodily temperament, nourished by the hearty food of wheat and barley, from their effeminate neighbours of Bengal, living chiefly on the watery diet of rice, served in some measure to preserve internal tranquillity, and resist the tyranny of lawless foudjedarry usurpers in time of recent public anarchy. Accordingly agriculture, manufactures and commerce have always highly flourished in this favoured province.”

280. The broad stream of the sacred Ganges runs almost due west and east

Rivers and hills.

through the province, dividing it into two nearly equal portions. North of the river lie the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Purneah and part of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore; south of it are Shahabad, Patna, Gya, the rest of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The river Gogra forms the western boundary of the Sarun district. The northern half of the province is moreover watered by the great and little Gunduk, the Kumla, the Kosee, and the Mahanuddy, or, as it is more properly called, the Mahananda. These rivers, with many other smaller tributaries, take their rise in the Himalayas, and draining the intervening country fall into the Ganges. On the south the Kurumnassa and the Soane flow on either side of Shahabad; while numerous smaller streams help to convey the drainage of the southern highlands to the sacred river. The greater part of the province is a fertile level plain. The north of Chumparun, however, is hilly, as well as the tract along the border line between Behar and Chota Nagpore. The East Indian Railway runs throughout the length of the province from Rajmehal to Buxar, the chord line also traversing Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

281. Excluding the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the physical character of which

Distribution of the population.

district seems to call for separate notice, the area of Behar as described above is 36,929 square miles. The population aggregates 18,476,814 souls, the average pressure upon the soil being thus 500 persons to the square mile. South of the Ganges the most populous district is Patna, which has 742 persons to the square mile. The city naturally raises the average for the sudder sub-division, in the south of which the people do not number more than 500 to the square mile. In thannah Mokameh, too, which borders on Monghyr, the average falls below this figure. In Gya the central thannahs of Jehanabad, Tikaree, Gya, and Nowadeh, have a population of 500 or 600 to the square mile, but the parts on the bank of the Soane and

along the southern frontier of the district are comparatively thinly inhabited. The existence of the Rajgeer hills explains why thannah Uttree, though surrounded by densely peopled thannahs, has no more than 440 to the square mile.

282. The distribution of the population on the left bank of the Soane is similar to that on the right. We are now in the district of Shahabad. The thannahs along the bank of the Ganges are densely populated, there being from 600 to 700 to the square mile. South of these comes a row of thannahs, corresponding to Palee-gunge and Urwul on the other side of the Soane, with a population of between 400 to 500 to the square mile. Further south the population gradually becomes thinner, till in the Sasseram thannah (which is over 1,000 square miles in extent) we find no more than 169 to the square mile. In this and the neighbouring thannah of Bhubhooa there is much hilly uncultivated land.

283. Still keeping south of the Ganges, the thannah which adjoins Mokameh is Soorajgurrah in Monghyr, with 500 to the square mile. Adjoining Nowadeh and Behar is Shaikpoorah, with 578 to the square mile. Moving east, we come to Monghyr with 830 to the square mile, but the population begins to thin in Kurrukpoore, Jumoe and Secundra, falling as low as 166 in Chukye. This thannah mainly consists of barren hills, covered with forest and infested with wild beasts. Outlying spurs crop up in the neighbourhood, their inclination extending as far north as Jumalpoore in the sudder thannah. Adjoining Chukye is Katooria in Bhaugulpore, with a population of only 145 to the square mile; but, as we proceed north, the average rises to 400 and 500, until in Bhaugulpore itself we find a density of 900 to the square mile.

284. Crossing the river now, and going back to the western boundary, we find ourselves in the most populous district in Behar. Sarun occupies the 'doab' between the Gogra, Ganges and Gunduck rivers. It is extremely fertile, and there is little or no uncultivated land. The population averages nearly 800 persons to the square mile. In the adjoining tahseels in the districts of Gorukpoore and Ghazeepore the census figures of 1865 show from 550 to 650 souls to the square mile. In the Benares district there were 803 persons to the square mile. In Sarun the population is distributed very equally over the district. The sparsest thannahs are those of Baragaon and Barowlee, which border on Gorukpoore and Chumparun. The river Gunduck divides Sarun from the last-named district. The bank of this river is well inhabited, and in thannah Dhaka Ramehunder which borders on Tirhoot, the density is as high as 686 to the square mile. But, as we go north, there is much jungle and hilly land, and the density of the population consequently diminishes from 463 to the square mile in Bettiah to 332 in Lowrea, and further north to 124 in Bugaha.

285. The district of Tirhoot, to the east of Sarun and Chumparun, is the largest of the regulation districts of Bengal, and contains an enormous population. The average number of persons to the square mile for the whole district is nearly 700; but the density is much higher in the south and west than it is in the north-east of the district. In the Hajeepore sub-division, which borders on Sarun, there are 822 persons to the square mile; in Tajpore there are 855; but in Mudhoobunee the average is only 538, and it falls in the northern thannahs which adjoin Nepal as low as 400.

286. On the south-east corner of Tirhoot the Monghyr sub-division of Begooosera has a population of 700 to the square mile, but east of this point the population begins to diminish. Thannah Gogree and the trans-Gangetic parts of Bhaugulpore have 440 only to the square mile; while the average for Purneah does not exceed 350, some parts falling as low as 200. In the large thannah of Dhumdaha, in the last-named district, the annual inundations

of the river Kosee cause great devastation, sometimes destroying whole villages and washing away all traces of cultivation. Last year and the year before, the Magistrate informs me, the inundations were particularly heavy, and the inhabitants in consequence left this part of the country in large numbers. Gondwara also suffered from the same cause, but not to the same extent as Dhumdaha. "The largest and at the same time the most thickly populated thannah in the district," writes Mr. Kemble, "is Kaliugunge. This is not subject to inundation, but is comparatively healthy, and has a fine soil suited to the cultivation of tobacco, jute, &c. Bahadoorgunge, Kissengunge, and the eastern part of Arareea, are equally fertile and well populated."

287. Dr. Buchanan's survey embraced a large portion of the province of Behar, and it will be interesting to compare his estimates of the population as he found it sixty years ago, with the figures disclosed by the recent census. Buchanan's districts of Behar and Patna corresponded with the present districts of Patna and Gya, exclusive of the thannahs of Sherghotty, Barachutty, Aurungabad and Nubbe-nugger, but including the thannah of Shaikhpoorah in Monghyr. These districts included seventeen thannahs, comprising 5,358 square miles, and Buchanan estimates the population at 3,364,420 souls. According to the present returns, the area of this tract is 5,225 square miles, and the population 3,168,706 souls.

288. In Lieutenant Maxwell's survey report of Patna (1841-43) he says:—"The census taken in 1837 gives a population of 561,658 souls for the mofussil, and 284,132 for the city, making a total of 845,790 souls for the whole district." The area of the district was then 1,836 square miles. In the parliamentary returns of 1857 the population is stated at 1,200,000 for an area of 1,828 square miles, but this figure was for some reason or other subsequently reduced to 900,000, which has been the received number of late years.

289. The survey of the Gya district (1841-44) gave an area of 5,689 square miles, in which were found 203,312 houses. Since that time, however, two pergunnahs, comprising 653 square miles, have been transferred to the Palamow sub-division of Lohardugga, besides other changes. The area of the district is now 4,718 square miles, and the number of houses 327,845. The thannah of Jehanabad was one of those selected by Mr. Adam for his statistical inquiries, and he found it contained 803 villages and 14,953 families, comprising 81,480 souls. According to the recent census, it contains 784 villages, 41,227 houses, and 254,553 inhabitants.

290. The area of Shahabad is probably much the same as it was in Buchanan's time. He made it 4,087 square miles, with a population of 1,419,520 souls. In 1849 Mr. W. Travers compiled a return based upon the survey of 1844-46, showing the area of the district to be 4,404 square miles and the population 1,602,274. The area is now 4,385 square miles, and the population 1,723,974 souls.

291. Tirhoot was not visited by Buchanan. Mr. Adam took a census of the Bhowareh thannah, and found 402 villages and 13,143 families, comprising 65,812 souls. According to the recent census, the number of villages in this thannah is 238, with 27,815 houses, comprising 165,223 souls. At the time of the survey the district contained 6,114 square miles; the number of houses was 327,509, and assuming five persons to each house, the surveyor, Mr. Wyatt, estimated the population at 1,637,545 souls. The area is now 6,343 square miles; the number of houses 622,314, and the population 4,384,706 souls.

292. Mr. Wyatt also reported on the survey of Sarun and Chumparun. The area of the former was 2,613, and of the latter 3,781 square miles. The number of houses returned by the Magistrate of Sarun was 250,221; and of Chumparun 140,399.

These estimates Mr. Wyatt himself says must be received "with much caution," and they were probably far below the truth. How Mr. Wyatt twisted the figures to make them support his own ideas as to the population, I have explained in a previous chapter of this Report.

293. The district of Bhaugulpore in Buchanan's time included the greater part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Jungipore sub-division of Moorshedabad, and the present districts of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, with the exception of the Shaikhpoorah thannah, and the sub-divisions of Begooseraï, Soopool and Mudhypoorah. Buchanan puts the total area at 8,225 square miles, and estimates the population at 2,019,900 souls. Within the limits above described, the area is really 8,573 square miles, and the population is now 2,990,692. At the time of the survey in 1851 the area of the district was 7,801 square miles, and the population is said to have been found very scanty. The highly cultivated parts were estimated to have a pressure of no more than 343 persons to the square mile, the average for the whole district being only 109·5. At that time there were large unoccupied tracts to the south now included in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; but the estimate nevertheless appears to have been singularly wide of the truth. In the 1,699 square miles north of the Ganges, for instance, the number of houses found was 90,460. The surveyor (Mr. Pemberton) allowed five persons to a house, and thus obtained a population of 452,300 souls, giving an average of 266 persons to the square mile. The average as now ascertained for this part of the country is not less than 400.

294. Monghyr was surveyed in 1845-47, when its area was found to be 3,600 square miles, rather more than one-half being situated north of the Ganges. No details of the population are given, but it was ascertained that out of 2,303,667 acres, 1,438,369 were under cultivation.

295. Purneah in Buchanan's time seems to have contained, besides the present district of that name, all that part of Maldah which lies between the Ganges and Mahanunda rivers (thannahs English Bazaar, Gorgoriba, Kaliachuk, Khurba and Shibgunge), as well as thannah Nathpore now in Bhaugulpore. In 1789 Mr. Suetonius Grant, the then Collector, computed the number of villages at 5,800, from which he inferred a population of 1,200,000 persons. In 1801 Mr. W. S. Rees reported the number of villages to be 7,056, and the estimated total population to be 1,450,000. Dr. Buchanan was informed that within the previous forty years the population had at least doubled, and he states that there is reason to think that at no very remote period the whole country was nearly a desert. Comparing his figures with those arrived at in the recent census, the result is exhibited in the following table :—

	BUCHANAN'S FIGURES, 1809.		CENSUS OF 1872.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
Present district of Purneah ...	4,877	2,208,500	4,957	1,714,795
Five thannahs of Maldah ...	1,081	553,880	1,014	468,853
Thannah Nathpore in Bhaugulpore		148,000	438	141,557
Total	6,340	2,904,380	6,409	2,324,705

It will be seen that while the area differs by less than 70 square miles, the population as now ascertained by a most careful census falls short of Buchanan's estimate by upwards of half a million, or nearly 20 per cent. Either the population of Purneah has diminished during the present century, or Buchanan's estimate was an excessive one.

296. The towns in Behar are far more compact and populous than those in Lower Bengal. First in size and importance comes Patna, a city nine miles long, and stated by Buchanan to cover a space of 20 square miles. Within this area Buchanan estimated that there were rather more than 52,000 houses, giving, at an average of six persons to a house, a population of 312,000 souls. In 1837 the population of the city was ascertained to be 284,132 souls. The present municipal boundaries comprise about nine square miles, and the population is returned at 158,900 souls. The experimental enumeration of 1869 made it 117,124 only, and the preliminary census of 1870, 123,056, but both these figures were known to be utterly untrustworthy. It may indeed be doubted whether the present number is not much below the real population. It has already been remarked that the census of the Behar towns as a rule was not well managed, and the city of Patna was no exception.

Patna is a place of great antiquity, having been identified as the Palibothra of the ancients. Under the Mughuls it was the capital of the soubah of Behar, and is sometimes known as Azimabad, so called from Azim, the son of Aurungzeb, who was made Governor of Behar and took up his residence at Patna. The English, Danes, Dutch, and French, established factories here at an early period, and carried on an extensive trade in rice, opium and cotton cloth.

297. The town of Behar is also worthy of special mention in the census report as having been the capital, first of the Hindu division of Magadha, and subsequently under the Mughul dynasty of the province to which it has given its name. Behar abounds in historical associations and antiquarian remains. Its population was estimated by Buchanan to be 30,000 souls. At the experimental census of 1869 it was returned as containing 29,842 souls. It is now found to have 44,295.

298. The more important of the rest of the towns in this province are enumerated below, and for the purpose of comparison I have, as in other divisions, placed against each town of which an enumeration was made in 1869, its population as then ascertained. Thus—

	1869.	1872.
In the Patna district we have—		
Barh	11,662	11,050
Mokameh	8,592	10,715
Futwa	8,211	11,295
Dinapore (including the cantonment)	36,247	42,084
Baikutpore	5,211	6,088
Nowadah	3,069	3,894
In the Gya district we have—		
Gya ... ..	.....	66,843
Jehanabad ... ..	.....	21,022
Daudnugger ... ..	.....	10,058
Tikaree ... ..	.....	8,178
Sherghotty ... ..	.....	7,033
In Shahabad—		
Arrah	23,934	39,386
Jugdeespore	8,864	9,400
Buxar	10,066	13,446
Doomraon	14,615	17,356
Bhabhooa	4,662	5,071
Sasseram	17,114	21,023
Nasirgunge	4,059	5,732

	1869.	1872.
In Tirhoot we have—		
Mozufferpore	18,979	38,223
Durbhangah...	29,102	47,450
Rowserah ...	7,372	9,441
Hajeepore ...	.....	22,306
Lalgunge ...	.....	12,338
Seetanurhee	2,435	5,496
In Sarun—		
Chupra	45,069	46,287
Revilgunge	11,968	13,415
Sewan	10,084	11,099
In Chumparun—		
Motiharce ...	3,821	8,266
Bettiah ...	19,499	19,708
In Monghyr—		
Monghyr ...	53,981	59,698
Jumalpoore ...	7,377	10,453
Burheea ...	.....	10,405
Shaikpoorah...	8,816	11,536
Soorajgurrah	.....	7,935
Jumoece ...	4,619	5,197
In Bhaugulpore—		
Bhaugulpore ...	60,222	69,678
Colgong ...	4,849	5,239
In Purneah—		
Purneah ...	11,108	16,057
Rancegunge...	.....	6,144
Kissengunge	3,673	3,800

299. Purneah lies on the border of Behar and Bengal, and in the absence of any frontier barrier, it is not surprising to find the district inhabited partly by Hindustanis and partly by Bengalis. The Kosce river used to be the old boundary of Behar, but Hindustanis are the prevailing race for some distance beyond. The thannahs east of the Mahanuddy—Kaliagunge, Kishengunge and Bulrampore—are purely inhabited by Bengalis, and large numbers of them are found on the right bank of that river. If it were possible to draw a hard and fast line which should divide the country inhabited by Bengalis from that inhabited by Hindustanis speaking a dialect of Hindce, it should perhaps run in a vertical direction through the police stations of Amourkusbah and Kudba. In the former thannah about one-fourth of the people are Bengalis; in the latter one-half. The Mahanuddy itself might be taken as a natural boundary-line, but it must be borne in mind that Bengalis are apparently as numerous on the right bank as on the left.

300. At the north-east corner of the Chota Nagpore plateau the hills trend upwards till they meet the Ganges at Rajmehal, forming a natural barrier between the soubahs of Bengal and Behar. The northern highlands have long been inhabited by a race believed to be of Dravidian extraction, and known in the present day as Mal Paharias, or Rajmehal hill-men. Their depredations were long a source of trouble both to the Mughuls and to ourselves, until the policy which was inaugurated by Cleveland induced them gradually to settle down to peaceful habits. Meanwhile, the hill country was being invaded from the south by the Sonthals, another aboriginal tribe common in Western Bengal, whose

increasing numbers compelled them to extend the margin of cultivation. Soon the two races came into contact, and when in 1832 the Government marked off by pillars the territory of the highlanders, it was only the Sonthals who dared to venture inside the ring-fence. The territory thus marked off is known as the Damun-i-koh. The ring-fence is 295 miles in circumference, containing 1,366 square miles, of which 500 are said to be cultivable. In 1838 the Sonthals within the Damun had established some forty villages, containing 3,000 souls.* In 1847, according to Mr. Hunter, this number had increased to fifteen hundred villages, containing a population of about 100,000 souls. The survey of 1851 showed the population to be as follows:—

Mal Paharias	...	921 villages,	6,750 houses,	giving at five	
				souls to a house	...
Sonthals	...	1,473	„	16,653	„ „ 83,265
Total	...	2,394		28,409	117,045

At this time 310 square miles of the tract were under cultivation.

By the recent census the population of the Damun amounts to—

Paharias	...	53,866
Sonthals	...	191,462
Others	...	18,985
Total	...	264,313

Meanwhile the rest of the country now called the Sonthal Pergunnahs remained attached, the northern half to Bhaugulpore and the southern to Beerbhoom. In 1856, however, after what is known as the Sonthal rebellion, the country was constituted a separate district with its own staff of officers and a special administrative code. The district owes its name to the large number of Sonthals who have found their way into it during the past few years, and who began the disturbances. Including the Damun, its area is 5,488 square miles, the population aggregating 1,257,281 souls. Of these 455,557, or more than one-third, are Sonthals.

ORISSA.

Districts of Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore, and the Tributary Maha's.

301. Fringing the sea-coast in the north-west corner of the Bay of Bengal lies the British province of Orissa. Physically it comprises two distinct regions, which also differ in the character of their population and their mode of government. The greater part of the province is occupied by a succession of mountain ranges, inhabited by a sparse and half-civilized people. But on the sea-board these ranges are skirted by a narrow strip of level land which runs almost from the mouth of the Hooghly in a south-westerly direction to the

Madras frontier at Ganjam. The length of this strip is about 200 miles, its breadth varying from twenty miles in the Balasore district to sixty in Cuttack, where the estuaries of three large rivers have reclaimed a large and fertile delta from the sea. On the coast the land to a depth of from five to ten miles is covered with malarious marsh jungle, but the east of the delta is fertile and well populated. Under the Mughul Government it formed one of the three soubahs of Bengal, the Dewanny of which was bestowed on the East India Company in 1765; but Orissa, south of the Subhanrekha, had been ceded to the Mahrattas fourteen years previously, and it was not until we wrested it from them in 1803 that it really became British territory. It now comprises three districts, Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore, their aggregate area being 7,717 square miles.

* Hunter's *Annals of Rural Bengal*, page 328. Dr. Buchanan estimated the Paharias at 85,840 souls, contained in 589 villages and 7,068 houses. There seem to have been no Sonthals in the country at that time.

302. The mountainous territory which rises behind this deltaic plain and separates it from the Central Provinces, is 80 miles in width and constitutes what are called the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. These mehals or estates, nineteen in number, are managed by petty Rajahs who pay tribute into the British treasury and are otherwise subordinate to the control of a British Superintendent. Two of the estates (Bankee and Ungool) were annexed some years ago for misconduct on the part of the Rajahs, and portions of two others (viz. Bamunghattee in Mohurbhunj and the Khondmals in Boad) are also under British management. The hills in parts rise to a height of nearly 4,000 feet, intersected by broad valleys which are said to "yield rich crops in return for negligent cultivation." The total area of the Estates is 16,184 square miles.

303. Orissa is watered by three principal rivers—the Mahanuddec, the Brahminee, and the Byturnee. The Mahanuddy takes its rise in the Central Provinces, and flowing past Sumbulpore, enters the Tributary Mehals in Boad. "After collecting the drainage of 45,000 square miles in the hill country, it dashes itself down upon the plains a little above Cuttack through a gorge barely half a mile wide. Here it immediately divides, forming a delta head and sending out four great arms,"* the two most important of which carry down the bulk of its waters to the sea at False Point. The total length of the Mahanuddy is about 600 miles; and for a considerable length of its course it is navigable for boats throughout the greater part of the year. The Brahminee and Byturnee rivers rise in Chota Nagpore, and after traversing the Tributary States, permeate the delta by numerous channels which unite again before reaching the sea at Point Palmyras.

304. The population of the three Orissa districts is 3,034,690 souls, giving an average of 392 persons to the square mile. In the north and south, and along the sea-coast, the population is comparatively thin, the most densely inhabited part of the province being the very heart of the delta. The number of persons to the square mile in Pooree is 311; in Balasore 365; in Cuttack 470. In the south of the Pooree district the Chilka Lake occupies a large area, and the population in the neighbourhood is extremely sparse.† But from Pooree north to Cuttack, and thence along both sides of the trunk road to Calcutta as far as Bhuddruck, the population varies from 430 to 770 souls to the square mile. The densest thannahs are those of Pippy, Salipore and Jajpore, in all of which the population averages more than 600 persons to the square mile. The Cuttack thannah, although it contains the metropolis of the province, has a large area taken up by river-beds and mountain forest, and it is therefore not surprising to find no more than 439 souls to the square mile. The thannahs bordering along the coast are only partially cultivated, a considerable extent of country being occupied by pestiferous jungle similar to that found in the Sunderbuns of Bengal. The number of persons to the square mile in these thannahs does not exceed 250.

305. Orissa is the Holy Land of the Hindus. Year after year thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India flock to its sacred shrines; its temples and monastery lands support whole communities of priests and devotees. But its position is too isolated for it ever to become remarkable for its trade or commerce. Its inaccessibility and the want of communication with the rest of India were the main causes why the famine of 1866 proved so fatal. It is essentially an agricultural country. The towns of Orissa are for the most part mere centres of religious enthusiasm inhabited by priests and Brahmans and such artizans and traders only as are required to satisfy the wants of the devout. No

* Hunter's Orissa, page 47.

† The area of the Chilka Lake is 344 square miles, of which 313 lie within the Bengal Presidency and are included in the 470 square miles shown as the area of thannah Lubba.

commerce or manufactures stimulate the ambition or cupidity of the Oorya peasant. The only towns with a population exceeding 5,000 souls are—

	Estimated population in 1825.	Population in 1860.	Population in 1872.
Cuttack	... 40,000	46,436	50,878
Pooree	... 30,000	19,825	22,695
Balasore	... 10,000	13,987	18,263
Jajpore	... ..	9,180	10,753
Kendrapara	... ..	11,821	10,682

The ancient capital of the province was Jajpore, now the head-quarters of a sub-division and a noted place of pilgrimage. Nine hundred years ago the royal stronghold of Cuttack was founded on the peninsula between the Mahanuddy and Kajoory rivers, and this city has continued to be the seat of government to the present day. Its position as the key of the hill territory, and as the centre of the net-work of the Orissa canals, may some day make it a place of some importance; but at present it is mainly known in the world for its beautiful filigree workmanship in silver and gold. Pooree contains the famous temple of Juggunnath, and may almost be described as the city of lodging-houses. At the time of the great festivals every building is crowded to excess, the town on such occasions being estimated to contain from 75,000 to 100,000 souls. Balasore, fifteen miles up the Burabulung river, was founded by the English in 1642, and was for many years a flourishing entrepôt of commerce. But the formation of a bar across the mouth of the river, and the abandonment of the Government salt manufacture, have interfered with its prosperity, although a considerable trade with Calcutta is still carried on during the cold weather. The present town is little more than a mere cluster of villages, occupying six and a half square miles. Kendrapara is the head-quarters of a sub-division, and to some extent a place of pilgrimage, though inferior in sanctity to either Pooree or Jajpore.

306. Very little is known of the population of Orissa in former times.

Former estimate of population.

Judging from the part which it has played in history, it must always have been a fairly populous country; but its liability to drought and inundation would doubtless suffice to check any overgrowth in the number of its inhabitants. The continual wars of the eighteenth century almost devastated the province. The graphic picture which Mr. Hunter has drawn of its miserable condition at the time it passed under British rule is probably not one whit exaggerated. Mughul mismanagement and Mahratta tyranny had reduced the country to the very verge of desolation. No peasants were forthcoming to till the fields. The land was well-nigh depopulated. In 1822, nineteen years after peace and order had been re-established, the inhabitants of the Mogulbundi were estimated by Stirling "from data prepared with much care and accuracy" to number no more than 1,296,365. Thirty-three years later, according to Mr. Hunter, the population had more than doubled. Previous to the great famine of 1866, it was estimated to have been at least 3,015,826. The Famine Commissioners gave it as their opinion that one-fourth of the population was swept away by that tremendous calamity. At its close the inquiries that were made showed only 2,086,288 survivors. Yet in 1872, five years after, the population has again risen to over three millions.

307. It is difficult to say where the border line of the province should be drawn. It is well known that there are large

Extent of Oorya element.

numbers of Ooryas both in Midnapore and Singhbhum on the north and in Ganjam to the south. The census returns, however, unfortunately exhibit such flagrant discrepancies in the matter that it is impossible to place any reliance whatever upon them. For instance, the returns for the Rughunathpore thannah show a proportion of only 27 per cent. of Ooryas, while Egra, a thannah more remote, has 96 per cent. Bhugwanpore, a thannah much farther off, has 59 per cent. according to the returns, while Pataspore, the adjoining thannah on the Orissa side, has only one per cent. Nundigram has

13 per cent., while Contai and Kedgeree have no more than 4 and 2½ per cent. respectively. It is, I believe, the case that the Oorya villages in this part of the country are very irregularly distributed, but the discrepancies shown above cannot be satisfactorily explained in this way. A more probable explanation is that, no uniform definition being laid down, the term Oorya was understood by the enumerators in different senses, some including as such all who were of Oorya extraction, others those only who were born in Orissa and had migrated into Midnapore. The general opinion, Mr. Harrison informs me, is that in the south-western thannahs about 75 per cent. of the inhabitants are of Oorya extraction. The languages, however, in these parts merge into each other so as to be scarcely distinguishable. In Singbhoom, too, it is believed that there are a large number of Ooryas, but the census returns show them to be less than one per cent. of the population. In regard to Ganjam no information is forthcoming at present, but the subject will no doubt receive attention in the Madras census report.

308. The area of the Tributary Estates is 10,184 square miles; the population numbers 1,283,309 souls, giving an average of no more than 79 persons to the square mile. The largest estate is Mohurbhunj, which comprises 4,243 square miles, with a population of a quarter of a million. A large portion of this estate called Bamunghatty is now managed under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, in consequence of disturbances arising out of the oppression of the aboriginal inhabitants by the Rajah's officials. Next in importance comes Keonjhur, with an area of 3,096 square miles, and a population of 181,871 souls. Pal Lehara formerly belonged to this estate, and its tribute is still credited as part of that due from the Keonjhur Rajah; but for all practical purposes it is otherwise independent. Dhenkanal has an area of 1,463 square miles, and a population of 178,072. Ungool was confiscated in 1847, and is now managed by a tehsildar under the orders of the Superintendent. Tigariah is the smallest estate of all, comprising no more than 46 square miles, but it is one of the most populous for its size, having an average of 357 souls to the square mile. Bankee was confiscated in 1840, and is under the direct management of Government. Its area is 116 square miles, with a population of 49,426 souls, making it the most densely populated of all the estates. Khundpara, another small estate of 244 square miles in extent, has an average of 249 persons to the square mile. Boad, including the Khondmals, measures 2,064 square miles, with a population of 108,868 souls. The Khondmals comprise the hilly country to the south of the estate, which was ceded to us in 1840 on account of the Rajah's inability to put down the practice of human sacrifice among the aboriginal inhabitants. The population of this tract numbers 51,810 souls; some interesting details regarding it may be found in Mr. Hunter's *Orissa*.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

Districts of Huzareebagh, Lohardugga, Singbhoom and Maunbhoom and the Tributary Mehals.

309. The modern province of Chota Nagpore lies between Behar on the north and the Tributary Mehals of Orissa and the Central Provinces on the south. On the east it marches with Bengal; on the west it is bounded by the independent state of Rewah. It comprises, besides the Chota Nagpore plateau, the old district of Palamow, and the greater portion of Ramgurrh, Pachete, Dhalbhoom, and a number of Tributary Estates, the charge of which constitutes what is known as the South-West Frontier Agency. The Chota Nagpore plateau may be considered an offshoot of the great Vindhyan range. It is said to have been a portion of the great Dandaka forest, and was sometimes spoken of under the name of Jharkhund, or the forest tract. "The mean elevation of the plateau,"

Description of Chota Nagpore.

writes Colonel Dalton, the present Commissioner, "is upwards of two thousand feet above the sea level. In the west it rises to three thousand six hundred, and to the east and south its lower steppe, from eight hundred to a thousand feet in elevation, comprises a great portion of the Maunbhoom and Singbhoom districts. Rivers flow from it in all directions, forming grand waterfalls as they bound from the upper plateau to the lower levels. The whole is about fourteen thousand square miles in extent."* The climate of Chota Nagpore is dry and healthy, but the soil is not fertile, and large tracts are occupied by hills or jungle. The population is therefore extremely sparse, there being on an average no more than 87 persons to the square mile. The area of the province, inclusive of the Tributary Estates, is 43,901 square miles; the population numbers 3,825,571 souls.

310. When first we assumed the administration of Bengal, Chota Nagpore was for the most part a collection of border states, whose hardy and uncivilized tribes had long been a source of trouble to the soubadars of Bengal and Behar. Compelled to interfere by frontier outrages and internal disturbances, we have by degrees assumed the direct management of the greater part of the country. The introduction of British rule has been followed by peace and security, and the Kols of Chota Nagpore are now among the most peaceful and orderly of Her Majesty's subjects.

311. At the present time the province comprises four British districts and seven Tributary Mehals. The district of Hazareebagh lies south of Gya and Monghyr, comprising the greater part of the old district of Ramgurh. It is naturally divided into two parts by the line of ghats under which the Grand Trunk Road runs; the northern division being lower and better cultivated than the southern, which forms the table-land of Ramgurh. The district is 7,021 square miles in extent, of which less than one-third is cultivated. At the time of the survey, which lasted from 1858 to 1863, it contained 124,592 houses, with a population of 715,386 souls. By the recent census the number of houses is 150,493, and the population 771,844, the general average for the district being thus 110 persons to the square mile. It was stated at the time of the survey that the northern division of the district, consisting of Khurrukdiha and the open portion of Ramgurh, viz. that bordering on the trunk road, was much more thickly inhabited than the higher plateau to the south, it being estimated that the northern half of the district had 125 persons to the square mile, and the Ramgurh plateau 95. The present census shows that the most populous thannahs are Hazareebagh, Tandwa, and Kasmar in the extreme south. These thannahs, however, have only 150 persons to the square mile. The thinnest thannahs are Goomea just north of Kasmar, and Huntergunge at the north-west corner of the district; in these thannahs there are scarcely more than 60 persons to the square mile.

312. South and west of Hazareebagh lies Lohardugga, the most extensive district of Bengal. Its area is 12,044 square miles, or about half again as large as Wales. It comprises the old estate of Palamow as well as the table-land of Chota Nagpore. Palamow is a large pergunnah which was brought to sale for arrears of revenue in 1813, and has since remained the property of Government. It is now a sub-division, the head-quarters being situated at Daltongunge. The country generally is broken and hilly, particularly in the south-west, where it rises to an elevation of 3,400 feet above the sea level. The hills are covered with dense jungle, which is said to have an unfavourable effect upon the climate. Cultivation is confined to the valleys of the Amanat and the Koel, which traverse the centre of the pergunnah at an elevation of not more than 600 feet above the sea. The whole extent of cultivation at the time of the survey was not more than one-eighth of the area of the sub-division; but it is said to be rapidly extending in the present day, a steady tide of immigration having of late years set in from Behar. the survey operations (1862-1866) the population of the pergunnah was

computed to number 156,876 souls, contained in 34,299 houses. In 1868-69 the police took a census which gave a population of 188,432 souls. Since then two pergunnahs have been added to the sub-division, and the population by the late census amounts to 336,519 souls, contained in 68,719 houses.

313. At the time of the topographical survey, Lohardugga, exclusive of pergunnahs Toree and Palamow, contained 139,116 houses. From an examination of 128 houses, an average was deduced of 6·34 souls per house, which gave for the portion of the district above defined a population of 881,995 souls, or 123·9 persons to the square mile. Adopting this average for Palamow and Toree, the surveyor estimated that the district as it then stood, with an area of 11,404 square miles, had a population of 1,412,956 souls. "At any rate," added Captain Depree, "this calculation cannot give a result too high." In 1869 an experimental enumeration of the whole district was taken through the rural police, and the population was ascertained to be 1,393,707 souls. Since that time the district has received an accession of territory from Gya. Its area is now 12,044 square miles, but the population is only 1,237,123, or some 160,000 less than in 1869. The average number of souls per house is only 5·1.

314. A large number of the inhabitants of this district annually migrate for labour to the tea districts of Assam and Cachar. A register kept from 1864 to 1867 showed that in those four years 12,369 men, women and children, or 1 per cent. of the total population, were recruited in this district as coolies. It must be recollected, too, that a large number emigrate of their own accord without the medium of licensed recruiters, and are therefore not shown in the registers kept up under the Labour Transport Act.

315. At the south-east corner of the province lies the district of Singbhoom with an area of 4,503 square miles. This district is made up of (1) the Kolhan, or Singbhoom Proper, of which we took possession in 1837, the Rajah having admitted his inability to restrain the outrages of the Hos or Lurka Kols settled there; (2) Porahat, or Chukerdherpore, the remainder of the Rajah's territory, which was confiscated in 1857 in consequence of his rebellion; (3) Seraikela and Khursowan, two small estates, which came into possession of younger branches of the Rajah's family, and which they continue to administer; and (4) Dhalbhoom, a pergunnah originally attached to the Midnapore district.

The north-western portion of the district is a continuation of the plateau of Chota Nagpore, which culminates in the south in a series of inaccessible peaks 3,500 feet in height. The Kolhan and Dhalbhoom are more level, but north-west of the Subhanrekha again is another range of hills which divides the district from Maunbhoom and Midnapore.

316. At the time of the last settlement of the Kolhan in 1867, the Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. H. Hayes, took a census of the population, and for the rest of the district estimates were drawn up at the time of the survey based upon an average of 6·3 persons to a house, as in Lohardugga. The figures thus obtained are compared with the results of the present census in the following table:—

	1867.		1872.	
	Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population.
Kolhan ... ..	.....	118,281	31,640	150,904
Porahat	8,889	56,001	10,327	54,374
Khursowan	4,633	29,237	5,251	26,380
Seraikela	12,649	60,949	13,675	66,847
Dhalbhoom	22,124	179,381	23,523	117,118
Total ... ..	.....	432,839	84,416	415,023

In the Kolhan therefore there has been a large increase of population, amounting to as much as 28 per cent. As regards the rest of the district, it would seem that the survey estimate of 6·3 persons to a house was too high, as it proved to be in Lohardugga. The number of houses, it will be observed, has uniformly increased by the present census; but the average per house is only 4·9 persons. If this multiple be taken in calculating the human contents of the houses found at the time of survey, the population of the district would aggregate 336,509 instead of 432,839, showing an increase in the last five years of 78,554, or about 23 per cent. It may be added that Captain Depree in his survey report himself considered his estimate to be too high by at least six per cent.

317. It will be seen that the population is very unequally distributed in different parts of the district. Khursowan and Seraikela are twice as densely populated as the Kolhan and Porahat. The average number of persons to the square mile in these two estates is about 150. Dhalbhoom has less than 100 souls to the square mile.

318. Singbhoom is a great recruiting ground for labourers for the tea districts of Assam and Cachar. In 1868 the number of registered emigrants was estimated to be 869, or one in every 4,800 of the population.

319. The district of Maunbhoom lies north of Singbhoom, and is the most eastern district of the province, marching with the Bengal districts of Bancoorah and Midnapore. The aspect of the district is undulating; the character of the soil being similar to that of the higher parts of the Burdwan division. In the west of the district the land gradually rises into the table-land of Chota Nagpore. Though far from being a populous district when compared with Lower Bengal, Maunbhoom is much more thickly inhabited than the rest of the province, the average number of persons to the square mile being 203. The population, moreover, is very equally distributed over the district—the population being densest in Rughunathpore thannah at the north-east corner of the sudder sub-division, where there are 289 persons to the square mile; and thinnest in Burrabhoom in the south of the district, where there are only 152.

320. There are few towns in Chota Nagpore, and none of any importance. The following places only contain upwards of 5,000 inhabitants:—

In Hazareebagh	{ Hazareebagh	11,050
	{ Echak ...	8,999
	{ Chattra ...	8,818
In Lohardugga	Ranchee ...	12,086
In Maunbhoom	{ Purulia ...	5,696
	{ Rughunathpore	5,380

The population of Purulia in 1869 was 5,892. The other places enumerated in 1869 are the following:—

	Population in 1869.	Population in 1872.
Maunbazar ...	2,261	2,429
Jhalda ...	2,639	3,281
Gobindpore ...	1,280	765
Burrabazar ...	1,722	2,015
Chass ...	2,367	2,001

321. South-west of the plateau, and dividing it from the Central Provinces, lie the seven Tributary Estates which are attached to the commissionership of Chota Nagpore. Commencing from the west, these estates are Chang Bhokar, Korea, Sirgoojah,

Tributary Mehals.

Oodeypore, Jushpore, Gangpore, and Bonai. Those to the west form the link which connect the highlands of the Chota Nagpore plateau with the Vindhyan and Satpoora ranges. They are all more or less mountainous, thinly cultivated, and inhabited for the most part by wild aboriginal tribes. Taken together, they cover a space of 15,419 square miles, the largest estates being Sirgoojah and Gangpore. Their aggregate population amounts to 405,980 souls, giving an average of no more than 26 persons to the square mile. The most populous estate is Jushpore, where there are 34 persons to the square mile.

322. There are no towns in the Tributary Estates, and only three villages with more than 1,000 inhabitants. "Adjoining the houses of the chiefs," writes Colonel Dalton, "there are a few shops, but nothing that would be called even a bazaar in Lower Bengal. The extraneous wants of the people of the western mehals are supplied annually by traders who proceed in bodies from the bazaars in Chota Nagpore Proper and Palamow, taking with them an ample supply of piece-goods and other ornaments, which they exchange for the produce of the country or for cash. These traders make a circuit through the country, always halting about the same date every year at certain fixed points for several days. Then fairs are held which attract a large attendance of the country people."

ASSAM.

Districts of Goalpara, Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Sebsaugor, Luckimpore, Naga Hills, Khasia and Jynteah Hills, and Garo Hills.

323. The province of Assam comprises the valley of the Brahmaputra lying between the Himalaya mountains on the north and the Garo, Khasia, and Naga ranges on the south, with so much of the hill territory as is comprised within our frontier. The valley runs east and west, with a slight inclination to the north at the upper end. It is 500 miles in length and averages 60 miles in breadth. The soil is extremely fertile, but the population is too sparse and indolent to bring it into subjection, and large tracts are overrun with malarious jungle. Much of this land is now, however, being reclaimed by European capital and labour imported from the more populous districts of the west, and the smiling tea gardens and neat bungalows of English planters are gradually usurping the haunts of the tiger and the bison.

324. The earliest historical notice we have of Assam mentions it as a part of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamroop, which included Rungpore, a large part of Mymensing, and Sylhet. With the fall of the Pal dynasty, the country became a prey to contending factions, and appears to have been invaded by successive hordes of aboriginal tribes both from the east and from the west. Amongst these the most powerful seem to have been the Kochs, who established a dynasty in Kamroop or Lower Assam, the Chutiyas, who ultimately occupied the north bank of the river, and the Ahoms, who entered from the east and gradually extended their conquests over almost the entire valley. The Mughul Emperors never seem to have gained any firm footing in the country. About the beginning of the 17th century they occupied the lower portion of Kamroop, and in 1662 their general, Meer Jumla, advanced as far as Sebsaugor; but he was ultimately defeated and driven out of the country, and the Muhammadans after this appear to have acted merely on the defensive, confining themselves to the Goalpara frontier and making no further attempt to obtain possession of the valley. At the end of the last century our aid was invoked by Rajah Gourinath Singh to put down an insurrection of the Moamaria sect in Upper Assam. Having effected our object, we unfortunately withdrew, and a weak government succeeding at the time, the country fell into a state of anarchy, of which the Burmese took advantage to overrun and devastate the valley as far as Gowhatty. Meanwhile

their encroachments upon our Cachar frontier had led to a declaration of war, in the course of which we drove them out of the province, and since 1827 Assam has continued in the undisturbed possession of the British authorities.

325. Commencing from the west, the first district in the valley is Goalpara. As I have already stated in a previous page, this district, under the name of Rungamutty, formerly formed part of Rungpore, and was made over to us by the Mughul Government with the rest of Bengal. Soon after Assam became a British province, however, the district of Goalpara was placed within the division to which geographically it belongs, and it was only on the creation of the Cooch Behar division a few years ago that it was again separated and placed under another Commissioner. As formerly constituted, the district comprised 2,571 square miles of territory, with a population of about 400,000 souls. But part of the Dooars wrested from Bhootan has lately been attached to Goalpara, and its area is now 4,433 square miles. In the older portion of the district Buchanan estimated that there were not more than 60 persons to the square mile; there are now 92; but the sparse population in the new territory lately added reduces the average for the entire district to 71. This sparse population is partly to be accounted for, no doubt, by the Mughuls having withdrawn their frontier line of posts to the neighbourhood of Ghoraghat, with the object of converting the intermediate country into an impassable jungle. "It seemed to have been the wish of the Mughul Government," says Buchanan, "to encourage the growth of forests and reeds, which might serve as a check to the incursions of the Assamese."

326. East of Goalpara, and, like it, lying on both sides of the Brahmaputra, is the district of Kamroop. In 1840 the area of this district was estimated to be 2,520 square miles, of which 788 were said to be cultivated. Since then the district has been more accurately surveyed, and its area is found to be 3,631 square miles. In his account of Assam, Robinson gives the following details of a census which, he says, had lately been taken of the province:—

	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Muhammaddans.	Hindus.	Cacharis and other tribes.	Slaves.	Bondsmen.
North bank ...	199,315	109,636	89,679	17,236	149,411	26,517	14,394	2,641
South ...	76,733	42,666	34,067	5,206	52,197	20,329	2,160	1,144
Total ...	271,048	151,302	119,742	22,442	201,608	46,846	16,554	3,785

The population in the present day amounts to 561,681 souls, giving an average density of 155 persons to the square mile. There is not much tea cultivation in Kamroop.

327. Still ascending the valley, the next districts reached are Durrung to the north, and Nowgong to the south, of the river. The area of the former district was estimated by Robinson to be 1,911 square miles, of which 232 square miles were said to be cultivated. The population is put by him at 80,000 souls. The area is now stated by the Boundary Commissioner to be 3,413 square miles; the population amounts to 236,009 souls. The average density of the population in the Mungledye sub-division which adjoins Kamroop, is 127 to the square mile, but in the rest of the district 32 only. There are numerous tea gardens in this district.

328. Nowgong was put by Robinson at 3,870 square miles, with a population of 90,000. Its area is ascertained to be 3,848 square miles, and the population 256,390, giving 70 persons only to the square mile. The banks of the river Kullung, which

flows through the district, are perhaps the richest and most populous parts of Assam, but a large area is taken up by the Meekir and other hills, the population of which is extremely sparse.

329. East of Nowgong lies Seesaugor, formerly the seat of the Ahom dynasty and now the centre of the tea industry of the province. The Ahoms are still numerous in the district, but there are few really pure families in the present day. The old capital was originally at Hulugurinugger, between Jaipore and Dihing Mookh. From there it was transferred to Ghergaon on the Dikhoo, thence to Rungpore lower down the same river, on the opposite bank of which is Seebpore, and finally to Jorehat. The area of the district was estimated by Robinson at 5,440 square miles, but this figure was probably intended to include a large slice of hill territory to the south. It is now returned at 2,413 square miles. The population, which Robinson estimated at 200,000 is now 296,807, giving an average of 123 persons to the square mile. The Assam Company's gardens are at Nazeerah, near the site of the old capital Ghergaon, about six miles from Seesaugor.

330. The district of Luckimpore occupies the north-east corner of the valley. It lies north of Seesaugor, on both sides of the Brahmaputra, extending to some distance on the east. On three sides it is surrounded entirely by hills, except where the Brahmaputra and its great tributaries, the Dihong, the Dibong, and the Subansiri, penetrate them. The junction of the former in the neighbourhood of Suddya, is particularly holy ground in the eyes of the devout Hindu. The area of the entire district is said to be 11,600 square miles, but a very large extent of this area consists of almost inaccessible mountains, inhabited, so far as they are inhabited at all, by wild and uncivilized hill tribes claiming to be more or less independent. The area occupied by the surveyed and revenue-paying mehals is 3,145 square miles, having a population of 120,742 souls.

331. The three districts of Naga Hills, Khasia and Jynteah Hills, and Garo Hills, occupy the mountain chain which runs along the south of the Assam valley and separates it from the Bengal districts of Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar. These hills have been but very partially explored, and anything like an accurate census of their inhabitants was of course out of the question. In the Naga Hills the figures shown represent the population of those villages which were visited by, or of which the existence was known to, the Deputy Commissioner; but Lieutenant Butler explains that a large part of his district having been unexplored, no returns whatever could be furnished for it. The western half of the Naga Hills district is part of the country formerly known as Toolaram Senaputty's territory, the remainder belonging to the Cachar district. The Jynteah Hills are British territory, the Rajah having been deposed for misconduct in 1834. The population amounts to 49,088 souls. The Khasia Hills, on the other hand, mainly consist of a number of semi-independent confederacies, the British villages comprising no more than 8,372 souls. A road runs through the district connecting Gowhaty with Sylhet. Shil-long and Cheerrapoonjee are sanitarium; the former is a military station and the head-quarters of the district, but the latter is now almost deserted. West of the Khasia are the Garo Hills, of a great part of which little or nothing is known; no attempt of course could be made to take a census, and the figure at which the population is set down is a mere estimate. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner (Captain E. N. D. LeTouche) is of opinion that, reckoning seven persons to a house, the people may number from 100,000 to 120,000 souls, of whom two-thirds, or perhaps four-fifths, may be British subjects paying revenue into the treasury. Colonel Haughton, the Commissioner, considers this estimate to be far too high, and would reduce it by at least one-half. Accordingly a mean between these estimates has been adopted, the population being taken at 80,000, which, it will be observed, is the number

at which Captain LaTouche estimates the revenue-paying Garos. This figure, too, gives about the same average density per square mile as for the Khasia Hills, though it may perhaps be doubted whether the latter are not the more densely populated of the two

332. The chief and almost the only town in the province of Assam is Gowhatty, which has 11,492 inhabitants. In 1869 the population was returned at 9,230 only. Seeb-saugor has 5,278 inhabitants according to the present census returns, against 3,606 in 1869. The other stations are mere bazaars. Tezpore had 2,112 inhabitants in 1869 and 1,877 in 1872; Nowgong had 3,321 in 1869 and 3,241 now; Debrooghur 3,868 in 1869 and 4,452 now.

333. Accompanying this Report is a chart illustrating the comparative density of the population in the different districts of Bengal. Though sufficient to give a general idea of the manner in which the people are distributed throughout the province, the map is not on a large enough scale to show the distribution of the inhabitants in each district. It will have been observed, however, from what has been said in the previous pages, that the density of the population varies considerably even within the same district, and the chart is therefore liable to mislead, unless it is borne in mind that the districts are shaded according to the general average. In a map on so small a scale, it has been impossible to show the different gradations by which a densely populated district should be shaded off into one which is more sparsely inhabited. Shahabad, for instance, is shaded as though the population was nowhere in excess of 400 to the square mile; but the fact is that the northern thannahs are as densely populated as the neighbouring district of Patna. Midnapore, again, to take another instance, is represented as though the average density was everywhere 500 to the square mile; but, as I have already pointed out, the north-western thannahs are very thinly peopled, while the east of the district is as populous as any part of Bengal. If any one will take a map large enough to show the thannah boundaries and will be at the trouble to shade each thannah according to the average density shown in the table I.A. annexed to this Report, he will be surprised at the nice gradations with which the various shades blend into each other, and he will also, I imagine, if he is possessed of any local knowledge, derive confidence in the correctness of the census returns by observing the different degrees of the density of the population in different parts. In a future census report, when the thannah boundaries have been completely laid down and all their areas are known, it may be possible to compile such a map for the whole of Bengal, reducing it, if necessary, by the aid of photography to the size of the present.

334. Taking the map, however, as it stands, it will be seen that the most populous parts of the country are—

The most populous districts.	Sq. Miles.
(1) The metropolitan districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah, comprising	4,220
(2) The districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, and Pubna	6,359
(3) The district of Rungpore	3,476
(4) Patna, Tirhoot and Sarun in Behar	11,098
These nine districts, with an aggregate area of 25,153 square miles, have a population of over 600 persons to the square mile, or about one person to every acre.	

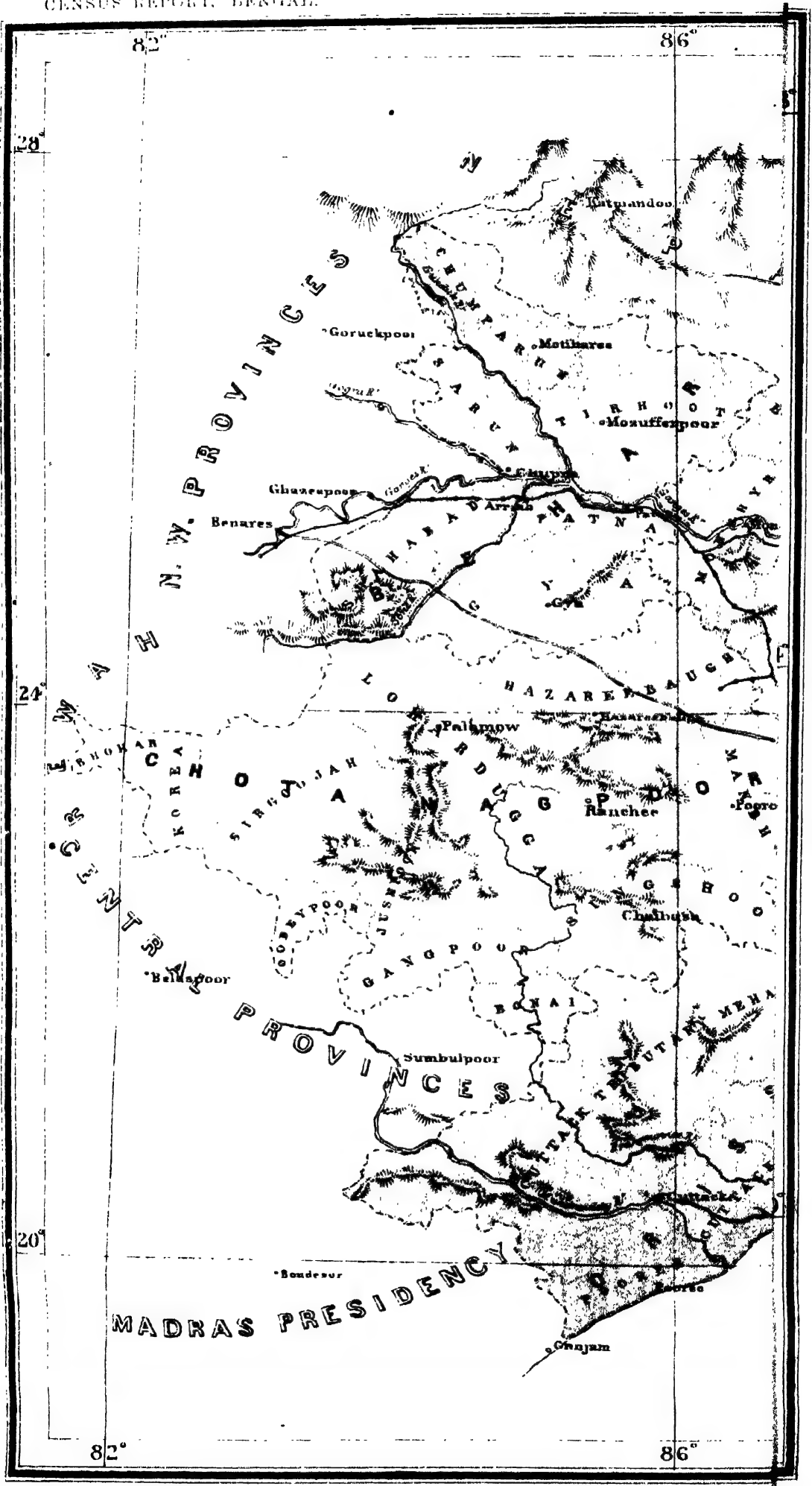
335. Next to the above as regards the density of their population come the seven districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Tipperah. These districts, with an area aggregating 19,413 square miles, occupy the greater part of the lower delta, and have a population of between 500 and 600 persons to the square mile.

336. The next gradation of density which is shown in the map distinguishes those districts in which the population is from 400 to 500 to the square

mile. Of such districts there are eleven, viz. Midnapore, Bogra, Cooch Behar, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakhally, Gya, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Cuttack. Their total area aggregates 86,547 square miles.

337. Adding these tracts together, we have 27 districts, with an aggregate area equal to that of Great Britain, in none of which the population averages less than 400 to the square mile, the average for the whole being of course very much higher.

338. But though Behar and the Gangetic delta are thus densely populated, it will be seen that there are large tracts of territory left unshaded on the map as having less than 200 souls to the square mile. Tracts thinly peopled. Manbhoem is the only district in Chota Nagpore which has more than 200 souls to the square mile. In Assam there is no district with a population anything like it. Of the total area of Bengal, including Tributary States, only one-half is entitled to any shade of colour at all. Yet in Europe an average density of even 200 souls to the square mile would be considered a tolerably abundant population. At any rate it is a density which neither France nor Germany as yet possesses.



CHAPTER III.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

339. In the forms prescribed by the Government of India for exhibiting the results of the census, the population is supposed to be divided into five great religious classes, namely, *Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians, Buddhists* and *Others*. In Lower Bengal the Christians and Buddhists are comparatively few in number; but the other three classes are all well represented. In the absence of any definition of the term *Hindu*, it is possible that some tribes have been shown as such who might more fitly have been included under the heading of *Others*. The word 'Hindu' is used in these forms in a two-fold sense, implying a distinction of race as well as of religion. The old meaning of the word comprehended nothing more than an Indian origin. All natives of India were broadly spoken of as Hindus. When it began to assume a religious sense, its use was confined to designate that great section of the people which was not Muhammadan. All who were not Muhammadans were Hindus. But a finer distinction was probably intended to be made in the census tables, the term Hindu being applied to those only who profess the Hindu religion, and all aboriginal tribes, and even several of what we have hitherto been accustomed to regard as Hindu castes, however low in the social scale of Hinduism, finding a place in the comprehensive class of 'Others.'

340. It is difficult to say, however, where the line should be drawn which is to separate the pure Hindu from the low castes which have adopted some or other form of Hinduism. The problem can only be satisfactorily solved by a clear definition of what we mean by Hinduism, and no one has ventured as yet to lay down any such definition. It was only the other day that we were reminded by high authority that Hindus are only heathen, little differing from the aboriginal tribes who worship stocks and stones. What then is to be the test of faith which is to distinguish the real Hindu from the semi-Hinduised aboriginal? Which of the gods in the Hindu Pantheon shall be made to step down and decide between them? Shall a belief in Krishna or in Doorga constitute a pure Hindu? Or shall those only be classed as Hindus from whose hands a Brahman will receive water? Shall the disposal of the dead be made the test, and the various castes be distributed according as they practise cremation or burial? Or shall some form of creed be extracted from the Shasters which we may make those subscribe who are henceforth to enjoy the dignity of being styled Hindus. Some practical shibboleth of the kind is required, it is clear; without some such test, no two men will agree in the classification of the numerous aboriginal tribes and castes in India who profess Hinduism in some or other of its multifarious forms.

341. This difficulty of classification is one of peculiar force in Lower Bengal. Here we have a great variety of aboriginal or semi-aboriginal tribes who have been brought into contact with the Aryan Hindus and have been partially civilised by them. Living for centuries side by side, the two communities have acted and reacted on each other. On the one hand the savage tribes have renounced their barbarism and adopted many of the rites and customs of the invaders; on the other the Hindu religion has itself been debased from the Vedic monotheism of the Middle-land. Those who have made the subject their study, tell us that the Hinduism of the present day is as unlike the Hinduism of the Vedas as we may suppose the modern Bengali ryot is unlike his Aryan prototype.

The ring of the true metal is wanting. The coin has been adulterated and debased. And the cause of this, they go on to say, is due to contamination from aboriginal sources. Hinduism has been lowered from its purer type in order to meet the necessities of the indigenous tribes among whom it made its home. Its Pantheon has been crowded with elephant gods and bloodthirsty goddesses, of whom the first Aryans knew nothing, but who have been adopted into the Hindu system to win the goodwill and reconcile the superstitions of a wild and devil-worshipping race. And just as we find in the present day tribes in every stage of civilisation, so does the Hindu religion in Bengal assume a Protean form, from the austere rites practised by the shaven pundits of Nuddea to the idol-worship of the semi-barbarous Boona. The Bauris, Bagdis and Chandals of the lower delta; the Kochs and Poliyas of Dinagepore and Rungpore; the Dosadhs and Musahars of Behar, with many others, are probably all of aboriginal extraction, but have adopted as their religion a form of Hinduism, and can scarcely be classed as other than Hindus. In classifying the people according to race and nationality, an attempt has been made to group such semi-aboriginal tribes together, and to distinguish them from those of purer Hindu or Aryan blood. But in regard to religion it seems to me that unless a test of belief is prescribed and a line of demarcation laid down by authority, it is impossible to adopt a classification which will meet with universal acceptance.

342. It will be understood, then, that I place no great confidence in the tables in which the population is classified according to religion, so far as the two classes of *Hindus* and *Others* are concerned. As a rule, I have shown mixed and impure castes among *Hindus*, well-marked aboriginal tribes like the Kols and Sonthals being included with *Others*. In the Assam division some of the wild Hill tribes, like the Miris and the Meekirs, seem to have been included with the *Hindus*; but the fault does not altogether lie with the compiling staff. The mohurrirs were of course entirely ignorant of these tribes, but probably not more so than the enumerators; for in a large number of returns which I have myself examined, I have found such tribes invariably described as *Hindus*. The only possible method of attaining a correct classification in this particular would have been, as I have already said, to extract the details for each separate caste or tribe, and then to arrange them after such inquiry as might be necessary. This of course can be done now, so far as the total numbers are concerned, but the details of males and females, children and adults, of each caste have not been compiled.

343. Not the least interesting of the facts brought out by the late census is the large number of Muhammadans found in Bengal. The total number of Muhammadans in these provinces exceeds twenty and a half millions (20,664,775). The vast majority of them, namely seventeen and a half millions, are found in Lower Bengal; in Behar they hardly number more than two and a half out of a total population of nearly twenty millions. In Assam, Chota Nagpore, and particularly in Orissa, they are very sparse. In Assam indeed they are perhaps more numerous than might have been expected, owing chiefly to the inclusion in that province of the district of Goalpara, which formerly formed part of Rungpore. Rungamutty in this district was for some years a frontier station of the Mughuls, and large numbers of the Kochs and other aboriginal tribes seem to have been converted by them to Islam.

344. The preponderance of the Musalman element in the district of Rajshahye was pointed out by Mr. Adam so far back as 1836. In his report upon the state of vernacular education in that district, he wrote as follows:—"Before visiting Rajshahye, I had been led to suppose that it was a peculiarly Hindu district. Hamilton, on official authority (the estimates of 1801), states the proportion to be that of two Hindus to one Musalman; and in a work published by the Calcutta School Book Society for the use of schools

Tables somewhat defective in this particular.

Preponderance of Muhammadans in the Central and Eastern districts.

Mr. Adam's remarks upon the Musalmans of Rajshahye.

(1827), the proportion is said to be that of ten Hindus to six Musalmans." Mr. Adam's own investigations led him to reverse this proportion. From his census of the Nattore thannah and the inquiries he made elsewhere, he inferred an average for the district of "seven to three, in the proportion of 1,000 Musalmans to 450 Hindus." The present census gives 1,017,979 Muhammadans out of a total population of 1,310,729; or 1,000 Musalmans to 288 Hindus; the term Hindu being accepted in Adam's sense as equivalent to non-Musalman.

"It is not difficult," continues Mr. Adam, "to perceive how a contrary impression has gained ground among the European functionaries, and from them has been transferred to the publications of the day. The Hindus, with exceptions of course, are the principal zemindars, talookdars, public officers, men of learning, money-lenders, traders, shop-keepers, and engaging in the most active pursuits of life and coming directly and frequently under the notice of the rulers of the country; while the Musalmans, with exceptions also, form a very large majority of the cultivators of the ground and of day-labourers, and others engage in the very humblest forms of mechanical skill and of buying and selling, as tailors, turban-makers, makers of huqqa-snakes, dyers, wood-polishers, oil-sellers, sellers of vegetables, fish, &c.,—in few instances attracting the attention of those who do not mix much with the humbler classes of the people, or make special inquiry into their occupations and circumstances."

345. A map accompanies this report showing the distribution of Muhammadans in Lower Bengal. The districts tinted green are those in which they constitute more than 45 per cent. of the population, the darker shades representing their greater preponderance. On the other hand the red tint denotes the parts where Hindus or aboriginal tribes are in excess, the shade being darkest where there are fewest Muhammadans. It will be seen that throughout the central and eastern districts (with the exception of the 24-Pergunnahs) the Muhammadans constitute at least one-half of the population. Within these districts is a central tract running from Rungpore and Mymensing on the north to the Bay of Bengal, in every part of which the Muhammadans are in a decided majority. In two places again within this broad belt of dark green are two patches of a still darker shade in which the Muhammadans constitute upwards of 70 per cent. of the population. The district in which they are most numerous as compared with other classes of the community is Bogra, where they compose upwards of 80 per cent. of the population. In Rajshahye they are over 77 per cent., and in Pubna 69 per cent. It may be said therefore that the old district of Rajshahye, which comprised the greater part of these three districts, represents the tract in which the Muhammadans are relatively most numerous at the present day. The other dark patch upon the map comprehends the districts of Chittagong and Noakhally. Here also the Muhammadans are in an overwhelming majority, forming as much as three-fourths of the population.

346. Noakhally was for many years a frontier district of the Mughul Empire. In order to check the incursions of the Mughls, a strong Musalman garrison was posted there from the beginning of the seventeenth century. Chittagong was not finally annexed to the empire till 1666, but from that date it too was occupied by Mughul troops. When the district was ceded to us in 1760, it was still spoken of as a 'thannah' or military post, and its lands had been assigned in jageer for the support of the armed militia whom it was found necessary constantly to maintain there. The descendants of these defenders of the Faith are the petty landholders found in Chittagong at the present day. Their descent is probably very far from pure, but the mixture of up-country Muhammadan, Bengali, and Mugh blood, has produced a race physically very different from the Musalman population of other parts of Bengal.*

* In a paper lately read before the Asiatic Society "On a new King of Bengal," Mr. H. Blochmann quotes a legend ascribing the first conquest of Chittagong and the conversion of its inhabitants to Islam to Nusrat Shah during the years 1523-1533, A. D. Mr. Blochmann considers the legend to be historical, and adds that it is of interest as being the only one extant, so far as he is aware, on the subject of the conversion of the Bengal Muhammadans.

347. In these maritime districts too, it must be borne in mind that a seafaring life is necessarily one of the main occupations of the people—an occupation, however, which no Hindu can follow without loss of caste. All the sailors of the East are Musalmans. *A priori*, therefore, it might be expected that these two districts would have a Muhammadan population. On the other side of the Bay, it is true, we find a maritime country with an essentially Hindu population; but in its inhospitable beach and the malarious belt of jungle which separates the sea from the cultivated districts, Orissa presents obstacles to the development of maritime pursuits which do not exist in Chittagong. At any rate the coincidence is worthy of mention. Chittagong has facilities for maritime commerce and its people are Musalmans; Orissa has not the same facilities and its people remain Hindus.

348. No such explanation, however, will suffice to account for the large preponderance of Musalmans in the districts of Rajshahye and Bogra. Further north, indeed, on the borders of Rungpore, strong military detachments were stationed by the Mughuls to check the ravages of the Assamese. Towards the end of the seventeenth century these advanced posts were withdrawn to Ghoraghat in the north of Bogra, which was thus for some years after a military station of some importance. On the other side of the district lie the ruins of Gour, the capital of the Muhammadan Kings of Bengal. These circumstances may help to explain the existence of large numbers of Muhammadans in this part of the country. But probably the real explanation of the immense preponderance of the Musalman religious element in this portion of delta is to be found in the conversion to Islam of the numerous low castes which occupied it. The Muhammadans were ever ready to make conquests with the Koran as with the sword. Under Sultan Jelaluddeen, for instance, it is said that the Hindus were persecuted almost to extermination. The exclusive caste system of Hinduism, again, naturally encouraged the conversion of the lower orders from a religion under which they were no better than despised outcasts, to one which recognized all men as equals. It is not clear indeed that this conversion of the lower castes was more general in the part of the country of which we are treating than elsewhere, though of course the greater number of Muhammadans located between Gour and Ghoraghat adds probability to the supposition. History is unfortunately silent on this subject of conversion. But that conversion was very largely carried on in Bengal, appears not only probable, but is the only explanation of the large numbers of Muhammadans found here in the present day who occupy the same social position as their Hindu neighbours.

349. Curious as it may appear, it is not in the vicinity of the great Mughul capitals that we find the Muhammadans most numerous. We have seen that in some districts they form three-fourths of the population, and in Bogra as much as four-fifths. In Dacca, however, which for a long time contained the seat of Government, Muhammadans are very slightly in excess of Hindus. In Maldah, which contained the city of Gour, the Muhammadans form only 46 per cent. of the population. In Moorshedabad they are scarcely 45 per cent. In Patna they only form 12 per cent. of the inhabitants of the district. On the other hand, in Backergunge, Tipperah, Rungpore and Mymensing, they constitute two-thirds of the population, and in Dinagepore, Nuddea, Jessore and Furreedpore more than half. This circumstance again seems to point to the conclusion that the existence of Muhammadans in Bengal is not due so much to the introduction of Mughul blood into the country as to the conversion of the former inhabitants for whom a rigid system of caste discipline rendered Hinduism intolerable.

350. That it was the lowest castes or tribes who thus embraced Islam, facts as well as reason seem to warrant us in believing. Thus, in the Backergunge and Furreedpore districts, in which Muhammadans largely abound, we also find large numbers of Chandals, the lowest among Hindu castes, and said to be the most amenable to

proselytising influences in the present day. In Rungpore we know the Kochs, who were not admitted to the dignity of Rajbunsees, largely adopted the profession of Islam. And so elsewhere. Wherever the Muhammadans form the bulk of the population, it will be found as a rule that they are the cultivating and labouring classes of the people, while the middle and upper classes are Hindu. An exception may perhaps be made in the case of Chittagong for the reason I have already stated.

351. The number of Muhammadans in Behar is comparatively small, and

Comparatively few in Behar.

they mostly belong to the upper orders, living in towns such as Patna, Barh, and Behar. The great mass of the people and the cultivating classes are still Hindu. The fabric of Hinduism was probably too firm to be shaken by the Musalman invasion, and conversion had little or no success. Though aboriginal tribes are still to be found in Behar, they probably did not at that time form so large a percentage of the population as in the lower delta of Bengal. Swept on by the Aryan tide of immigration, large numbers of them had probably been exterminated or were driven down the Gangetic valley or into the wilds of Chota Nagpore. The Aryan element was thus left more to itself, and seems to have consolidated its position sufficiently to be able to resist the shock of a proselytising faith urged on by an invincible military power. At that time probably, as at present, much of the land was held by Brahmans and Rajpoots who had nothing to gain by renouncing the religion of which they were the representatives, for one which would deprive them of their social prestige.

352. In Bengal, however, it was not so. There the Musalman invasion

Hinduism not so firmly consolidated in Bengal.

found Hinduism resting on weak and uncertain foundations, with but a feeble hold over the minds and affections of the great bulk of the inhabitants. The Aryan element, so far from displacing the indigenous children of the soil, was only able to hold its own by frequent importations of fresh blood from Upper India. The Hindu religion itself was of a baser and more degraded type, being driven to assimilate and adopt the barbarous practices and superstitions of the aborigines which it sought to embrace within its folds. At the same time these huge masses found themselves occupying the position of serfs to a superior race who had overcome them by brute physical force, and in whose social system no place could be found for them. They were merely the hewers of wood and drawers of water for a set of masters in whose eyes they were unclean beasts and altogether abominable. Hemmed in by the sea, it was no longer open to them to retire further before the face of their pursuers, even had the Aryans ever entered Bengal in sufficient force to drive them to such an extreme measure. But when, in their turn, the Musalman conquerors of Hindustan invaded the lower delta with the sword and the Koran, it may well be conceived that they were not altogether unwelcome. At any rate they brought with them a religion and social system under which, instead of being a despised and outcast race, the semi-amphibious aborigines of Bengal might occupy a rival, if not an equal, position to that of their late masters. We can imagine that very little persecution was required to change the faith of these miserable helots of Bengal. Persecution has rarely, if ever, succeeded of its own innate force to establish any religion. The times and circumstances of the country must demand the revolution before it can be brought about by persecution alone. In Behar it was unsuccessful because Hinduism was strong enough to repel it. In Bengal Hinduism succumbed, and the great mass of the people embraced the faith of Muhammad simply to escape from their ignoble position under the Hindu system.

353. If further proof were wanted of the position that the Musalmans

Close resemblance between low-caste Hindus and Muhammadans of Bengal.

of the Bengal delta owe their origin to conversion rather than to the introduction of foreign blood, it seems to be afforded in the close resemblance between them and their fellow-countrymen who still form the low castes of Hindus. That both were originally of the same race seems sufficiently clear, not merely

from their possessing identically the same physique, but from the similarity of the manners and customs which characterise them. Caste distinctions, the main object of which would seem to be to prescribe the limits of the *jus connubii*, are as prevalent and as fully recognized among the Muhammadans of Bengal as among Hindus. As Buchanan pointed out sixty years ago, they not unfrequently meet at the same shrine, both invoking the same object of worship, though perhaps under different names. The Satya Narain of the Hindu is the Satya Pir of the Bengali Musalman. Instead of commencing a letter "in the name of God," the Bengali Musalman will superscribe the name of a Hindu deity. He speaks the same language and uses precisely the same nomenclature and expressions of thought as his Hindu neighbour. Their very names are the same, the prefix of Shaikh alone distinguishing the convert to Islam.

354. All this, it may be urged, can be sufficiently explained by long residence of Hindus and Muhammadans side by side and their frequent intercourse with each other. It was

Probably one and the same race.

thus, it will be said, that the aboriginal tribes became so Hinduised, that in the present day it is difficult to know where to draw the line between them and Hindus. This no doubt is true enough, but the case is very different in regard to the Bengali Musalmans. In the first place the introduction of the Muhammadan faith into Bengal is an event which has occurred within historical times; whereas no one has yet succeeded in determining the date of the Aryan immigration. Moreover, even after the lapse of ages, the aboriginal element has not yet been so thoroughly effaced from the low-caste Bengali as to conceal his origin from the most superficial observer. But place a Chandal or a Rajbunsee and a Bengali Musalman together, and were it not for some peculiarity of dress or the mode of cutting the hair, it would be difficult to distinguish the one from the other. The probability is, they are one and the same race, and only within the last few centuries have they ceased to profess the same religion.

355. It is an interesting problem how far the relative numbers of

Is the Muhammadan a growing community?

Muhammadans are increasing or diminishing in the present day. Are external forces still forthcoming to stimulate conversion? Or putting the

question of conversion aside, and assuming that in the present day the growth of the Musalman community is left entirely to the operation of natural processes, have they really multiplied so rapidly of recent years as to form some excuse for our ignorance of their true numbers which the census has now disclosed? It is as difficult to obtain trustworthy information on these points as in regard to the growth of the population generally, and the only sources available to us are those which we have already made use of in the last chapter. I shall therefore begin by collecting together the information we may derive on the subject from Buchanan's papers. The question will be discussed again when we come to consider the ages of the people and the proportion of children to adults.

356. In his account of Rungpore, Buchanan says that the Moslems in his

Buchanan's estimates.

time were to the Hindus as 10 to 9, and that "the faith in Muhammad seemed to be daily gaining

ground owing to converts who no longer could have been received in their original castes." He also remarks that the progress of the arts appeared to be nearly in proportion to the greater number of Muhammadans. His population figures represent the Muhammadans as 56 per cent. of the whole; in the present district of Rungpore they form 60 per cent., but in Julpigoree and Goalpara they are naturally much fewer. In Dinagepore Buchanan found that no less than 70 per cent. of the people were Muhammadans; but he states that their numbers were on the decrease, for most of the landholders and their agents being Hindus, encouraged their co-religionists to settle in the district, and Buchanan estimates that at least half the Hindus then in the district had immigrated from other countries, especially from Kamroop. In the present day the Muhammadans form only 53 per cent. of the population.

In Purneah Buchanan estimated the proportion of Muhammadans to be 43 per cent. of the people; it is now 40 per cent. In Bhaugulpore as then constituted

the Muhammadan population was reckoned at 23 per cent., and it was said to be diminishing, "the converts having less encouragement and means of subsistence than formerly." In the present districts of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore the Muhammadans do not form more than 10 per cent. of the inhabitants. In Patna and Gya the Muhammadans were estimated by Buchanan at 23 per cent., and in Shahabad at not more than 7 per cent. In the last district they form the same proportion of the population in the present day, but in the former they have fallen off by one-half. On this subject Buchanan writes:—"Converts are occasionally made from the pagans, especially by the purchase of slaves; but this operation is now going on much more slowly than formerly when the Moslems possessed the government and an enormous income, a great part of which was dissipated on the means of propagating their faith. Still, however, there is reason to think that within these twenty years a considerable increase in the number of the faithful has taken place. * * * I doubt much whether such conversions as have been made by the Muhammadans among the Hindus have been advantageous to the proselytes. They call indeed upon Allah and the Prophet; but still I doubt much if they have been weaned from any of their former superstitions. The higher ranks of Moslems here in general abstain from making offerings to the pagan gods, but the multitude in all distresses have recourse to the idols, and even make offerings at many holydays. It is on the contrary the higher ranks of Hindus that are chiefly addicted to send offerings to the saints." If Buchanan's estimates may be trusted, therefore, the Muhammadans would seem to have been diminishing within the present century in the north of Bengal and in Behar. This does not, however, seem to be the case in the lower delta.

357. Moorshedabad is often supposed to be a peculiarly Muhammadan district. In 1801 it was estimated that the Hindus were to the Muhammadans in the proportion of 2 to 1. At the time of Mr. Hathorn's census in 1829 the Muhammadans in the city formed 38 per cent. of the population, and in the district 43 per cent. When Mr. Adam made his inquiries in 1838, he found 100 Hindus to 48 Muhammadans in the city, and 100 Hindus to 86 Muhammadans in the thannah of Dowlutbazar. At the time of the survey in 1855 the proportion of Muhammadans found in the district was 36 per cent. The average is now 45 per cent. for the whole district, 40 per cent. for the thannahs which include the city, and 27 per cent. for Berhampore. If anything, therefore, the proportion of Muhammadans in this district has tended to increase during late years.

358. South-east of Moorshedabad lies Nuddea, in which the Muhammadans constitute 54 per cent. of the population. In 1801 the proportion was estimated at 37½ per cent. only. East of Nuddea we come to the three districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, and Backergunge. In 1801 Jessore included the greater part, if not all, of Furreedpore, and the Muhammadans were reckoned to form 56 per cent. of the inhabitants. In Backergunge only 37½ per cent. were Muhammadans, "many of whom," says Adam, "reside in boats the whole year." At the time of the survey (1855-1863) the proportion of Mussulman households was in Jessore 52·5 per cent., in Furreedpore 55·5 per cent., and in Backergunge 61 per cent. The surveyors allowed the same number of persons to each household, whether Hindu or Musalman, and if this average may be correctly assumed, the above would exhibit the proportion of Muhammadans to the rest of the community. In the present day we find 55·5 per cent. of Muhammadans in Jessore, 58 per cent. in Furreedpore, and 64·8 per cent. in Backergunge. Thus in each case there is an increase of from 6 to 8 per cent., supposing that Musalman households contain the same average number of inmates as other classes of the community.

359. In Dacca the Muhammadans and Hindus were supposed in 1801 to consist of equal numbers, and at the time of the survey in 1857-60 they were found to be in the same ratio. The Musalmans are now 56½ per cent. of the population. When Mr. Walter,

took his census of the city of Dacca in 1830, the Musalmans were found to be slightly in excess of the Hindus. The proportion of Musalmans to a house was 4, of Hindus 4½ths. In the present day their numbers are about equal. In Chittagong the Muhammadans were in 1801 said to be to the Hindus as 3 to 2. In the Board's return for 1870-71, they are entered as constituting 68½ per cent. upon a total population of 800,000. They are now ascertained to be 70½ per cent.

360. It has been noticed that the Twenty-four Pergunnahs is the only district in the lower delta in which the Muhammadans are not at least equal in number to the Hindus. At the time of the survey (1846-52) 75 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Alipore division were Hindus; in the Baraset division the Musalmans were slightly in the majority. This calculation of course excluded Calcutta. In Calcutta there are 133,131 Muhammadans only out of a total population of 447,601, or about 30 per cent. In the district outside Calcutta the proportion of Muhammadans is 40 per cent., and, just as at the time of the survey, the Muhammadans are more numerous in the north and east of the district than in the south. In the Baraset, Busserhat, and Satkhira sub-divisions, they constitute about half the number of inhabitants, but in the Sudder, Barripore and Diamond Harbour they are not more than one-third. It will be recollected that it was in the Baraset sub-division that the Ferazi outbreak headed by Doodoo Meah occurred.

361. So far as any reliance, then, can be placed upon the fragmentary information which has been handed down to us on the subject, the number of Muhammadans would seem to have increased rather than diminished in the lower delta of Bengal. This view of the case is confirmed, as we shall see in the next chapter, by the fact that the Muhammadaus appear to have a larger proportion of children than the Hindus. At the same time any examination of the subject in the present state of our knowledge must be to a certain extent tentative; and we must be content to wait, I think, till another census has been taken before we can solve the problem with any degree of satisfaction.

362. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are divided into various religious sects, and it was originally intended to collect information regarding their relative numbers. But the column was on further consideration omitted from the form of return prescribed for Bengal, and the scanty particulars that have been recorded on this head in some of the returns are only calculated to mislead. Even in Calcutta, where an elaborate form was used, only 92 persons returned themselves as Brahmos, though we know that they number a considerably larger community. In the mofussil very few persons indeed have returned themselves as such, though I believe there are *samajes* or congregations of them in almost every zillah. The great bulk of Muhammadans in Bengal, as elsewhere in India, are Soonis, very few Shias being found in this country. The eastern districts, it is well known, abound in Ferazis.

363. Christians, Native and European together, number no more than 93,013 souls. At least one-half of these are Europeans or East Indians, but, to ascertain this, it will be necessary to refer to the table of nationalities. The native converts are chiefly found in the Presidency, Dacca, and Chota Nagpore divisions. There are several missions in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, though apparently not more than about 3,000 native converts in Calcutta itself. In Nuddea, too, there are a large number of Christian villages. The Christian communities in Backergunge will be treated of hereafter. A few scattered mission stations are found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Orissa, but it is in Chota Nagpore that the exertions made for the evangelization of the country seem to have been crowned with the most signal success. Our returns show nearly 16,000 Christians in that province, nearly all of whom are native converts. For the reason

stated in the last paragraph, it has been found impossible to specify the relative numerical strength of the various Christian sects.

364. The Buddhists are nearly all found in Chittagong, where they consist of the Mughs in the south of the district and in the Hill Tracts. There is also a small colony of Mughs in Backergunge. In Darjeeling the Lepchas and Serpa Bhotiyas profess a form of Buddhism. In Assam we also find the Khamtis and some other Buddhist tribes. So little, however, is known for certain on this head, that I place no great confidence in the correctness of the figures. According to the returns, the Buddhists number 86,496.

365. The class of "Others" mainly consists, as I have said, of decided aboriginal tribes who still preserve a form of religion which may be said to be untinged by Hinduism. The tables show a total of 2,351,904 souls under this class, and if we include the aboriginal tribes found in Hill Tipperah and the Garo, Khasia Jynteah, and Naga Hills, it will probably not fall far short of two millions and three-quarters. A much safer estimate of the number of these tribes, however, is to be gathered from the tables of nationalities, and I reserve further discussion regarding them till I come to the chapter which will treat of that subject.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEX AND AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

366. If we exclude Hill Tipperah and the Naga and Garo Hills, in which the mere numbers of the inhabitants were estimated without distinction of sex, the population of Bengal amounts to 66,672,679. Of this number 33,398,605 are males and 33,274,074 are females.

Number of males and females in Bengal.

367. It is said to be a law of nature that while slightly more males are born into the world than females, the sexes of adult age exist in equal numbers. In European countries it has generally been found that the females of all ages are in excess of the males. At the last census of the United Kingdom, the number of females exceeded the males *at home* by 925,764 in a population of 31,609,910, or, after adding the soldiers and sailors abroad, by 718,566 in a total population of 31,817,108. In Sweden, Norway, and Holland, too, it is found that there are from 104 to 105 females to every 100 males, and the phenomenon is usually explained by the maritime position of those countries and the attractions of a seafaring life which draw away a certain number of the males. The disparity of the sexes in these countries, and especially in the United Kingdom, is also due in a large measure to the greater number of males who emigrate to foreign lands. In fact, the phenomenon of a preponderance in the female element of the population is not confined to maritime countries in Europe. According to the *Berlin Borsen Zeitung*, the last census of the German Empire, taken on the 1st December 1871, shows 20,898,060 females to 20,145,718 males,* which is in the ratio of 103·7 to 100. The excess of females in Germany, therefore, though less than in England, where they bear to males the proportion of 104·6 to 100, is still considerable, and though it may partly be accounted for by the casualties of the late wars in which Germany has been engaged, it is borne out by what we know of emigration from Germany to the United States of America and elsewhere. In Russia, I find from the *Statistical Journal* for September last, the proportion of females to every 100 males of the population is 102·5, in Poland 106·8, and in Finland 105·4. In short, I believe it is accepted as the rule, though of course there are exceptions, that the females are more or less in excess of the males in Europe.

But apparently not in India.

368. In India, on the other hand, it has generally been found that the males are greatly in excess of the females.

In the N.-W. Provinces	the census of 1865	disclosed	86·49 females to 100 males.
Oudh	" 1869	"	93·0 "
Punjab	" 1868	"	81·8 "
Central Provinces	" 1866	"	95·3 "
Berar	" 1867	"	95·5 "

In Bengal there are 99·6 females to every 100 males. So far as our experience goes, then, the females are apparently in a minority all over India. The disproportion is greatest in the Punjab; the North-Western Provinces come next; then Oudh; and then the Central Provinces and Berar. In Bengal the sexes are very nearly equal, though there is still a slight preponderance in favour of the males.

* I quote these figures with some diffidence, not having seen the official report. The total population given in the newspaper referred to is not the sum of the males and females as quoted, neither does it agree with the aggregate population of the several States.

369. I am not prepared to discuss at any length the possible causes which may operate to bring about this result so contrary to European experience. The subject has been ably

Bengal an exception.

handled by both Mr. Plowden in the Report on the Census of the North-Western Provinces in 1865, and by Mr. Williams in the Report on the Oudh Census of 1869. The Bengal figures do not show such a decided preponderance of males in the population as to call for more than a passing observation. But even if they did, it seems to me that Indian statistics are scarcely as yet sufficiently trustworthy to justify the deduction of general laws or to demand the construction of ingenious theories to explain them. In Bengal this is our first attempt at a census, and though I believe that the enumeration has been made with a fair approximation to accuracy, and that in this respect it will bear comparison with any other Indian census, still, until our results have been confirmed by one or more future censuses, it would probably be only a waste of time to endeavour to base scientific physiological theories upon them. It will be more instructive to examine the results themselves and see how far they are borne out by what we know of the circumstances of the country and its people.

370. Notwithstanding that it is somewhat at variance with our previous Indian experience, I am inclined to regard the

Equality of sexes confirms the accuracy of the census in Bengal.

close equality of the sexes in Bengal as a confirmation of the general accuracy of the census. That

in a population of sixty-seven millions the numbers of the sexes should differ by no more than 124,531, or .02 per cent., seems to my mind to agree so remarkably with the law of nature of which I spoke above, as to corroborate in no small degree the trustworthiness of our figures. At the same time I do not forget what I stated in a previous chapter, that, though correct enough for all practical purposes, our census does not pretend to scientific accuracy. A very slight error in the numbering of so large a population would suffice to double the excess of males or to cause it to disappear altogether. To take an instance. I have already explained how we attempted to enumerate the floating population, and I have estimated the number of persons counted under the arrangements that were made at 300,000 souls. These of course were almost without exception males. But several officers have recorded an opinion that the boat census was imperfect, and I think it is very possible that a large number of boats may have escaped enumeration. If so, the excess of males, supposing the females to have been accurately returned, is really greater than it appears in our tables. It is generally believed, however, that in an Indian census the numbers of the females are always understated. The natives of India have peculiar ideas in regard to the sex, and look upon any inquiries in connection with the subject with suspicion and distrust. If we were to suppose that no more than one per cent. of the females in Bengal were thus omitted from the returns, the ratio which the sexes bear to one another would at once be reversed. These instances will suffice to show how slight an error might affect the result.

371. As it is, the proportion of the sexes to each other varies considerably in different parts of the country. Thus—

Proportion of the sexes in different divisions.

In the Burdwan division we find an excess of				142,741 females,	or 2.0 per cent.
" Presidency	"	"	"	222,270 males,	" 3.4 "
" Rajshahye	"	"	"	3,948 "	" 0.0 "
" Cooch Behar	"	"	"	51,128 "	" 4.9 "
" Dacca	"	"	"	55,564 "	" 0.6 "
" Chittagong	"	"	"	2,074 females,	" 0.0 "
" Patna	"	"	"	168,031 "	" 1.3 "
" Bhaugulpore	"	"	"	27,228 males,	" 0.4 "
" Orissa	"	"	"	37,877 females,	" 0.9 "
" Chota Nagpore	"	"	"	41,189 males,	" 1.0 "
" Assam	"	"	"	73,927 "	" 3.6 "

With one or two exceptions, these results are just what we should have expected.

We know that large numbers of clerks and others come to take service in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, leaving their families behind in Burdwan. Palkce-bearers and domestic servants similarly come up from Orissa. The Patna division supplies up-country servants to all Bengal, besides a fair proportion of the soldiers of the native army. The imported labour of the tea districts naturally comprehends a majority of males. On the other hand, it might perhaps have been expected that the Chittagong division from its maritime position would have exhibited a larger excess of females. And, considering the extent of emigration from Chota Nagpore, I must confess I was hardly prepared to find an excess of males in that division.

372. It will be interesting, however, to carry the analysis further, and to observe how the sexes are distributed in the several districts of each division.

And in different districts.

373. In the Burdwan division the females are in excess in every district, but more particularly in Burdwan, Hooghly, and Beerbhoom. This is mainly to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of the male inhabitants of these districts come to Calcutta for employment in commercial houses or public offices, while their wives and families remain behind. It is believed, moreover, that a considerable amount of recruiting for the West Indies and Mauritius is carried on in Burdwan and Beerbhoom.

In the Burdwan division.

374. In the Presidency division, Calcutta and its suburbs alone account for about 200,000 of the excess number of males. In Nuddea, however, the females are in excess by some 60,000 souls. The fact would seem to be that a large number of males annually go down to the Sunderbuns for the rice harvest, and they were therefore absent from their homes in January last, when the census was taken. Mr. Stevens says that he himself met large parties of them on their way when he was out on tour in Bongong. It will be observed that in all the thannahs bordering on the Sunderbuns, not only in the 24-Pergunnahs but in Jessore and Backergunge, the males are invariably in excess of the females.

In the Presidency division.

375. In Rajshahye the only districts in which there is any great disparity between the sexes are Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. In the first the females exceed the males by 62,610 persons; in the two last the males are in excess. The explanation is similar to that which I have given in regard to the districts bordering on the Sunderbuns. In the north of Bengal there would seem to be an insufficiency of local labour, for it is well known that at the reaping season large bodies of labourers move northward to find employment in the rice-fields of Purneah and Dinagepore. This may explain the excess of females in Moorshedabad. I observe, moreover, that Adam mentions three classes of women, who, he says, "are found in considerable numbers within the limits of the city jurisdiction, viz. public women; aged women who reside on the banks of the Bhagirutty on account of the holiness which its waters confer; and widows." Even in the city of Moorshedabad the females exceed the males, though it might be expected that, as in other towns, the number of traders, shopkeepers, and day labourers who resort to the city from the surrounding district without their families would cause an excess in the male portion of its population.

In the Rajshahye division.

376. In the portion of the Cooch Behar division which is north of Rajshahye, the males are in a majority, and though of course Darjeeling is an exceptional district, this would seem to be the rule, as already pointed out, throughout the north of Bengal. In Darjeeling an excess of males would naturally be expected, a large number of the labourers employed on the tea gardens of the district being residents of Nepal who have left their wives and families in that country.

In Cooch Behar.

377. In the Dacca district the females are 42,000 in excess of the males.

In the Dacca division,

The disproportion of the sexes is specially marked in the Sreenugger and Moonsheegunge thannahs. "These thannahs," the Magistrate explains, "are almost entirely in Pergunnah Bikrampur. The males of this part of the district are employed all over Bengal in Government service, in all ranks, executive, judicial, ministerial and educational, and in most cases they leave their families at their homes." This quite accounts for the very marked preponderance of women. Kulinism may also have something to do with it." In the adjoining sub-division of Madaripore and in the Deore thannah of Furreedpore, we also find a large excess of females, but as we move south, the relative numbers of the males increase, until in the Patocakhally sub-division (which comprises a large portion of the Backergunge Sunderbans) they are considerably in excess of the females. A similar phenomenon was noticed in the Presidency division. With regard to the north of the division, just as we observed in Rajshahye that the males seemed to have moved northwards, leaving the central districts for Purneah and Dinagepore, so in Mymensing. In the southern sub-divisions of Attia and Kishoregunge females are in the majority; in the Sudder and Jamalpore there is an excess of males. This excess is particularly marked in Netrokona. In Sylhet the males exceed the females by 40,000, the proportion of the sexes being pretty much the same all over the district. In Cachar the sexes are more nearly equal than might have been expected, considering the large number of imported coolies employed on the tea gardens of the district.

378. Passing to the Chittagong division, it is not surprising to find an

In the Chittagong division.

excess of 55,000 females in Chittagong. Chittagong is the district which mainly supplies lascars or native sailors for vessels trading in Indian waters. It also supplies Arracan with labour during the cold season. Noakhally is also a maritime district, and many of its residents follow a sea-faring occupation. I should, therefore, have expected to find here also an excess of females. On the contrary, however, there is an excess of males. It will be recollected that it was in Noakhally where the people manifested the greatest alarm regarding the census operations, and it may possibly be the case that the number of women in the district has not been correctly returned. But I think the excess of males may with more show of reason be explained in another way. Noakhally and Tipperah are great rice-growing districts, and it is quite possible that at the time the census was taken they contained an abnormal number of male adults, who may have come from the other side of the Megna, where we found a large excess of females. The phenomenon of an excess of males in Noakhally indeed only agrees with what we have already observed in the Presidency and Dacca divisions. Owing to the large volume of fresh water which is poured down the Megna, cultivation in Noakhally has been carried to the very seaboard, and there is now little or no intervening forest as there is in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore; but the country nevertheless partakes of the character of a Sunderban district, and its extensive rice-fields may require the importation of foreign labour to till and reap them. After all, the males only exceed the females in Noakhally by 10,000 souls; in Tipperah the excess is 31,000.

379. Behar tells the same story as the Rajshahye division and Mymensing.

In Behar.

In the north the males preponderate; in the south the females. Thus in Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Saran, and Monghyr, the excess of females is considerable. Shahabad and Saran of course supply a large number of soldiers and servants. In Calcutta, for instance, we find 49,087 male Hindustanis against 17,043 females; but when we come to Champaran, just north of the latter district, we find an excess of 34,900 males. In Tirhoot, which stretches from the Ganges to the Nepal frontier, the sexes are nearly equal in numbers; but while the females preponderate in the Sudder, Hajepore, and Tajpore sub-divisions, we find an excess of males in Darbhanga and Mudhoobany. So in the northern sub-divisions of Bhaugulpore and

Purneah the males are greatly in excess of the females. This is particularly the case in the Kaliagunge Thannah, which marches with the Dinagepore boundary.

380. So far as the figures go, then, they seem to show that at the time the census was taken, there had been a movement of males from the central districts of Bengal to the extreme north on the one hand and the extreme south on the other. In the central parts of Behar and Bengal the females preponderate; while, in the parts bordering on the northern frontier, as well as in those at the extreme south of the delta, there is a large excess of males. This phenomenon is so general throughout the districts we have examined as to confirm the accuracy of the census in no small degree. The coincidence—for it can hardly be called a law—read in the light of the explanation I have suggested, accords with what we know of the actual circumstances of the country, and so far goes to prove that our figures represent the actual condition of things and have not been fabricated for the occasion. In order to test the sufficiency of our explanation, however, it would be necessary, when the next census is taken, to select another season, when the people have not the same inducement to leave their homes.

381. In Orissa the males preponderate slightly in Pooree and the Tributary Mehals; the females in Cuttack and Balasore. I can only conclude that it is mainly from the latter districts that the Ooryas found in Calcutta and elsewhere migrate. The Calcutta census accounts for nearly 20,000 of the males who appear to be absent from their homes in Orissa. The temple of Juggannath apparently does not affect the relative proportion of the sexes; the excess of males is noticeable in most of the thannahs of the Pooree district, and the census was not taken at the time of any festival.

382. In Chota Nagpore the males are in excess of the females everywhere except in Singhbhum, the greatest disparity occurring in Hazareebagh. This may be due to immigration from the densely peopled districts of Behar. There are a large number of Hindustani traders and shop-keepers in the province, who naturally are not accompanied by their female relatives.

383. In Assam also the males are largely in excess of the females. This excess may be to some extent due to the importation of cooly labour for the great industry of the province, the preponderance of males being greatest in Upper Assam. In the Khasia and Jynteah Hills the tables show an excess of females, which Colonel Raban, who was Deputy Commissioner at the time, is at a loss to explain.

384. I now pass on to the examination of the ratio of the sexes among Hindus and Muhammadans respectively. It has been said that the preponderance of males which has been so marked in previous Indian censuses is due to the persistent concealment of large numbers of women. But, as if to show that this cannot be the true explanation, it has been found that whereas it might be expected that the Muhammadans would be the most scrupulous in declaring the true number of their women, the excess of males is always greater among Hindus than among Muhammadans. Thus in the North-Western Provinces the percentage of males among Hindus is 55·37, and among Muhammadans 52·79 only. In the Punjab there are 81·66 females to every 100 Hindu males, while in the Muhammadan community there are as many as 85·99. In Oudh 48 per cent. of the Hindu population belongs to the female sex, but 49·6 per cent. of the Muhammadan. In Bengal we find that among Hindus the males form 50·0 per cent., and among Muhammadans 50·3 per cent.

Figures for each division estimated. 385. Taking each division separately, we have the following results:—

Division	Percentage of males in total population.	Percentage of males in Hindu population.	Percentage of males in Muhammadan population.	Difference.
Burdwan	49.0	49.1	48.4	+ 0.7
Presidency	51.7	51.6	51.7	— 0.1
Rajshahye	50.0	49.9	50.1	— 0.2
Part of Cooch Behar	52.4	52.8	51.8	+ 1.0
Dacca	50.2	49.9	50.5	— 0.6
Chittagong	50.0	50.0	49.8	+ 0.2
Patna	49.4	49.5	48.1	+ 1.4
Bhaugulpore	50.2	50.1	50.7	— 0.6
Orissa	49.6	49.6	48.5	+ 1.0
Chota Nagpore	50.6	50.6	51.2	— 0.6
Assam and part of Cooch Behar	51.8	52.0	52.2	— 0.2
Total	50.1	50.0	50.3	— 0.3

386. It seems to me impossible to deduce any general law from this table. The preponderance of one or other sex is as often to be observed among the followers of one religion as the other. Nor is the difficulty removed if we compare district averages instead of those for divisions. Putting aside Behar for the present, and confining ourselves to Bengal proper, we find that the proportion of females among Muhammadans is *greater* than among Hindus in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, 24 Pargunnahs, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Bogra, Chittagong and Noakhally; while it is *less* in Burdwan, Nuddea, Jessore, Dinagore, Maldah, Rangpore, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensing, and Tipperah.

387. In the Chittagong division the lower percentage of males among Muhammadans may of course be explained by the fact that Muhammadans follow sea-faring occupations which the Hindus do not. It might indeed have been expected that the excess of Muhammadan males in Chittagong and Noakhally would have been greater than it is. In both districts the proportion is only 0.4 per cent. less than among Hindus, but the significance of this figure is recognized when we observe that in Tipperah, which is not a maritime district, the proportion of males among Muhammadans is one-half per cent. greater than among Hindus. It may therefore be assumed that were Chittagong and Noakhally not maritime districts, they too would show a larger percentage of males among Muhammadans than among Hindus. On the whole I should be inclined to say that in the central and eastern districts of Bengal, in which it will be seen that Muhammadans constitute more than half the population, the percentage of males among the Muhammadans is slightly greater than among Hindus, but the difference is so slight and the circumstances of these districts are so differently affected by the migration referred to in the foregoing paragraph, that no valid conclusion can, I think, be arrived at in the matter.

388. In the Patna division the females exceed the males by one per cent., the excess being particularly marked in the districts south of the Ganges and down to all these districts (as well as in Tirhoot, where the sexes are just equal), the excess is much

more marked among Muhammadans than among Hindus. In Patna and Gya the Muhammadan females constitute 54 per cent. of the Muhammadan community; in Shahabad, 53 per cent.; in Sarun, 52 per cent.; and in Tirhoot, 51 per cent. In all these districts the percentage of Hindu females among Hindus is less, the difference in some cases amounting to as much as three per cent. This result confirms the experience of the North-West and other provinces as to the larger proportion of females among Muhammadans than among Hindus; but it is hardly perhaps what we should have expected. The excess of females over males in the Patna division was attributed above to the large number of males who take service either in the native army or in the families of Europeans and others throughout Bengal; and such persons are almost always Hindus. Taking this fact into consideration, then, the difference between the relative percentages of Hindu and Muhammadan females is even greater than the figures represent. The disparity in question may partly be explained by the existence of a large class of public women in Behar who are almost always Muhammadans. In Chumparun the males are in excess of the females, and, as we might expect, the excess is greater among Hindus, who form the agricultural class of Behar, than among Muhammadans.

389. In Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, again, the percentage of females among Muhammadans is greater than among Hindus; but in Purneah we find the reverse to be the case. The males there are 50·7 per cent. of the Hindu population, and 51·8 per cent. of Muhammadans. It must be remembered that we are now on the confines of Behar, where we have already noticed the percentage of males among Muhammadans is generally, if anything, slightly greater than among Hindus, and where, it will hereafter be pointed out, the Muhammadans are mainly an agricultural class. The thannahs in which the excess of males is most marked in Purneah are the rice-growing tracts which border on Dinagepore and Maldah. We may be pretty certain therefore that the excess is due to Mussalman immigrants from the districts of Central Bengal.

390. I proceed to consider the classification of the people according to age. In the simple enumerator's form which was approved for use in Bengal, the column for age was omitted. All that was attempted, was to distinguish between children and adults—the age of twelve years being taken as the limit of childhood. I am far from thinking that this decision is to be regretted. Enquiries regarding the age of individuals would have been certain to excite dissatisfaction, and the results, when obtained, are not very valuable. There is hardly one native in a thousand who knows how old he is, and the information collected on the point must have been more or less untrustworthy. Even in the simple distinction of children from adults, the results cannot be depended on. It will be seen that everywhere the boys largely exceed the girls, while the number of adult men always falls short of that of adult women. The explanation of this is perfectly simple. Girls arrive at maturity sooner than boys, and many of them are returned as women, while males of the same age continue to be classed as boys. It must be recollected that in this country girls are married while mere children, and are not unfrequently mothers at the age of fourteen. They thus come to be looked upon as women at an earlier age than that at which a boy would be reckoned to have attained manhood. It is possible, too, that some girls may have been omitted from the returns altogether. At the time of the experimental census, it was found that married girls were sometimes excluded on the pretext that when they reached maturity they would remove to their husbands' homes, and so longer be members of their own families. Particular attention was drawn to this error in the instructions for the present census, but at the same time it is quite possible that omissions may have occurred.

391. It will be instructive, however, to compare the proportion of children to adults in Bengal with the statistics of the North-West and other Indian

censuses. It may at least be said that our figures are as worthy of credit on the point as those of other provinces.

392. Excluding Hill Tipperah and the Naga and Garo Hills as before, the total number of persons returned as under 12 years of age is 22,995,977, against 43,676,702 returned as being over that age. Distinguishing these classes as children and adults respectively, we find that of the former class 12,530,272 are males and 10,465,705 females. Among the adults 20,868,333 are males, and 22,808,369 are females. Thus 34·5 per cent. of the population is said to be under 12 years of age, and 65·5 per cent. over that age. The proportion per cent. of the adults and children of each sex is as follows:—Men, 31·3; boys, 18·8; women, 34·2; girls 15·7. The women thus exceed the men by nearly the same figure as the girls fall short of the boys, the total number of the sexes being nearly equal.

393. Two points present themselves for consideration in regard to those figures: *first*, the ratio in which children stand to adults in this country; and *secondly*, the proportion of the sexes in either class.

394. In his report on the census of the North-Western Provinces in 1865, Mr. Plowden brought to notice the abnormally excessive proportion of children in an Indian population as contrasted with European countries; and each successive census that has been taken in this country has exhibited the same phenomenon. In the North-West the proportion per cent. of children under 12 in the population was found to be 35·58; in the Punjab it was 35·42; in Oude 36; and now in Bengal it is 34·5. In the Berars the age at which children were distinguished from adults was taken to be 13, and the children were found to compose 35·7 per cent. of the population. In the Central Provinces the age was 14, and the children numbered 39·9 per cent.

395. In England, which of all European countries has the largest proportionate number of children, the percentage up to 12 years of age upon the total population is 29·44. It will be seen, therefore, that in every province of India, so far as we know at present, the ratio which children bear to the rest of the population is considerably in excess of European countries. The excess appears to be least in Bengal, but even here our figures show the children under 12 to be no less than 17 per cent. more numerous than they are in England. It will be seen further on that there is reason to believe that the excess is even greater than this.

396. Analysing the figures for each division, we have the following results:—

Analysis of the figures for each division.			
In the Burdwan division the children form 30·9 per cent. of the population.			
„ Presidency „	„	30·8	„
„ Rajshahye „	„	34·0	„
„ Cooch Behar „	„	34·0	„ „
„ Dacca „	„	35·5	„
„ Chittagong „	„	37·9	„
„ Patna „	„	34·4	„
„ Bhaugulpore „	„	36·2	„
„ Orissa „	„	35·5	„
„ Chota Nagpore „	„	38·6	„ „
„ Assam „	„	35·7	„ „

In the Burdwan and Presidency divisions, therefore, the proportion of children appears to be abnormally low for India; in Chittagong, Bhaugulpore, and Chota Nagpore, it is much above the general average for Bengal.

397. In the Burdwan division we find that in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, where the epidemic fever has been raging, the proportion of children in the population is not more than 29·2 and 29·4 per cent. respectively. In Beerbhoom the percentage is

31·4; in Midnapore, 32·3; and in Bancoorah, where there has been no fever at all, 33·6. These results corroborate in a remarkable degree what the medical authorities tell us regarding this fever. They say that one of its characteristics is that those who are attacked by it are enervated to such an extent as to be unable to propagate their species. The fact that in Burdwan the number of children is 12 per cent. less than in the neighbouring district of Bancoorah, where there has been no fever, is singularly confirmatory of this view.

398. In the 24-Pergunnahs the proportion of children in the population is largely affected by the peculiar circumstances of the town of Calcutta. Calcutta has only 14·8 per cent. of its population under 12 years of age. This is, of course, explained by its existence as an emporium of trade—a *colluvies gentium*, where male adults from all parts of the world settle temporarily for purposes of trade without becoming permanent residents. The children of Europeans are usually sent to England at an early age, and a large number of the native inhabitants of Calcutta have their homes and families elsewhere. The influx of reapers into the Sunderbuns, too, helps to reduce the proportion of children in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore. In the former district they constitute 28·3 per cent. of the population; in the latter 32·1. In Nuddea they form 32·9 per cent. of its population.

399. The Rajshahye division gives some curious results in this particular. The proportion of children in each district is as follows:—

Moorshedabad	...	...	...	32·1 per cent.
Dinapore	...	...	...	35·1
Maldah	...	...	...	34·6
Rajshahye	...	...	...	36·1 "
Rungpore	...	...	...	32·4 "
Bogra	...	...	...	34·4 "
Pubna	...	...	...	35·1 "

Thus Moorshedabad and Rungpore have apparently much fewer children than Dinapore, Rajshahye, and Pubna, which lie between them. I can pretend to offer no explanation of this phenomenon.

400. In the Dacca division the proportion of children is below the average in Furreedpore only, where they number 31·8 per cent. of the population. In Sylhet, the great fish-eating district of Bengal, the children compose as much as 37·3 per cent. of the population. Elsewhere the proportion varies from 35·4 to 36·0 per cent.

401. In Chittagong the percentage is 39·8, in Noakhally 38·0, in Tipperah 36·4, and in the Hill Tracts 34·2. The maritime position of the two former districts will help to account for the singularly large proportion of children found in the population. It will be recollected that in Chittagong we found a large excess of females—due, it was suggested, to the absence of a number of male adults in sea-faring occupations.

402. In Behar the percentage of children is fully up to the average which has been found in the North-West. The children are comparatively fewest in the Patna district, where they constitute 32·8 per cent. of the population. In Gya, Shahabad, and Purneah they are about 34 per cent., in Tirhoot 34·5; while in Sarun, Chumparun, Monghyr, and Bhaugulpore, they range between 35·2 and 36 per cent. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the children are remarkably numerous, forming as much as 40·7 per cent. of the population. This coincides exactly with what we know of the Sonthals, among whom the proportion of children is even higher. In the Sonthal villages in that portion of the Damun which lies in Rajmehal, the children under twelve constitute 47·5 per cent. of the population. In Godda the percentage is 46·5. In the Paharia villages, on the other hand, the percentage of children is only 41 and 40·5 respectively. The Sonthals are said to be a most

prolific race. We have already seen how rapidly they have increased in numbers of late years in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. We shall also find that throughout Chota Nagpore, which is inhabited mainly by similar aboriginal tribes, the proportion of children to adults is very excessive.

403. Orissa calls for no particular remark. In the three regulation districts the proportion of children ranges between 34.1 per cent. in Pooree to 34.8 per cent. in Balasore. In the Tributary Mehals, where there are a large number of aboriginal tribes, the proportion is as high as 37.8.

404. But it is in Chota Nagpore that we find the largest proportionate number of children. I give the figures for each district:—

In Hazareebagh	the children form	36.4 per cent. of the population.
„ Lohardugga	„ „	40.4 „ „ „
„ Singbhoom	„ „	40.0 „ „ „
„ Maunbhoom	„ „	37.1 „ „ „
„ Tributary Mehals	„ „	40.4 „ „ „

Hazareebagh is more or less peopled by Hindustanis, Maunbhoom by Bengalis. But in Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and the Tributary Mehals, where few Hindus are located, the average is nearly as high as we found it to be in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

405. Assam is also largely peopled by aboriginal tribes, who have become Hinduised to a certain extent. The people are always said, however, to be extremely prolific. The proportion of children found in each district is as below:—

Goalpara	...	...	...	...	36.4 per cent.
Kamroop	...	...	...	...	36.2 „
Durrung	...	...	...	...	33.1 „
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	36.9 „
Sebsaugor	...	...	...	...	36.0 „
Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	35.4 „
Khasia Hills	...	...	...	...	40.6 „

In Durrung the proportion seems abnormally low. It is possible that the "average in the tea districts is to some extent affected by the importation of cooly labour, though a large portion of the imported coolies now-a-days are accompanied by their wives and families.

406. In the tables in the appendix will be found most elaborate calculations, giving the percentages of children to adults in the several religious classes for each district in Bengal. It may be convenient to give an abstract for divisions in this place:—

Proportion per cent. of children under 12 in each religious class of the population.

Divisions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians	Others.	Total.
Burdwan *	30.6	31.5	31.6	39.9	30.9
Presidency	28.7	33.0	29.4	32.2	30.8
Rajshahye	31.0	36.0	29.5	37.8	34.0
Cooch Behar	34.7	37.6	26.2	35.0	34.0
Dacca	31.5	38.2	38.3	35.2	35.5
Chittagong	32.2	40.4	31.5		37.9
Patna	34.5	34.0	39.7	26.7	34.4
Bhaugulgore	35.3	35.6	29.5	45.3	36.2
Orissa	35.2	34.9	39.2	37.8	35.5
Chota Nagpore	37.9	37.0	41.7	40.9	38.6
Assam	35.4	35.9	28.6	34.3	35.7

Except in Chittagong, the Buddhist community is very insignificant, and the figures have therefore been excluded from the above table. In most places the representatives of Buddhism are a sprinkling of Jain merchants, or a few Mugh cooks employed in European families. The Christian community is also subject

to abnormal conditions sufficient to explain the great variation in the proportion of children in different divisions.

407. The table, however, discloses certain phenomena well worthy of careful consideration. In the first place, except in Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, the proportion of children is everywhere greater among Muhammadans than among Hindus. In some cases the difference is only slight, as in Burdwan, Bhaugulpore, and Assam. In these divisions, as in those previously mentioned as exceptions to the rule, the number of Muhammadans is comparatively small. In the divisions where the Muhammadans are more numerous—in the central and eastern districts of Bengal—the Muhammadans would seem to have much larger families than the Hindus. The excess varies in different divisions, but, as a rule, it may be said that the proportion of children among Muhammadans in these districts is about one-sixth as large again as among Hindus. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions the difference is considerable, the percentage of children among Muhammadans being as much as 38·2 and 40·4 respectively. In the former division the districts in which the difference is most marked are Dacca, Mymensing and Sylhet, in all of which the children of Muhammadans are nearly one-fourth as numerous again as those of Hindus. In Chittagong we should have expected the proportion of children in the Muhammadan community to exceed that among Hindus, but, curiously enough, the excess is greatest, not in the Chittagong district, which supplies the bulk of the lascars who go to sea, but in Tipperah, which is not a maritime district at all. In this district the percentage of children among Muhammadans is 39·2 against a percentage of 29·4 only among Hindus.

408. In the Patna division the proportion of children among Muhammadans is only 34 per cent. against 34·5 per cent. among Hindus; and in Monghyr and Bhaugulpore we have a similar excess of children among Hindus. This is opposed to the results of the North-West census of 1865, when there were found only 35·6 per cent. of children among Hindus against 36·1 per cent. among Muhammadans. I can offer no explanation, but the fact ought not to be overlooked, that while in Central and Eastern Bengal, where the Muhammadans form the great bulk of the agricultural classes, they appear to have very much larger families than the Hindus; in the North-West and Behar, where they are comparatively few in number, and not, as a rule, agriculturists, their families are not much, if at all, larger than those of Hindus.

409. Of course there is another explanation which suggests itself, namely, that marriage is more universal among the Muhammadans of Lower Bengal than in Behar. While I am not prepared to say that this is not the case, the explanation seems to me to be altogether insufficient to account for the phenomenon we have noticed. It must be borne in mind that the proportion of children among Muhammadans in Bengal is not only greater than among Muhammadans elsewhere, but also greater than amongst Hindus.

410. A possible explanation of this curious phenomenon is suggested by a consideration of the column headed *Others* in the above table. The *Others* there referred to consist mainly of aboriginal tribes. We have already found that in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Chota Nagpore, where large numbers of these tribes are located, the proportion of children to adults is very high; and the table shows that in every division where aboriginal tribes are found in any number, the proportion of children among them is much higher than in the other classes. Thus in the Burdwan division the percentage of children among *Others* is 39·9; in the Bhaugulpore division, which comprises the Sonthal Pergunnahs, it is as high as 45·3 per cent., Nagpore 40·9. The aboriginal tribes indeed, so far from dying out, seem to be the most prolific race in India. When discussing the growth of the population in Chota Nagpore, I adduced reasons for believing

that it had enormously increased in numbers within the past few years, and I fully expect that the next census will satisfactorily demonstrate the fact.

411. In the last chapter it was suggested that the Muhammadans of Lower Bengal are in all probability largely tainted with aboriginal blood. There seems reason to believe that many of the wild aborigines, who were driven down the Gaugetic valley by the invading Aryans, and who were not absorbed in the Hindu system, seized the opportunity of the Musalman dynasty to embrace Islam, and so recover themselves as it were from the degrading position in which Hinduism placed them. If there is any basis for this theory, may it not be owing to their aboriginal extraction that the Musalmans of the Bengal delta are found in the present day so much more prolific than either their Hindu neighbours or their co-religionists in the North-West? While throwing out this suggestion, however, I feel that I must leave its thorough discussion to an abler pen than mine.

412. Before quitting the subject, however, I would draw attention again to what I said in a previous paragraph regarding the excess of girls over boys. I pointed out that while the boys compose 18·8 per cent. of the population, the girls are only 15·7 per cent., the ratio of the sexes being inversed in the case of adults. And I suggested as an obvious explanation—not that large numbers of girls were purposely omitted from the returns, for that would involve a huge disparity in the relative numbers of the sexes, but that girls were more likely to be returned as women than boys to be returned as men. If this supposition is correct (and I see no reason to doubt it), it follows that we have something like 3·1 per cent. of the population returned as being over twelve years of age, whereas it is really under that limit. Thus the proportion of children in the total population is increased from 34·5 per cent. to 37·6 per cent., against 29·44 per cent. in England. In other words, three-eighths of the population of Bengal is under twelve years of age; whereas less than three-tenths of the population of England is under the same age. Either therefore the rate of mortality in this country must be infinitely higher than in England, or there must be a greater proportionate number of births. Looking at the singular uniformity which marks the proportion of children in every province of India in which a census has been taken, I do not think the difficulty can be got over by the mere assumption of inaccuracy in the figures.

413. In a paper which I read three years ago before the Social Science Association of Bengal, I made the following remarks, which I may be permitted to quote in connection with this subject:—

Births more numerous probably than in England, and higher rate of mortality. “The wider prevalence, I may say the universality, of marriage in this country will of course account for a larger proportion of births among the population. Marriage and the raising of offspring is considered a religious duty by the Hindu, and both sons and daughters are early provided for in this respect by all right-minded and orthodox parents. So important, too, is it considered to have male offspring by whom the funeral rites may be duly celebrated, that not only is a second marriage allowable to males, but a pretext is thus found even for polygamy. It is quite possible again that, owing to the early age at which marriage is consummated as compared with European countries, larger families as a rule should be the result. It may, of course, be urged that the interdiction of widow marriages must have an injurious effect upon the increase of population; but after all I should be inclined to doubt whether the total number of Hindu widows at all approaches the number of unmarried women in England or other European countries. And we must further bear in mind that moral restraints upon marriage do not exist in this country. The information which this Association lately collected in regard to the agricultural classes, conclusively showed that marriage takes place as a matter of course, and is scarcely, if at all, influenced by any consideration of the means of living.

"That the rate of mortality in this country is higher than in Europe, will only be conclusively demonstrated when a system of mortuary returns shall have been established upon a satisfactory basis. Such, however, is the universal belief of those who have studied the question; and if we consider the earlier maturity of life in this country, and consequently the earlier expenditure of the forces of nature; or if we regard the absence of many of those comforts, or rather necessities in the way of food, shelter and medical skill, which in civilised countries are such prophylactics to longevity; or, lastly if we contemplate those vast calamities, such as famines and pestilences, which periodically devastate whole provinces, we must admit that *prima facie* there are not wanting causes sufficient to produce such a result."

414. The point whether more children are born to a given number of persons in this country than in England, is one on which opinions differ, and unfortunately we have nothing better than opinion to guide us in the matter. If, however, as some authorities contend, early marriages do not result in a greater number of births, it seems to be admitted that they tend to shorten life. Given the abnormal excess of children which we find in India, and assuming that our figures are approximately correct, either more children must be born into the country proportionately, or the adults must die earlier. If the proportion of births is the same—that is, if no larger proportion of the people have children, and if those who have children have as a rule no larger families than people in England—the only conclusion is that the mortality must be something frightful.

415. I return to the subject of sex. We have seen that as a rule the boys form 3·1 per cent. more of the population than the girls. The following table shows the excess in each division and in each of the great religious classes:—

DIVISION.	Percentage of boys in total population.	Percentage of girls in total population.	Difference.	DIFFERENCE AMONG		
				Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Burdwan	17·1	13·8	3·3	3·4	3·9	2·3
Presidency	17·2	13·6	3·6	3·1	4·0	2·2
Rajshahye	18·8	15·2	3·6	3·0	4·0	2·0
Cuoca	19·5	16·0	3·5	3·1	3·8	1·4
Chittagong	20·7	17·2	3·5	3·2	3·8	...
Patna	18·3	16·1	2·2	2·1	2·4	5·1
Bhaugulpore	19·5	16·7	2·8	2·7	4·2	1·9
Orissa	18·9	14·6	2·3	2·2	3·5	2·6
Chota Nagpore	21·3	17·3	4·0	4·5	5·0	2·7
Assam	18·8	16·9	1·9	1·8	3·5	1·1

416. One or two points for consideration suggest themselves on looking at this table. In the first place it will be observed that while the proportion of children gradually rises as we proceed from the west to the east of Bengal, the difference between the proportions of the sexes remains wonderfully steady, ranging between 3·3 and 3·6. It is impossible not to regard this uniformity as confirming the accuracy of our figures.

417. In the next place it is worthy of notice that the difference between the proportion of boys and that of girls in the total population is much less in Behar, Orissa, and Assam, than it is in Bengal and Chota Nagpore. The average for the Bhaugulpore division is abnormally affected by Purneah, which in all these percentages shows itself much more of a Bengal than a Behar district. The difference in the proportions of boys and girls in Bengal is no less than 4·2 per cent. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, on the other hand, the difference is only 2·1, which at first sight hardly seems to agree with the large difference noticed in Chota Nagpore. But when we examine each district of that province, we find that

while the difference is 6 per cent. in Hazareebagh, it is 4 and 4.1 per cent. in Lohardugga and Maunbhoom respectively, 2.8 per cent. only in Singbhoom, and 1.6 per cent. in the Tributary Mehals. What the explanation of these curious results may be, I am not at all prepared to say. The large excess of boys over girls in Hazareebagh is particularly inexplicable.

418. Turning now to the religious sects, we find, *first*, that the difference is everywhere greater among Muhammadans than among Hindus; and *secondly*, that, with some exceptions, it is greater among Hindus than among Others. Greater among Muhammadans than among Hindus, and greater among Hindus than among aboriginal tribes. The exceptions are the Patna and Orissa divisions, in the former of which the number of Others is so inconsiderable, that it may be left out of the question altogether. In Orissa the difference among Others is 2.6, and among Hindus 2.2. As a rule, then, it would seem either that there is a larger proportion of male births among Muhammadans than Hindus, and among Hindus than among aboriginal tribes, or, if we accept the supposition that a certain number of girls are returned as women, most girls are so returned among Muhammadans and fewest among aboriginal tribes. This is probably what we should have expected.

419. I am aware that there is a third explanation which, though not, as I think, the correct one, is yet of sufficient importance to deserve notice. Our figures may be used to prove that many girls are not returned at all; for it would naturally be expected that if concealment is practised, it would be practised by the various religious classes precisely as these figures go to show. In other words, the excess of boys over girls being greatest among Muhammadans, and greater among Hindus than among aboriginal tribes, it may at once be said that the excess is due to the persistent concealment of the girls. If this were the case, however, we must recollect that two consequences would follow. First, the equality of the sexes would be impaired; we should have to make allowance for a large number of concealed females, which would result in an excess of females over males, contrary to all Indian experience. In the next place, we have seen that children are, as it is, more numerous relatively among Muhammadans than among Hindus; and if we are to suppose that more girls are concealed among the former class than among the latter, the result must be a still greater disproportion in the relative numbers of the children.

420. The explanation suggested, however, seems to me to be quite sufficient. The same motives which would prompt a man to conceal the number of his daughters, would prompt him to return them as grown-up women. But to their being returned as women. It is quite as likely that more girls should be returned as women among Muhammadans than among Hindus as that they should be concealed and not returned at all. In the absence of any registration of births, it is impossible to say whether male births do or do not predominate in this country; and if they do, whether the predominance is more marked among Muhammadans than among other classes of the population. For the present we must be content simply to chronicle our results. Further light will doubtless be thrown upon the subject by the census in other provinces, and the day may arrive when we shall be able to interpret the social and physiological laws which are at work in our midst with some degree of certainty and satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

THE NATIONALITIES, RACES, AND TRIBES OF THE PEOPLE.

421. **THERE** is certainly no part of India—perhaps there is no country in the world—which contains so wide a variety of races and tribes as we find in Bengal. The nationality of the inhabitants of these provinces is, in truth, of the most heterogeneous description. In Bengal Proper we have a people physically distinct from any other race in India. Whether, on the one hand, they are to be attributed to climatic influences and the natural characteristics of the country, or, on the other, to the greater infusion of aboriginal blood, this people presents national peculiarities sufficient to identify it in any part of the world. Living amid a net-work of rivers and morasses, and nourished on a watery rice diet, the semi-amphibious Bengali in appearance belongs to a weak and puny race, yet he is able to endure an amount of exposure to which the up-country Hindustani would soon fall a victim. In active pursuits the Bengali is timid and slothful, but in intellect he is subtle and sharp-witted; and these latter qualities, combined with a plodding industry and a natural fondness for sedentary employment, have carried him into Government offices all over the country, and raised him to some of the highest judicial posts in the land. Besides inhabiting the province of Bengal Proper, Bengalis are found in considerable numbers in the border districts, such as Puruṇah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Maunbhoom, and Goalpara. The total number of Bengali-speaking people may thus be put down at between 37 and 38 millions.

422. Allied to the Bengali by language as well as descent, the people of Orissa have nevertheless derived a peculiarity of physiognomy and character from their isolated position. The Ooryas are even more timid than the Bengalis. Conservative to a degree, they are wanting in enterprise, contented to follow the practices of their forefathers, and evincing a thorough dislike of all modern improvements. The same characteristic makes them the most bigoted and priest-ridden people in India. Their numbers may be reckoned at about 4 millions.

423. At the other extreme of Bengal we find another distinct nationality in the Assamese—a race speaking a language very similar to Bengali, but largely tainted in descent by the mixture of Indo-Chinese blood. The valley of the Brahmaputra has been the scene of frequent revolutions, by which one tribe has succeeded to another, and each has left its traces on the character and physique of the present inhabitants. The purest Assamese, it is believed, are the Ahoms of the Sebsaugor district, but few have kept their lineage undefiled; and the present inhabitants of the provinces may be described as a mongrel race with Ahom, Chutiya, Koch, Bodo, and Aryan blood in their veins. They are a proud, haughty, and indolent people; the use of opium, to which they are addicted, having, it is said, an injurious influence upon the national character. They number less than 2 millions.

424. Perfectly distinct from the three nationalities above mentioned, the up-country Hindustanis of Behar are of a hardier and more manly type. They speak Hindee, the language of Upper India; though some of the inflections used in the vulgar dialects exhibit a remarkably affinity to the language of Bengal. The Hindustanis are more decidedly Aryan than any of the other races found in Bengal.

Even the semi-aboriginal tribes met with in that part of the country are of a better build and of a nobler mien than similar tribes in Lower Bengal. This no doubt is partly due to the climate, partly to their more substantial diet, and partly to the circumstance of a larger infusion of Aryan blood into the country. The Hindustanis are too well known to need any further description. Their numbers in Bengal may be put at 20 millions.

425. Besides these four distinct nationalities, Bengal contains a vast number of tribes, whom, as having been but partially subjected to Aryan influences, and hardly as yet coming within the pale of civilisation, we may fairly continue to designate as aboriginal. Who were the real autochthones of the country, no one of course pretends to be able to say; wave after wave of immigration has poured into India in the long past, each successive tribe being pushed on in turn by more valiant or more numerous invaders. In using the term "*aboriginal*" therefore, it is not meant that the tribes so designated were the indigenous autochthones of the country. The word is rather used in Dr. Hunter's sense of non-Aryan, as implying that there has been no such amalgamation between them and the Aryan race as that which has left its impress upon the inhabitants of the deltaic plains.

426. The broad distinctions of nationality which have thus been indicated, are illustrated by the accompanying map, which exhibits in different colours the locality inhabited by each. The Bengalis, Ooryas, and Assamese, are represented by different shades of the same tint to indicate the bond of linguistic affinity which to a certain extent connects them. The Hindustanis of Behar speak a different language, and may fairly be represented as a different nationality. As regards the aboriginal tribes, it would clearly be an impossibility to show the exact locality of each in colour on the map. The tribes are mixed up in much confusion, and a separate habitat could hardly be assigned to any of them exclusively. I have therefore contented myself with designating the supposed locality of the more important tribes by printing their names upon the map; but it must not be understood that these tribes are always confined to the localities thus denoted.

427. Hitherto I have spoken only of the broad distinctions of nationality. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the ethnical varieties observable in the people of Bengal ended here. The fact is that within each nationality we find numerous tribes and castes which clearly indicate a difference of origin and race. The proud-Brahman who traces his lineage back to the palmy days of Kanouj, and the half-civilised Koch or Poliya of Dinagepore, may both be fitly spoken of as Bengalis, but they are probably the representatives of two perfectly different stocks. And even where no distinction of race can be traced, we frequently meet with tribal sub-divisions with ethnical peculiarities of their own.

428. The number of separate tribes and castes which have been found to exist in Bengal do not probably fall far short of one thousand. If their respective sub-divisions and septs or clans were taken into account, they would probably amount to many thousands. The aboriginal tribes alone are very numerous, while those for whom, though Hinduised to a certain extent, an aboriginal origin may be claimed, would swell the number by a very large increment. In point of fact, no finer field presents itself to the ethnologist and the historian of Ancient India than the territory comprised within the present limits of Bengal. The field of research is comparatively new, and promises a mine of wealth to the honest and diligent investigator. In the present report no attempt will be made to give a full and exhaustive account of the numerous castes and tribes which have been mentioned in the census returns. Our knowledge of the subject is, as I have said, very imperfect. In many cases the most conflicting—not to say contradictory—replies have been received to our inquiries from local officers, and there is clearly much more to be done in the way of local investigation before any correct classification of the people of Bengal according to their ethnical affinities can be finally laid down.

429. A detailed description of many of the tribes has, moreover, been rendered unnecessary by the recent publication of Dalton's *Ethnology of Bengal*. Colonel Dalton's *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*. The timely appearance of this valuable work has vastly facilitated the classification adopted in the present report. In regard to the tribes of Chota Nagpore, there is no higher authority living than the present Commissioner of the province, and while it would be presumptuous to venture to question his deductions, it is almost impossible to supplement his description by fuller or later information.

430. The tribes and castes found in Bengal being so numerous and so distinct, it has been thought best to arrange them separately for each province; and in attempting to classify them, we have been guided rather by the occupation of the various castes than by the stereotyped, though somewhat exploded, four-fold classification of Manu. Sub-divisions of a tribe or caste have been grouped together, no special mention being made of septs or clans which are numerically insignificant. If the census returns could be relied on in regard to the relative numbers of such septs, the information would no doubt be full of interest; but in point of fact the figures, if given, would only mislead. For every Brahman who returns the particular *sreni* or *gotra* to which he belongs, there are probably a thousand who are content with describing themselves as Brahmans simply. The numbers of the *sreni* or *gotra* therefore, as gathered from the returns, are very wide of the truth, and it would serve no practical object to encumber the tables with them.

431. An attempt has been made to give more or less of a description of the castes and tribes in each province. The account of the Behar castes has been written entirely by Mr. C. F. Magrath, who was for some time in charge of the branch census office at Patna. In the classification and description of the castes of other provinces also, I have received most valuable assistance from Mr. Magrath, who has devoted much patient labour and research to the whole subject.

432. Various theories have from time to time been put forward to account for the miscellaneous and heterogeneous character of the Bengal people; but the matter is so densely enveloped in the mist of antiquity, and there is so little really trustworthy information in regard to it, that it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions. For many years to come we must be content to go on prosecuting our investigations and patiently collecting facts. Our best guide in the present day is undoubtedly linguistic science. Of course linguistic affinities taken by themselves cannot be implicitly relied on. Many aboriginal tribes have lost their own language altogether, adopting a bastard form of Hindee or Bengali, as the case may be. But on the whole this is probably the direction in which we may expect further light to be thrown upon our present knowledge. As yet we know little or nothing of the languages of the vast majority of the aboriginal tribes; but it is to be hoped that before another decade has passed, this reproach will have been wiped away.

433. Colonel Dalton quotes with apparent approval a passage from Dr. Muir's Sanskrit Texts, giving the following summary as the explanation "now commonly received" of the variety of races found in the present day in Northern India. Originated by Dr. Caldwell, this theory assumes the succession of four separate strata, so to speak, of Indian population in the following order:—

First and earliest—The forest tribes, such as the Kôls, Sonthals, Bheels, &c., who may have entered India from the north-east.

Second—The Dravidians, who entered India from the north-west, and either advanced voluntarily towards their ultimate seats in the south of the Peninsula, or were driven by the pressure of subsequent hordes following them in the same direction.

Third—We have the race (alluded to at the end of the preceding head) of Scythian or non-Aryan immigrants from the north-west whose language afterwards united with the Sanskrit to form the Prakrit dialect of Northern India.

Fourth—The Aryan invaders.

434. Whether or not this theory be correct, it seems tolerably certain that Bengal has been overrun by successive hordes of invaders, who have gradually pushed each other on into the wilder and more mountainous tracts, where we find remnants of them still in existence at the present day. The tribes that were in possession of the plains at the time of the Aryan invasion (which appears to have been the last) either amalgamated with the Aryans, like the Kurmis, or were driven down the Gangetic valley into the lower delta of Bengal. Hemmed in by the sea here, they may have made a stand, or the Aryans may not have been sufficiently strong in numbers to occupy Bengal in force, and to consolidate themselves so firmly as in Upper India. The Aryan element in the population is decidedly less in Bengal than in Behar and the North-West; and, on the other hand, we find a greater variety of semi-Hinduised aboriginal tribes. I have already suggested that this predominance of low aboriginal castes is probably the true explanation of the rapid progress which the faith of Islam made among the inhabitants of the lower delta of Bengal.

435. I now proceed to give such explanation as seems necessary of the caste tables of each province, and, in order to avoid repetition, I shall commence by inserting a very interesting and exhaustive note which, as I have said, Mr. Magrath has drawn up in regard to the castes of Behar.

BEHAR.

Memorandum on the Tribes and Castes of the Province of Behar, by C. F. Magrath.

1. In writing a short notice of the different castes of Behar, I am fully alive to the difficulties which surround the subject. Not the least amongst them is the difficulty of classification. It would have been more satisfactory, perhaps, to have merely arranged the different castes and races in alphabetical order, indicating, where possible, the group to which each class seemed to belong. It was, however, necessary to attempt some sort of classification, and that finally adopted has not been selected without careful inquiry and consideration. In the first place, as no hard and fast line can at present be drawn between aboriginal tribes and Hindus, it has been necessary to introduce a class for semi-Hinduised aborigines; but it may as well be stated that in the classification attempted it is in no way pretended that the lines dividing the three groups of aboriginals, semi-Hinduised aboriginals, and Hindus, are rigid. In fact, no line whatever exists. Even in the higher castes there is reason to believe that considerable intermixture with aboriginal tribes took place, and Mr. Carnegie, in his tract on the Races of Oude, gives instances where Rajputs, such as the Ponwars, have taken wives from Pasi and other aboriginal races within the last hundred years, and that without any degradation of caste resulting to their descendants.

2. In the next place, it was necessary, if the classification was to be of any use, that the now meaningless division into the four castes alleged to have been made by Manu should be put aside. Mr. Beames, in his edition of Sir Henry Elliot's Supplemental Glossary, well observes:—"In the present time there are no Sudras and no Vaisyas; no Kshatriyas except the Rajput; only the Brahman is recognizable." As an illustration of this, I may observe that in many cases, where I found the name Sudra abstracted in the registers, I have gone back to the original enumerators' books. My researches on this point have led me to the belief, that, with the exception of the Suds of Orissa (of whose purity of race I am not in a position to speak), the name is adopted almost always either by Sunris, who have given up their proper vocation and taken to cultivation, or by Chasa Kaibarthas, although both these castes are

admitted to be mixed castes, and Kaibarthas are expressly mentioned as such by Manu. In his classification of beings according to their goodness, Manu himself joins "Sudras and contemptible Mlechas" (or out-castes), and omits all mention of Vaisyas whatever.

3. Given the classification, the labour of identifying the castes and outcastes was not small. Passing over the general ignorance of the Hindu on the subject of even his own particular caste, no little confusion arose from the utter carelessness of the Kayesths, who formed the major portion of the enumerators in this province, as to what caste they assigned to the lower Hindus. It was with the greatest difficulty, when I was engaged in supervising the compilation of the Behar returns, that I prevailed upon the mohurirs to ask any questions about a caste which puzzled them. Amongst the lower castes, again, there is a great tendency to substitute a title for their caste, by way of being taken for something better than they are. Thus the Hela styles himself Raut; the Dosadh, Hazra; and the Dhusia or Jhusia Chamars, many of whom are found as syces in Lower Bengal, almost always style themselves Jaswar. Many sub-castes or *gotras*, though belonging to different castes, have the same name, and it is extremely difficult without local knowledge to distinguish them.

4. So far as I have been able, I have throughout this paper referred to written authority for confirmation of my inquiries and for information where I was in doubt. In the matter of the castes of the Bhaugulpore district, I received some valuable information from Mr. V. T. Taylor, and hints found in the returns of other districts not included in those of which I am treating, have often helped me in a difficulty.

5. No special notice is required of the non-Asiatics, though the class presents a greater diversity of race than might have been expected. A portion of them in each case is made up of civil officials, and in Patna the railway officers and servants help to swell the figures, but by far the greater number belong to the soldiers of the line and artillery stationed at Dinapore. In Gya and Shahabad the irrigation works brought an increased number of Europeans on the register. In the latter zillah, as in Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore and Purneah, the indigo planters form a part, and in North Behar, Bhaugulpore and Purneah the chief part, of this class. In Monghyr the railway officials are the most numerous. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the civil and railway officials with the missionaries make up the non-Asiatic inhabitants.

6. The Eurasians in Patna are partly a colony of some extent at Dinapore, and partly the subordinates of the opium godown in Patna city. In Monghyr a large number are employed on the railway, and most of those enumerated in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are so employed. Of the remainder, more than one-half are connected with the production of indigo.

7. Of Asiatics who are not natives of India, a few Armenians are mentioned in Shahabad and Monghyr, but I have not learnt how they are employed. The Bhotias, who are all in the north of Bhaugulpore, are employed as coolies. The term does not necessarily imply that they came from Bhútan; it as often means a Tibetan in the language of Hindustan. The Jews enumerated are mostly in business in Dinapore, but there are some in Monghyr and some at Rajmehal in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Nepalese are, more than half of them, in Chumparun; they are chiefly Parbatiyas and Thapas employed as labourers. Of the rest, some are Goorkhas, mostly in the police. There are a few Damai or tailors, and the rest are Limbus. Of the two Malaccans and the one Syrian, I have not heard the particulars.

8. To give a good account of the various aboriginal and semi-aboriginal tribes to be found throughout the province would fill a volume. Colonel Dalton has done a great deal in this way, and I fancy much more might still be done especially amongst

the inhabitants of the Shahabad plateau and of the Nepal Terai. I pass on to the tribes enumerated.

9. The first on the list, are not by any means the least interesting of the tribes who ruled in India before the arrival of their Aryan conquerors. I cannot, however, pretend to add anything to Bhar literature. Mr. Sherring has devoted a chapter to the subject in his Hindu tribes and castes. It seems to me, however, that most of the so-called Bhar figures shown in the plates are evidently Aryan, as they wear the *janao*. I have occasionally met with Bhars as a Magistrate, generally as robbers, and they almost always have tried to make themselves out of some other caste. Remains of them are found in Shahabad and Patna, and more plentifully in Gorukhpore and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces. They are now one of the most degraded of races, and especially take to the keeping of pigs. The Rajbhars are said not to eat with the Bhars, but different accounts are given of their comparative respectability. Some Bhar Rajahs are said to be found still near Mirzapore in the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. Carnegy, in his *Races of Oudh*, says that the Amethia Rajputs are Bhars. The fort at Behar seems to have been a Bhar fort, and many stone forts all over the country formerly ruled by them are said to be their handiwork. The practice, however, lately seems to have been to stigmatize any high mound of earth as a Bhar fort,—a mode of investigation which of course carries no weight with it. The Patna and Gya goddesses are attributed to the Bhars, and there is next to no doubt that they are at all events not Hindu deities. Buchanan mentions that the Parihar Rajputs of Shahabad (who, he alleges, carry palkees) are only Bhars, but having little personal acquaintance with that district, I am unable to judge on the point. A Bhar Rajah is said to have reigned over the country from Rhotas to Rewah, and there are certainly three stone forts attributed to Bhars in Shahabad. If the Bharata and Bhars are the same, they are mentioned in the *Puranas*; anyhow they seem to have been one of the tribes who ejected the Pramaras from Bhojpore after their first conquest of that district. Three castes in the North-West—Bharar, Gurhar, and Tikait—admit an admixture of Bhar blood, but I have no acquaintance with any of them. The Bhars seem to be only found in large numbers in Shahabad, Sarun, and Chumparun, and extend nearly from the Grand Trunk Road to Nepal in a strip of no great breadth to the east of the 84th degree of longitude, meeting the Kharwars on the south and the Tharus on the north.

10. It will probably very much surprise the student of the early history of India to find that the Cherus are not by any means most numerous in their old home on the plateau of Shahabad. According to the returns, not 400 of them still remain there, whilst above 2,000 are to be found in the land bordering on Nepal. A petty population, not 3,000 in number, represent the nation once rulers of Behar. Asoka is said to have been a Cheru, and Cheru monuments are found throughout the province. At Deo, in Gaya, there is a temple attributed to them, and there are two at no great distance from Boodh-Gaya, whilst at Tilothe, in Shahabad, there is a large image which is said to have been their handiwork. If Asoka was a Cheru, they must have been Buddhists. Mr. Forbes, in his report on Palamow, says that they all wear the *janao*, and that none but the poorest will hold the plough. In Shahabad I am informed that they do not cultivate at all, but live on what they can pick up in the jungle, and on the sale of honey and firewood. Mr. Forbes says they intermarry with Rajputs, but this is not I think the case in Behar. He also gives the tradition that the Cherus starting from Moorung took Kumaon, that thence under Phul Chand they made themselves masters of Bhojpore, whence, under the leadership of Shahabul Rai, they marched to Chumparun in A.D. 1811 and took possession of that country, and that in 1813, under Bhagwant Rai, they made themselves masters of Palamow. This legend would account for the colony of Cherus in Chumparun. Buchanan says that the Bais

Rajputs are supposed to be Cherus; he treats them as identical with the Kols, and Colonel Dalton places them amongst the Kolarian family. Mr. Barbour, for some time stationed in Shahabad, tells me that although speaking Hindee to outsiders, they have a language which they use amongst themselves unintelligible to the Hindus. The current legend is that they ruled in South Behar, and that their Rajah lived at Chainpore in Shahabad, until they were ejected by the Siviras. If the Cherus have fallen from their high estate, the name even of their conquerors has dropped out of the world. Mr. Williams, in the Oudh census report, says "the very name seems now to have perished." They are said to be found in the Central Provinces, but I can find no trace of them there, unless they can be identified with the Sauras. The persons whom Dr. Oldham says he met in Oudh differ in no particular from the ordinary Kanjhar, the name which he says they sometimes give to themselves. A class of about 800 cultivators in Jeley thannah, in the north of the Seetamurhee sub-division of Tirhoot, may possibly be descendants of the old Siviras, but I am more inclined to connect them with the Seori or Siuli, a tribe generally supposed to be a branch of the Pasis and found chiefly in Orissa, or they may be represented by the Syamars whom Mr. Carnegie describes in Northern Oudh. Elliot identifies Cherus and Siviras, but the tradition that the latter expelled the former is against this.

11. Dhangars, who Colonel Dalton says are merely Oraons under another name, are found in small numbers in Behar generally, and are numerous in Bhaugulpore, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Those in Chumparun have, I imagine, been imported as labourers. The Dhangars are a hard-working race, but they apparently have no history whatever. A tribe of the same name is said to be among the pastoral tribe of Madras, but I have not been able to learn any particulars concerning them.

12. Kanjhars are a vagrant gipsy-like tribe. The men make ropes of grass and collect khus-khus for tattees; the women tattoo the females of the lower Hindu castes. A writer in the *Asiatic Researches* connects them with the gipsies, and even derives our word "conjurer" from them. Some people identify them with the Nats, and the names are certainly often interchanged by outsiders. I am at a loss to imagine why they should be found in such numbers in Purneah, particularly in Muneearree thannah, and Mr. Wyer's report gives me no help on the point. The Kanjhars are said to call themselves sometimes by the name of Sivira. Possibly they may be the people whom I have mentioned under the head of Cheru as seen by Dr. Oldham. Apparently Nats will not eat with Kanjhars, although even the latter will not eat beef. They are, I believe, rapidly dying out or merging into low-caste Hindus.

13. Kharwars are found in Behar Proper, chiefly on the plateau parallel to the Grand Trunk Road in Shahabad; but another branch of them is found on the other side of the Ganges. I am half inclined to think that the superabundant Kanjhars of Muneearree thannah in Purneah are Kharwars. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs few are found, except in Rajmehal, and it is probably from the Rajmehal hills that those enumerated have descended into Bhaugulpore and Purneah. They are said formerly to have ruled in Shahabad, and Rhotas may have been their capital; and if they are the same as the Kirats with whom Colonel Dalton identifies them, they probably were conquered by the Cherus, who, however, have by far the worst of it now. Buchanan calculates that there were 15,000 of them in Shahabad, but there are not 6,000 now. The Bhogtas and Mahats, some of whom are enumerated, belong to them, and they are also said to call themselves Gunju, a name commonly met with amongst coolies from these parts in Eastern Bengal. Khairaghur Pergunnah in Allahabad is said to have received its name from them, and they are found in the Kymore Range. Some of them adopt the title Ben-Bansi, which is, I believe, also common to the

Doms. They claim to be Surajbansi Rajputs in Palamow, but I think that in Shahabad both they and the Cherus call themselves Nagbansi. One of the Sonthal tribes bears the name of Kharwar, and the Sonthals say they were all once Kharwars. The Birhors also claim the Kharwars as relations. They are divided into Dewalbund and Patbund, but I do not know what the difference implied in the division amounts to. I expect Buchanan's Kshetauris in Bhau-gulpore were really Kharwars.

14. Kols are few in number except in Monghyr, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. I have no personal knowledge of them, and cannot pretend to add anything to what Colonel Dalton has said of them. They appear to be found also in three districts of the North-West—Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Banda.

15. Mals, Pahariyas, Pujahars, and Naiyas, appear to be all of them cognate hill tribes from the Rajmehar range. There is apparently a small colony of Mals in Nowadeh thannah in Gya, the presence of which I am at a loss to explain. Dr. Buchanan gives an account of the Mals whom he calls Maler, and he says that there are two distinct tribes, who have no communication with each another. He calculated them at 38,000, whilst our returns show 9,000 Mals, but nearly 70,000 Pahariyas, whom Buchanan confounds with Nats. The Naiyas, he alleges, were originally priests, who have been degraded from their office. If so, they may be identical with the Pujahars who are enumerated as part of the Pahariyas. Some slight confusion probably arises in the number of Naiyas, from a small class of boatmen being called by the same name. Apparently nothing has been added to our knowledge of these people since the time when Mr. Shaw wrote an account of them in the *Asiatic Researches*, though Mr. Ball of the Geological Survey would appear to have had considerable experience of them. Major Roberts, who published a small vocabulary of their language, tells us that their name for Hindustan was Koler, which would lead to the supposition that the only persons with whom they were brought into contact in the plains were Kols. Several of the words shown in this vocabulary appear to differ very little from the ordinary Hindee or Bengali terms for the same things.

16. Nats, like Kanjhars, seem to be found in greatest plenty in Purneah. They are a vagabond race, seldom settling down, and having as their nightly covering a small pent-house of reeds, commonly called a *sirka*. They not unfrequently profess to be Musalmans, and are said to be regularly circumcised; they, however, employ Brahmans to choose lucky names for their children. They, in common with low-caste Hindus, affect to have seven castes, viz. Chari, Athbhai, Bainsa, Parbatiya, Kalkur, *Dakhini, and Gangwar. The names, however, by which they generally call themselves are Bajikar and Khodnet (tumblers), Bandarmara (monkey-killers), Gohi (lizard-eaters), Sampheriya (snake-charmers), and the like. The tribes of the Nats are sometimes differently given as Gwaleari, Sanwat, Brijbasi, Bachgoti, Bejareah, Bareah, Mahawat, and Bazigar. Dr. Oldham is quoted by Mr. Sherring as giving the tribes differently, but one at least of the tribes he mentions is a well known sub-division of Doms, which however resembles the Nats in its vagrant and predatory habits. Two of the tribes mentioned by Buchanan are Hill Tribes and not Nats at all. They are most of them hard drinkers, and resemble so much the gipsies of Europe that it seems almost impossible not to identify the two. The Nat women particularly resemble the gipsies, and their stealing propensities, especially as regards fowls, are remarkably similar. In their religion they are said to be Kabir-panthists, followers of the poet who designed a kind of universal religion. Dancing, tumbling, stealing, cattle-gelding, catching and exhibiting *fera nature*—anything except steady hard work—they will take to. Tired of one place, they take up their property (and not unfrequently anything else they find about) and march for days till they find another place where they care to stay. The women, when they marry, give up exhibiting in public, and devote themselves to the more domestic duties of the tribe. They have a

secret language, like the gipsies, besides the ordinary dialect in use amongst them. Mention is made of them in Manu, but there seems no reason to believe that they are in any way connected with the Brahmanic tribes. Besides those mentioned above, cattle-stealing is one of their ordinary occupations. The Net cultivators found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are not unlikely to be Nats who have settled down there.

17. The Sonthals, amounting as they do to nearly half a million, have been so fully described by Colonel Dalton and Mr. Man, that I may well leave them without any special notice.

18. Tharus are found almost entirely in the Terai to the north of Chumparun. Mr. Carnegie, possessed with the idea that all the aboriginal tribes are in reality Rajputs, calls them Surajbansis, and refers their origin to the fall of Chittore, at which time a dispersion of tribes is said to have taken place much resembling the account usually given of the building of the tower of Babel. Mr. Williams, who conducted the last census in Oudh, and who studied the accounts of the Tharus with some care, thus speaks of them:—"The Tharus appear to be a "race of Mongolian extraction; their language has no affinity with any "Aryan dialect; their features exhibit a Tartar physiognomy, and all their "customs are markedly opposed to those of Hindus. They eat flesh, even "that of dead animals, drink spirits, are expert sportsmen, and live in grass "huts raised from the ground. In the matter of marriages they are equally "different from their Aryan neighbours; the ceremony requires no previous "betrothal, no consultation with Brahmans, no particular time of the year. " * * * * The women are hardy, assist the men in husbandry, and "bear a high character for chastity." It is therefore not surprising that Mr. Williams says that "the facts adduced in support of the theory" of a Rajput origin "are quite incorrect, and the theory itself is worthless." Dr. Buchanan says:—"I am persuaded that the claim of this tribe to be of the family of "the Sun is groundless, because they retain in their features strong marks of a "Chinese or Tartar origin."

The Tharus number the Musahars amongst their tribes, but I have no knowledge as to what facts they adduce in support of this statement. Buchanan mentions them in Gorukhpore. They are said to resemble the Sonthals strongly. An attempt has been made to prove the Rajput origin of the Tharus by the fact that they intermarry with the Bhuksas, who claim to be Ponwar Rajputs; but Dr. Stewart long ago proved that the Bhuksas are aboriginal and hardly differ from the Tharus at all in appearance and customs, though they indignantly repudiate any race connection. The headmen of the Tharus are said to be called Barwaik. I have never met with any Tharus to my knowledge, and the literature on the subject is scant. I believe, however, that Mr. Bailey, the Deputy Magistrate of Bettiah, has studied and is well acquainted with the tribe.

19. Of the castes not mentioned in the published statements, but found in the returns, we have—Bakho, a gipsy race, nearly all Muhammadans, and probably an offshoot of the Nats; Bhula, said to be a jungly tribe of wood-cutters, whose habit at I have not been able to find, and Kisan or Nageswar, a tribe of whom Colonel Dalton has given an account. It is likely that other tribes might be found hidden in the general mass of unspecified castes, but the difficulty of tracing and finding out such is well nigh insuperable, as they generally are very shy and prefer to merge themselves in the body of surrounding Hindus to having their conditions and circumstances inquired into.

20. Between Hindus and aborigines no hard and fast line can be drawn. Like the colours in the rainbow, the jungle tribes draw steadily nearer and nearer to the Hindus, and the Hindus of lower caste as steadily mingle with the Hinduised jungle tribes. By introducing a class of semi-Hinduised abori-

gines, we avoid the necessity of talking of Aryan and non-Aryan people, which now is, as the fourfold division of castes was formerly, the great obstacle to a rational consideration of the castes of Hindustan.

21. Arakh or Baheliya are a semi-civilised class of bird-catchers and shikaris. In Bengal Proper, where Dosadhs are Baheliyas. confounded with Doms, it is usual to talk of Baheliyas (or Bahaliyas as they call them) as Dosadhs, but there is no reason for suspecting any connection between them; in fact, the Baheliya (and much more so the Arakh) resembles the Pasi, and the Byadh or Bedia, who is merely the Baheliya under another name, is included by Pasis in the septs they enumerate. They are almost certainly the same as the Aheliyas named by Elliot. The Baheliyas are said to be thieves, and the Byadhs certainly are so. They do not in any way follow the Hindu customs in marriage, but although they keep pigs, eat flesh and drink spirits, they will not touch a Chamar or a Dom. Mr. Williams says that the Arakhs appear to be a branch of the Pasi tribe, and he is upheld in this by Mr. Lyall in the Central Provinces. Sir H. Elliot connects them with the Dhanuks, but without much reason.

22. Bagdi is a low-caste chiefly employed as fishermen, palki-bearers and labourers. They are not found in this province, except in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where I am told some of them are zemindars. Colonel Dalton says of them and the Bauris, that they are the "remnant of an aboriginal race, who by intermarriage with Hindus of low-caste have nearly effaced their primitive lineaments." They are said to be divided into Tentulia, Dulia, and Utarwari. They are purely a caste of Bengal Proper, and in no way belong to Behar. The Collector of Hooghly, in his report to the Board of Revenue, thus characterises them—"strongly built, black, no morals."

23. Baris are apparently from Oudh; their caste-profession is that of torch-bearer, but they also make the loaf-plates off which Hindus eat. They were known in Oudh as good soldiers, and have had Rajahs of their number. They are said to be of the same class as the Banmanush of that province. They are reputed to be excellent woodmen, and, according to Mr. Reade, are famous for their fidelity. Some of them are said to be employed as barbers; but I fancy the supposition arises from a confusion with the word Barik, not unfrequently used as a synonym for Napit.

24. Batar, says Mr. V. T. Taylor in a note on the castes of Bhaugulpore, are a kind of Dhangar. The name is probably a local one, but they seem to be found in large numbers in Tirhoot.

25. Bauri are a caste very numerous in Lower Bengal. There are nearly 15,000 of them in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where some of them hold ghatwali tenures. They are a fine hardy race, largely employed as palki-bearers in Bengal. They will eat almost anything. I have frequently seen them devour the remains of meat which I had partially consumed; but one day when we were all very hungry and I had nothing left but bread which I offered to divide with them, they alleged scruples of caste. In Purneah, I am told, some of them are landowners. In Dinagore some of them keep moodies' shops. They do not in the least resemble Hindus in appearance. In Pooree they are said to be the labouring class. They are not unfrequently thieves, or said to be so; but I have found them honest in my dealings with them. I think they eat with Bagdis, but am not certain. I have no doubt that they are the same as the Bauris, who sell on the Trunk Road in Shahabad and Ghazipore. The Orissa pundits reported to Mr. Ravenshaw that Bhei was the ordinary name applied to Bauris in that province.

26. The Bhuiyas, also called Bhunja and Bhuga, are, I believe, the veritable autochthones of the country. They seem, however, to have been to a great extent pressed out of Behar. They are found indeed in the south of Gya in great numbers, but nowhere else. In south Bhaugulpore, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, they abound. They do not object to labour, but they certainly rob when they get a chance, as they do on the Trunk Road in Gya. They are partially Hinduised, and have no language of their own. Buchanan mentions them and thinks that the Bhuinhars are really Bhuiyas turned into Brahmans. They have a legend of formerly having been powerful, and claim to have had a king of their own race; but as far as I can learn, they identify themselves with no particular place as the capital of this kingdom. Some persons (Buchanan amongst others) identify them with Musahars, but there appears to be nothing beyond conjecture to support this notion.

27. Bin or Bind, called also Bindu in Bengal, are found throughout Behar, indeed throughout the Bengal provinces. They are generally fishermen, but also labourers. Although I have classed Bin and Bind together, I am by no means certain that they are the same. The former I have met with as robbers on the Trunk Road, whilst the latter I have generally found poor, but inoffensive.

28. Chains resemble Binds very much in their occupations. They are chiefly boatmen, but also fish. They are allowed to smoke with the Mallah caste. They have a very bad name, which I do not think they deserve. The cutpurses, thieves, swindlers, whom the common people (and, I may add, the police) of Behar call Chains, have, so far as my own experience goes, always turned out to be Maghaiya Doms, Nats or Rajwars. In the North-Western Provinces they are employed in the preparation of khair or catechu, which is used in preparing pân for chewing. The Chains seem to differ in their habitat from the Binds, in that the former are found thickest south of the Ganges, whilst the Binds are apparently most numerous in North Behar. Both are considerably Hinduised.

29. Chamars or Muchis are the men who prepare hides and work in leather. The latter title is chiefly Bengali, though applied in Behar to the men who do saddler's and shoemaker's work. The Chamar is in Behar a village institution like the chokidar or Gorait. He holds his small portion of village land, and is invariably called to post up official notices. He also goes round with the drum to make public announcements. Mentioned in the old Hindu books, he is nevertheless very little of a Hindu. He worships Rahu, eats almost anything, and drinks freely if he gets a chance. They claim to be divided into seven sub-divisions—Dhusia, Kuril, Kori, Dakhini, Birheria, Jatua, and Tantua. Of these the Dhusias not unfrequently call themselves Jaswars, and pretend to be either Tantis or Dhanuks. They form the majority of the up-country syces in Bengal. The Koris and Kurils are often found as weavers, and they also try to conceal their real caste. The Dabgars, who make leathern vessels to hold ghee, affect to be higher than the Chamars, and do not intermarry with them. The Chamain is as great an institution as the Chamar. She is the village midwife. I remember hearing that on one occasion in Tirhoot when the landholders attempted to put some pressure on the Chamars on account of the great number of cattle which had been recently poisoned, the villagers came and petitioned that the Chamars might be left to work their wicked will, as the Chamains had refused to attend at the births of the children, and it was feared that, if this went on, there would cease to be any further increase in the population.

30. Doms are perhaps one of the most remarkable of the Hinduised aborigines. Impure from his calling, so that his touch is pollution, Hindu in nothing but name, and repugnant in all his ways to Hindu feeling, the Dom has nevertheless attained the

absolute right of making the pyre on which the Hindu is burned, and of providing the means of lighting it. I am doubtful about his giving the light, as I know some castes bring the fire with which the pyre is lighted from their homes. The torch, however, which is generally a bundle of reeds, is provided by him. In Behar they are rather favoured, and their petty villainies winked at in order to prevent them from leaving the neighbourhood in which they settle, as they are the only persons amongst the Hindus who will remove any dead animal. The Dom is the public executioner in Behar, and families of them bear the title of Jallad in consequence. As a rule, they are only found in small numbers in the outskirts of Hindu villages, but the Maghaiya Doms lead a wandering life and are professional thieves. They move about in gangs with reed huts like the Nats, and are the curse of any neighbourhood to which they come. In Sarun, I believe, they were compelled to settle in one place, and subjected to surveillance, but I do not know how it answered. What they may have been as a people, it is now impossible to say. They must have been very numerous, but we have no traditions of any Dom kingdom. They have a kind of priest of their own, who is called in Bengal Dharma-Pundit, and in Behar Dom-Brahman.

31. Dharkar are a kind of superior Dom, who do not touch dead bodies, but confine themselves to basket-making. Bausphor are a similar class. Dhakra, I believe, chiefly play on musical instruments, and Turi, besides making baskets, also engage in fishing. The Dom women are notorious for their good looks, and illicit connections with them give rise to serious complications in village life. Wilson has written an account of the Dom religion, but it will not bear abstracting. They have no special language, but no one who has seen them can doubt that, whatever they may be, they are not in any way Hindu.

32. Dosadh is the ordinary labouring class of Behar. They have nearly monopolised the office of chokidar in Behar (in fact, the name Dosadh is used as a synonym for chokidar), and are one of the most useful classes. Labourers, cultivators, servants, cooks, they are found in every part of both town and country. Towards Bengal they gradually become less and less in number. Mr. Sherring classes them under Chamars, but this is perfectly wrong, and the glossary is equally wrong in saying that they are executioners and remove dead bodies. I think the belief in Bengal that Bahaliya (as they call Baheliya) is a Dosadh is equally incorrect. Though not unfrequently goodmen are to be found amongst them, the bulk of them are either thieves themselves, or connive at thieving. Cattle-stealing, burglary, and dacoity, are their peculiar weaknesses. They are often not wanting in courage, and it is related that a number of them fought in Clive's army at Plassey, and more than one has attained celebrity as a leader of dacoits. Many of them pretend to be Musalmans, and the remainder, along with some Hindu rites, indulge in devil-worship, Rahu being the name of the object. They will eat and drink almost anything, and are not particular about what they touch. They have a kind of priest of their own. I am told that they have many very singular customs, but I have not had leisure to inquire into them.

33. Gangounta or Gangain are a tribe who live on dearahs and churs, which they bring into cultivation as the sand becomes covered with mud. They are apparently confined to the Bhaugulpore division, and I have not been able to ascertain particulars of them.

34. Haris are a scavenger caste well known in Lower Bengal, but hardly found in North Behar. They are said to derive their name from the Sanskrit word for bone. I think it much more probable that the word is the same as Ghasi, the sweeper savages of Central India. Many of the women employed as servants by Europeans are Haris. Haris have two divisions, Chotabag and Barabag, who do not mix together or intermarry.

35. Kādars are found in Bhaugulpore alone, where they number above 7,000. Mr. Taylor classes them with Dhangars, but as they come from Banka thannah, the part of the country inhabited chiefly by Bhuiyas, not by Dhangars, I should fancy they are more likely to be of that stock. They are probably the Kawdir referred to in the legend mentioned by Colonel Dalton in page 265 of his *Ethnology*.

36. Mahili, called also Mauli and Mahali, is a labouring caste found in many parts of Bengal. Some people treat them as Doms, and they certainly are sometimes found employed in basket-making. Mr. Man in his *Sonthalia* joins them with Bhumij, and Colonel Dalton calls them Bedias. They are found chiefly in the part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs bordering on Beerbhoom, and it would seem likely that they too are of the Bhuiya tribe.

37. Markande is a semi-civilised tribe of cultivators found in considerable numbers in the three districts of the Bhaugulpore division and more sparsely in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. They appear to be tillers of the soil, but no mention of them even is made in any book with which I am acquainted. Mr. Taylor apparently considers them to be Dhanuks, but if so, it is impossible to account for their entire absence from Behar, where the Dhanuks are most plentiful. They are found in the parts of Monghyr, Purneah, Bhaugulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs nearest to Colgong, and seem to be thickest in Gogree thannah of Monghyr.

38. Under Mihtar are included Halalkhor, Khakrob, Bhangi, Hela, and the like,—all sweeper castes, who, though similar in their employments, are quite separate, and differ considerably in their habits. Mihtar, when used as a caste name, generally implies that the speaker is a Bhangi. The Helas always call themselves Raut.

39. Musahar is a tribe abundantly found in this province. The line of their habitat is chiefly along the south of Patna and north of Gya, then running diagonally through the south Gangetic portion of Monghyr, across the Ganges into north Gangetic Bhaugulpore. They are not numerous in Shahabad and Sarun, and were probably therefore squeezed out by the pressure either of the great Rajput immigration or by the tribes who immediately preceded it. They use the same round huts as the Bhuiyas; and Buchanan, who is followed by Colonel Dalton, considers that they belong to that race. Their habitat is, however, quite out of the line of that occupied by the Bhuiyas. I believe them to be Tharus. The Tharus themselves reckon amongst their tribes one called Musahar, who have the title of Manjhi applied to them. The Tharus have a legend that the chief priest of their king Maddan Sen, Raja of Kasi, was Rasu Musahar. I have before mentioned that the Naiyas, formerly priests of the Pahariyas, are now looked on as a degraded race, and if, as is sometimes supposed, the religion of which they were priests, was Buddhism, a good reason is made out why both they and the Musahars should have come to be regarded as impure under a Hindu Raj. The Musahars are very timid, though good labourers and steady men. If the slightest pressure is put on them, they will decamp *en masse*, leaving only their huts to show where their residence was. They are much sought after by the indigo planters as labourers in the factories. They will eat almost anything, and drink spirits sometimes to excess. They worship a host of deities, but I have not been able to learn whether any of them are also worshipped by the Bhuiyas. They make no pretence whatever to be Hindus, though they burn their dead, whilst the Bhuiyas call themselves Hindus, and some of them wear the thread.

40. Pasi, sometimes called Tirsuliya, are one of the most remarkable of the semi-Hinduised aborigines. Originally a great and powerful nation, they were famous for their skill in archery. They are much employed as watchmen in the North-West,

but their chief occupation in Behar is the manufacture and sale of the fermented juice of the date and tar palms. It is probable that the Arakhs, Byadhs, and Baheliyas, are all connected with the Pasis, who are themselves not unskilful as bird-catchers. They have a tradition that they were originally Bhars, and, like that nation, they seem to have given their daughters in marriage to the Rajputs. They are said to have owned Pergunnah Khyrabad in the Seetapore district in Oudh, and to have fought on the side of the Chandels against the Chohans in the time of Prithiraj. In Behar they are far more numerous in Patna than elsewhere, and some of them are men of some wealth. Two young Pasis, who were known as the Mihtars or princes of the tribe in Patna, had complete command over them a few years ago, and it was necessary for the Collector not to be too hard on them, as, except with their permission, no Pasi would take out a license for his toddy-shop.

41. Rajwars are chiefly found in the Gya district in the Nowadeh subdivision. Thence, however, they find their way out, and rob along the Grand Trunk Road. They pretend sometimes to have been Kurmis and at other times to have been Rajputs. They work as labourers, and sometimes till a little land for themselves. They claim kindred with the Musahars. The conjecture that they are really Rajbhars seems a likely one.

42. None of the tribes included in "Others" are of any importance, except the Banjaras, a tribe well known in history as carriers throughout India. Sir Henry Elliot notices that they are mentioned by Arrian, and they are said by some persons to be Bháts. The Labhanas, deriving their name from being salt-carriers, sometimes call themselves Brahmans, sometimes Khattris. They as well as Mukeri or Mukhiyar are really Banjaras. The latter tribe are very generally Musalmans.

43. The two higher castes of Hindus, alleged to have sprung from Brahma, are still sufficiently capable of identification to make it advisable to place them by themselves. The Rajputs, however, especially have been very much mixed, and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the difference between the highest and the lowest Brahman is almost as great as that between the average Brahman and the average low-caste Hindu. Enough has been written on the subject of the Brahmans generally to make it undesirable that I should do more than supplement the knowledge already available on the subject by an explanation of the classes of Brahmans enumerated. It may not, however, be out of place to point out the fact, that the Brahmans engaged in priestly offices are invariably considered of less account than those who merely engage in worship and in the study of the Vedas. A great deal of the misconception which has arisen in books on this point has been, I believe, caused by the fact that the Sanskrit word generally translated 'sacrifice' means originally worship or adoration of any kind, and not merely sacrifice. A Brahman who acts as priest to another caste, is necessarily degraded by so doing, and the receipt of alms from a low-caste man is almost equivalent to pollution. Kings' priests, according to Manu, descend to the same level as the king himself, and this view seems to have come down to later times. Indeed, although the Brahman has still immense power, he may be said to have had his day, and every year takes him further and further from the Brahmanic ideal set forth in the books of the Hindu law. If indeed the Brahmanic ideal evolved by Manu, and the Sages who fathered their own ideas on that respectable authority, was ever attained, the Brahmans of the present day certainly do not occupy any such position. Not to speak of the cultivating Brahmans of Orissa, there are few trades in which some Brahmans are not now engaged. The Nepalese Brahmans are coolies on tea plantations. Many of the Oudh Brahmans are durwans in Calcutta. I have myself seen a Bengali Kulin Brahman chief drum-player to a band of musicians who accompanied dancing-girls, thus occupying a position in the social scale usually assigned to Doms and Chamars. I must premise that I have taken for

granted in this note the division into Panch-Gaur and Panch-Dravida usually said to exist amongst the Brahmans.

44. The classes of Brahmans enumerated by name in the lists are:—

Brahmans.

Acharjya, otherwise *Grihachariya*. The term properly would imply an instructor, but is used of those who dabble in astrology. They are little, if anything, better than the *Ganaks* mentioned below. They must not be confounded with the Bombay *Acharj*, who is a kind of *Mahapatra Brahman*. *Brahmachari* is the name used for the Brahman during his state of pupilage. It is now, however, assumed by any low Brahman vagabond who, being celibate, professes to be passing his whole life in study, whilst he really uses the name as a cloak for medicancy. *Daitagya*, otherwise *Ganak*, are hereditary astrologers. They wear the thread, but other Brahmans regard them as contemptible, and will not intermarry with them. *Dakantiya* are a tribe of vagrants from the North-West Provinces, of Brahman origin, though some persons say they are really Ahirs. They are now mere beggars, but some of them earn a living by bringing water from the sacred bathing-places and selling it. They are sometimes known as *Bhadauria*, but I think Sir H. Elliot was wrong in classing them with *Jausi* Brahmans. They are fortune-tellers, and have a bad name I am told, though I never remember to have seen one in jail. *Dhamin*, called also *Pretiya*, are a low class of Brahmans frequently found about the country begging. A peculiar interest, however, attaches to them from the fact that they are the persons who, under direction of the *Gayawals*, perform the ceremonies for the pilgrims to *Gya*. They are said to give one-fourth of their profits to the *Gayawals*. One of the names given to them is *Dhanushka*, which Dr. Buchanan tries to connect with the *Dhanuks*. I have failed to be able to trace any relation between them beyond the similarity of the name. They are generally prodigal and dissolute so far as their means will permit. They are allowed to marry as many wives as they please, and may eat meat without loss of prestige. *Dube* is properly the title of any Brahman who is learned in two of the *Vedas*. It is now, however, I believe, confined to certain families of the Panch-Gaur division of Brahmans; they are neither more or less learned than other Brahmans. *Gayals* or *Gayawals* are the proprietors of the *Gya* places of pilgrimage. They affect to be descended from fourteen Brahmans who were created by *Brahma* at the time when he tricked *Gaya* (a respectable pagan monster of great sanctity, whose only fault was that he would save sinners from perdition) into lying down for a feast to be held on his body, and having done so placed a large stone on him to keep him there. *Gaya*, however, struggled so violently that it was necessary, when force failed, to persuade him to be quiet, which was done by a promise being made that the gods would take up their abode on him permanently, and that any one who made a pilgrimage to, and performed certain ceremonies on him, should be saved from the penalties of the Hindu place of torment. The sacrifice performed now is generally a vicarious one for the souls of ancestors, but is not the less profitable to the *Gayawals* on that account. Although the *Gayawals* are treated with great consideration at the place of pilgrimage, the respectable Brahmans hold them by no means high in the scale of caste. The *Mahant* or head of the *Gayawals* is elected on the death of an incumbent, and is supposed to live a life of celibacy. The numerous descendants of *Mahants*, past and present, prove that they do not live a life of chastity at any rate, and the *Gayawals* generally are a dissolute race. Up to a very recent date, they used to practise the most open extortion, and now, though proceeding with less violence, I fancy they are hardly less successful than formerly in squeezing the last pice out of the hapless pilgrim. They are very rich, and are generally very bad landlords, and are often able to evade the penalties of their crimes through the sanctity which attaches to their position. *Jausi*, properly *Jyotishi*, is a name given to the Brahmans who are chiefly employed as priests of the lower classes in South Behar. They, as their name implies, pretend to astrological knowledge. They are, however, very ignorant as a rule. They are not very careful about what they eat. When employed as village priests, they are

called Dihi and Dihiwar, also Yajak, which answer to the term Barna used in Lower Bengal. They call themselves Kraunchadwip, as coming from the island Kraunch, which is situated somewhere in the Hindu universe, in the midst of a sea of melted butter. I think Sir H. Elliot is wrong in classing them with the Dakauts, than whom they are more respectable. I see, however, that Mr. Williams in the Oudh census adopts the idea. *Kanaujiya* is the first of the tribes of the Panch-Gaur sub-division of Brahmans. This is divided into Kanaujiya proper, Sarwaria, Jijhotya, Sanadhia, and Bengali Kanaujiya. The first two of the sub-tribes are the most common in Behar, though all of them have representatives there. The Kanaujiya tribe is very numerous throughout this province, but more so in Shahabad and Patna than in North Behar or the Bhaugulpore division. Most of the Kanaujiyas are landowners to some extent. I have no means of ascertaining the number of Kanaujiya Bengalis in the province. *Kantaha*, or Mahapatra, also known as Mahabrahman, Agradani and Agnibrahman, is the Brahman engaged in conducting the funeral ceremony and directing the shradh. There seems to be a kind of rank amongst them, dependent on the respectability of the caste for whom they officiate. Their very touch, however, is pollution, and entails bathing and changing the clothes. Buchanan says they object to the name Kantaha. Ward, in his account of the Hindus, draws a distinction between the Maruipara who presides at the burning of the dead, and Agradani who receives gifts at the first shradh. I believe, however, the distinction is a fanciful one. *Maithil* is the fourth tribe of the Panch-Gaur. They are very common in North Behar (whence they derive their name) and Purneah; they are divided into Suti, Majroti, Jogiya, and Grihast. A Suti cannot marry into any of the other divisions of the tribe without descending to their level. They are to be found almost entirely in Tirhoot and Purneah. The Rajah of Durbhungah is one of them, and the Suti Brahmans are at the bottom of almost all the disturbances which occur on his estates. Dr. Hunter makes a curious mistake in saying that the Maithil Brahmans hold a low place in the Brahman community. There is no foundation whatever for the statement. They are not very common in South Behar, though common in the Bhaugulpore division. The *Nagar* are the only class of Dravida Brahmans enumerated in the province, and there are not very many of them. They probably came from the North-Western Provinces, and belong to the Gurjar tribe of Panch-Dravida Brahmans. *Panda* is the name ordinarily given to a temple priest. These may, however, be pilgrim-hunters from Juggannath. *Saraswat* is the second of the tribes of the Panch-Gaur Brahmans. They are not very numerous, but there are apparently some in every district. *Sarwaria* is the second of the sub-tribes of the Kanaujiya tribe. From the fact that Sir Henry Elliot places their home in the districts of the North-Western Provinces which border on Behar, it would be natural to expect to find them in numbers in this province, but I am unable to confirm this by either experience or inquiry. They derive their name from originally settling on the east side of the Gogra, formerly called the Sarjyu, and Mr. Carnegie asserts that they must therefore have been at one time Buddhists; if so, they have managed to be readmitted to all their former privileges. The Bhuinhars pretend to be Sarwaris, and some people place the Kathaks under the same head.

Besides the above which are all that are found enumerated in the census returns, there is a very large tribe of Brahmans called *Shankaldwipi*, from Shankaldwip, a name for the island of Ceylon. They all eat together regardless of the particular line of occupation they may follow, except the priests of low castes, who are not allowed communion with the others. Many of them are landowners. In one curious point they differ from all other pure castes, that they will drink water from a vessel from which another person has already drunk; they were anciently called Magas, but this name is now seldom applied to them. A few Kashmiri Brahmans are settled here, chiefly in Sarun, but they are now not distinguishable to an ordinary observer except from the fairness of their skins. Representatives of many other of the Brahman tribes are probably to be met with, but I have not had sufficient leisure to get any

complete list of them. Buchanan mentions some Utkal or Orissa Brahmans, but I can find no trace of them. I should like much to have given some account of the Dom and Dosadh Brahmans, both of whom are found in this province, but the few notes that I have been able to collect are not sufficient to enable me to throw much light on them.

45. I pass on therefore to the Rajputs or Kshatriyas. Although the warrior caste is found in great numbers throughout this province, the home of the Rajputs seems to be the districts of Shahabad and Sarun, extending from the Kharwars of the plateau along the Grand Trunk Road to the refuge of the Tharus and Cherus in the terai on the north of Chumparun and fringed along its western boundary by the Bhars. This I take to have been the country where the Rajputs under the Bhojpore Rajah established themselves, when they exterminated the Siviras, themselves the conquerors of the Cherus, thence to be again all but expelled by the Bhars, Cherus, Kharwars and others, again to be re-established under the wing of the Musalman invader. In the few remarks I have made about the Rajputs, I have only noticed the tribes enumerated in the returns. Very great difficulty exists in specifying all the Rajput clans known in the province from the fact that few of them ever mention their clan, Rajput or Kshatri being the term they use of themselves. The chief clans of whose existence in Behar I am aware, besides those mentioned below, are Bisen, Sirnet, Baghel, Chandel, Rathor, Gahlot, Hayobans or Hariho (alleged by some to have been the conquerors of the Cherus), Solankhi, and Deswali or Desi. The latter are said to be the offspring of pure clans by women of lower castes.

The Rajputs of Behar are mostly landowners and cultivators. In Sarun and Shahabad whole villages of them are to be found; they are fairly industrious, and their women, in the absence of the husbands, superintend the cultivation at home. I have found that they have much less dread of their women being seen than any of the other respectable castes, a fact which may possibly be partly accounted for by the fact that the Rajput ladies are as a rule (in Behar at least) far from handsome. Numbers of the Behar Rajputs seek service either in the army, police, or with private individuals, and they are to be found throughout Bengal. The leader of the Rajputs in Behar is the Rajah of Dumraon, a Ponwar Rajput.

The clans enumerated are:—*Bachgöti*. A few men purporting to be of this tribe are found in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It is a branch of the Chauhâns, and is said to be connected with the Rajwars, whom Tod enumerates as one of the thirty-six royal tribes of Rajputs. Their habitat is Gorukhpore and Jaunpore. *Baksaria* are a tolerably numerous clan, taking their name from Buxar. I have been unable to identify them with any of the larger Rajput tribes, but as they are from the country formerly held by the Rajah of Dumraon, they may possibly be an offshoot of the Pramara (or Ponwar) tribe. They are also called Bhojpuriya. *Bandawat* wear the thread and claim to be Rajputs. They are only found in this province in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Gya, but many of them are to be met with in Chota Nagpore. Colonel Dalton classes them with agriculturists, but their claim to be Rajputs is commonly admitted. *Bandela*, a clan claiming to be an offshoot of the Gaharwar. They are said to be "spurious" by Elliot. Like the Baghels, they only marry within their own tribe. Indigenous Bandelas are found in Behar. *Bhadaurias* are a branch of the Chauhan clan. These are probably up-country men from Agra. *Chauhan*, one of the four Agnikul or fire-races of the Rajputs. They are said to have come originally from Ajmere and to have been turned out in 1193 by Muhammad Ghorî. Many of the indigenous Rajputs claim to be of this clan. *Gaharwar*, one of Tod's thirty-six royal races of Rajputs. They were rulers of Kanouj till the Muhammadans took it, but are now chiefly found in Mirzapore and Gorukhpore. Some of them are settled in this province, especially in Shahabad. *Gautam*, a tribe of the lunar race of Rajputs, found chiefly in Gorukhpore, Azimgurh, and Ghazipore, and accordingly overflowing into Behar. They

probably came over in great numbers in the time of Sher Shah's decadence to avoid the vengeance taken by Humaiyun on them, as on other Rajputs who supported that adventurer. *Ghatwals* are not necessarily Rajputs at all. They are descendants of men who received military fiefs for service in keeping the passes open. They, however, generally if not always wear the *janao*, and pretend to be Rajputs with greater or less success according to their command of money. The same claim is advanced by the Cherus and others. *Jadubans* are a tribe of Rajputs said by some to be a Lunar race, but claiming direct descent from Krishna. They are not, as far as I can find, settled in this province, so that the men enumerated are probably immigrant servants or police. *Kakan*, a tribe of Rajputs found now chiefly in Azimgurh and Gorukhpore. I think that those enumerated must be police or servants, as only a small number of them are found in Sarun. *Karawal* are persons claiming to be Rajputs from Tikaree in Gya. I have not met with the name elsewhere, and have no sufficient means of deciding on their right to the title. *Kathariya* are only found in Sarun. I can only conjecture them to be Kathariya Rajputs of the Gaur tribe, some of whom are settled in Gorukhpore, but of this I have no certain knowledge. *Kausik*, a considerable tribe of Rajputs, whose home is in Azimgurh, Gorukhpore and Ghazipore. They are of the Lunar race. Although comparatively few of them are enumerated, I have met men of the tribe residents in both Sarun and Tirhoot. If I mistake not, the Akbarpore Rajputs of Sarun are of this race. *Pramara*, better known as Ponwar, call themselves sometimes also Paramarka and Parimal. This tribe, to which Maheshwar Buksh, the present Rajah of Dumraon in Shahabad, belongs, is the leading tribe of Rajputs in Behar. The Rajah is looked up to as the head of the Behar Rajputs, and his kinsman, Kunwar (or Koer) Singh, led the rebel Rajputs against us in 1857. They are sometimes called Bhojpuriya from pergunnah Bhojpore in Shahabad, which is said to have received its name from Rajah Bhoj, who is fabled to have been 16th in descent from Vikramaditya. Originally rulers of Ujain, whence they are sometimes termed Ujaini Rajputs, they are said, under the leadership of Bhoj about A.D. 950, to have attacked and conquered the Cherus, themselves the conquerors of another wild tribe, the Seoris, and to have founded Bhojpore. After this it is said they became enfeebled, and were driven out again by the aborigines, but returned under the wing of the Musalman invaders, and again established themselves in Bhojpore about A.D. 1270. This tradition receives some confirmation from the fact that many of those settled in Behar bear the title of Khor-malik, from Khor or Shamsabad, the Rajah of which, Jai Singh Deo, gave them lands about the year A.D. 1200. They were the chief of the Agnikul races, and one of their leaders sheltered Humaiyun at Umarnkot at the time of the birth of Akbar. *Surajbansi* is the general name for the Solar race of Rajputs, and also of a comparatively unimportant tribe found to a large extent in Gorukhpore. The persons enumerated under this head probably belong to the petty tribes of the Solar race, and have given the general designation instead of that of their special clan. The name *Surajbansi* is said also to hide the remnants of the Sivira or Seori race, of whom mention has been made under the head of Cherus. A full account of the Rajputs of Behar has yet to be written, and the inquiry would well repay any trouble which would be spent on it.

46. Intermediate castes, though not ranking with Brahmans and Rajputs, still enjoy a higher position than any except these two castes. First amongst them are Babhans, called also Bhuinhar and zemindari or military Brahmans. They are very numerous throughout the Patna division, and only a little less so in Bhagulpore. The place where they are to be found in the greatest number is in trans-Gangetic Monghyr and the part of Tirhoot adjoining it. In Behar they pretend to be Sarwariya Brahmans, and apparently in some parts of the North-West they make a similar pretence. Buchanan makes them Shankaldwipis. Mr. Forbes, in his most interesting chapter on the castes of Palamow, says that the Babhans there claim to be Rajputs, and I must agree with him that they resemble Rajputs much more than Brahmans. Dr. Oldham in his

account of Ghazipore notices that most of the sub-divisions of the Babhan tribe are called by the same names as Rajput clans, and that they claim to have come from the same places as the Rajput races of the same name. Mr. Beames tells us Rajputs will eat plain boiled rice with them off a leaf and will drink with them from an earthen vessel, but will not eat a set dinner or one off brass vessels. They certainly do not intermarry with Rajputs, but Babhans of all classes intermarry amongst themselves. It seems almost impossible to doubt that they must have originally been a low Aryan race, who were brought into close contact with the Rajputs, probably in some of their struggles for supremacy, and that not being allowed to intermarry and form one people with them, they have acquired a pseudo-respectability by pretending that they are Brahmans. This rank is not conceded to them by other castes, and the Kayesths, who will readily eat food prepared by Brahmans or Rajputs, do not eat that cooked by Babhans. The Rajah of Bettiah and several of the larger zemindars of Behar are Babhans. They are, as Mr. Beames says, "a fine manly race," with the Aryan type of feature. They are very quarrelsome, and as their villages are generally apart from but amongst Rajput villages, the two tribes are always engaged in boundary disputes. I well remember an occasion when a Babhan village turned out in aid of the police, who were resisted by some neighbouring Rajputs, and though fewer in numbers, gave the men of the warrior class a sound drubbing *sirkar ke madad men*, as they delicately put it to me. The classes of Babhans mentioned are Donwar, Iksharia, Jatheriya, Kinwar and Sakarwar; they have no special features to distinguish them. There are many other tribes of them, several of which are enumerated by Mr. Sherring in his account of the Benares castes. They adopt the names of Rai and Singh from the Rajputs, and Panre, Tewari, Misir, &c., from the Brahmans. Many of them also call themselves Thakur and Sahi; the latter name is I think peculiar to them. It is curious that one of the legends concerning the way in which they became Brahmans is also told of the Tagas of the Upper Doab and of the Tagores of Lower Bengal.

47. Baidiya, the physician caste, is also called Ambastha in Manu. Comparatively few of them now practise their caste profession, though formerly no orthodox Hindu would receive medicine except from a Baidiya. They wear the *paita* or *janao*, and are treated with a certain respect even by Brahmans. They are, however, few in number and but little heard of.

48. Bhats form the bard or genealogist class. They were employed formerly to keep the family pedigrees of nobles and to recite their deeds at festivals and funerals. They are now chiefly employed as cultivators, and are, so far as my own experience goes, anything but a respectable class. They take the title of Maharaj and call themselves Rajbhat, and in Bhagulpore I am told sometimes Rana. The sub-divisions enumerated are—Barambhat, Dasaundi, and Jagabhát, to which should be added Charan, the herald caste. I have not been able to trace any distinction between the classes. Elliot wrongly enumerates Mahapatra as a sub-division of Bhats; they are Brahmans. Bhats also, I believe, wear the thread.

Kathaks are probably an offshoot of the Bhats, but have betaken themselves to music and singing. Unlike, however, the degraded classes who adopt this occupation, they do not allow their women to appear in public. They wear the *janao* and pretend to be Brahmans. Many of them are cultivators, but do not plough with their own hands.

49. Kayesths are the writer class of these parts, and one of the most remarkable. No one seems to know when they sprung up or how. They are not of the number of the mixed classes mentioned in Manu and his commentators, unless they are designated by the term Karana, the name given to the son of a Vaisya husband and Sudra wife, an origin indignantly disclaimed by themselves. Notwithstanding the doubt as to their origin, however, they have a more strongly marked

individuality than any other caste I know. The up-country Kayesths are divided into twelve clans:—

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mathur. | 5. Sujrajdhuj. | 9. Balmik. |
| 2. Bhatnagar. | 6. Amastha. | 10. Aithana. |
| 3. Sribasthab. | 7. Gaur. | 11. Kulsurisht. |
| 4. Saksena. | 8. Karan. | 12. Nigam. |

All the clans intermarry with Mathur Kayesths, but not with any other clan, and the Mathur Kayesths, though giving their daughters to Kayesths of other clans, prefer to marry women of their own clan, if possible. The Khara Kayesths noticed by Buchanan are merely a sub-division of Sribasthabs, and Unai, placed among Kayesths, are a family or caste said to be of Brahmanical descent. The Kayesths are much given to drinking, and are most of them flesh-eaters. The separate clans do not eat together, but they will drink and smoke together. Many of the women can write, and some of them manage their own zemindaries. They are, however, kept in much greater seclusion than the women of the Rajputs, who not unfrequently superintend even farming operations in the open field. I may casually mention that the Kayesth women are as a rule remarkably beautiful. The Kayesths have a festival of their own, the Dawât pujah, which occurs between Lakshmi and Kali pujahs; on that day they will not touch pen or ink, but worship the implements of their profession. The Amastha and Sribasthab are the most common clans in Behar, and next to them the Karan. I have met some Mathur and some Saksena Kayesths also, and no others are enumerated. Buchanan mentions also Bhatnagar Kayesths, but I could hear of none.

In Behar the Kayesths are feeling severely the advance of education. Formerly, being the only educated persons except the Muhammadans (generally half-educated and lazy persons) and Brahmans who scrupled to do clerk's work, the Kayesths had a practical monopoly of Government offices; now, as persons of all clans are employed under Government, the Kayesth, unwilling to go into trade and too proud to work or beg, not unfrequently has very little more to live on than affords him the mere necessities of life.

Of the Bengali Kayesths I have but little to say. They have apparently small connection with the Kayesths of Behar. A few of them are resident in the province, chiefly at Patna, where there is a Bengali colony established. There are three Kulin families of Kayesths,—Bose, Ghose and Mitter. Next to them come eight families of Moulik Kayesths, and below these, 72 others. Some persons, however, say that the whole 80 families are "Moulik." The only Bengali Kayesth family enumerated is "Guha," one of the eight Moulik families.

50. Kishanpachhi, Dogla or Suratwala, is the name applied to the sons of the higher classes by women of low caste. They do not as a rule lose status further than that their relations of purer caste do not eat or intermarry with them.

51. The whole of the persons enumerated under the head of trading classes are engaged in buying and selling, wholesale or retail, and there is hardly more difference between the status of the highest and lowest classes than there is between that of the richest and poorest individual of one of the classes. The claim of any of them to be considered pure Vaisyas is absolutely worthless. The Oswals and Sarawaks are noticeable for the fact that they are chiefly, if not entirely, of the Jain religion. They, however, in Patna at least, sometimes intermarry with those of the Agarwala caste. Marwari would seem to be the name of a nationality rather than a caste, but those enumerated are all Baniyas, not a few, I expect, Agarwalas. They are also called Kainyas. Gandhabaniya and Suvarnabaniya are both from Bengal, the first a vendor of spices, the latter a money-changer, doing the same business as the Poddar of Behar. Bohra is the name of a class of traders confounded by Elliot with the Kainyas or Marwaris. They are often shroffs and also pedlars. Nichodiya are a class of baniyas who sometimes sell sweetmeats. They appear to be most common in Gya, where I believe they are chiefly employed as agents of the *pinda-farosh*, or persons

who have the right of providing the offerings of the pilgrims. Pasari are druggists. Sinduriya are the sellers of *sindur* or red lead. They call themselves Amashta, and pretend to be Kayesths. Khatriis apparently originally came from the Punjab, though they are now settled nearly all over Bengal. They claim to be Rajputs, but the latter will not eat with them. On the strength of the fact that the Saraswat Brahman will take cooked food from them, they claim to be something higher than the ordinary traders, and even pretend that they are the representatives of the pure Rajputs with whom Brahmans formerly would eat. Considerable confusion has been introduced into the tables by confounding the word Kshatriya, Kshetri or Chhetree with Khatriis or, as they call them in Bengal, Khetris.. Buchanan remarks that in Behar there seems to be a considerable agricultural class called Kshatriis, Khatriis, or Chatris, who are distinct from, and considered to be somewhat lower in rank than, Rajputs. I have inquired in every possible way, and I can find no such class, unless he refers to the Keturias—a small class of labourers and servants mentioned in Bhaugulpore. The Kshetris and Chetris are the same as the Rajputs, and the terms are convertible, whereas Khatri is used of a trading and money-lending class. Buchanan rightly enough gives the number of Khatriis as very small in all the districts of which he treats, and in Patna especially; many even of these are Khatri Sikhs. I can find no trace of the Kshetauris, whom he describes as an agricultural race, and I can only fancy that either his editor has not conveyed his meaning, or that Buchanan was mistaken. If, as is sometimes asserted, Khatriis and Kshatriyas are the same in origin, it is curious that not one of the numerous sub-divisions of the Khatriis bears the same name as any Rajput clan, though many of the clans of Rajputs are called by names common to Brahmans and other castes.

None of the other trading classes require any special mention: of course a vast number of petty sub-divisions are included under the general term Baniya. The names found in the returns were—Adhbaniya, Agarwala, Agrahri, Balindar, Baisbaniya, Barnawar, Bohra, Changhariya (a sub-division of Barnawar), Gandhabanik, Gujratwala, Gulwara, Gurer, Jamanpuri, Kamalkala, Kapuriya, Kasarwani, Kasondhan, Kat Baniya, Khandelwal, Khatri, Kolapuri, Mahuri (a sub-division of Agrahri), Marwari, Nichodiya, Nauniyar, Oswal, Pasari, Poddar, Purwal, Rastogi, Rauniyar, Robi, Samri, Sarāwak, Sinduriya, and Suvarnabanik.

52. Gareri, known also as Gadariya, are the shepherd class. They probably are an offshoot of the Goallas, though they do not intermarry with them. Along with their occupation of tending sheep, they carry on that of making blankets. In common with the other pastoral tribes enumerated, they hold the custom that when an elder brother dies the next in age marries his widow. They are generally very ignorant, and not unfrequently dishonest. Holkar is a Gareri by caste.

53. The names Goalla and Ahir are used as synonyms in Behar for the great herdsman class. They have three principal divisions—Gwalbans, Nandbans, and Jadubans. Most of the Goallas of Behar are Gwalbans. If there is any value in Manu's division of classes, the Goallas should by their occupation be Vaisiyas, whereas they only claim to be pure Sudras, and even that honour is not generally allowed them. Not a few of them are Muhammadans and are termed Gaddi. Many of the Gaddis, however, are shepherds, and it is these, of whom Dr. Hunter has manufactured one of his low classes of Brahmans. The Goallas of Behar are well known as a turbulent and dishonest people. The term Patna Goalla is almost a reproach throughout Bengal. They are fearless and are celebrated as *luthials*, especially those of certain villages, who are regularly retained for riots even at a great distance from their homes. There is a legend that the Goallas of Santipore in Bengal were imported from Behar for fighting purposes. The *gots* enumerated are Bechota, Bhoj, Dahiyyar, Ghosi, Guriya, Majraut, and Kishnaut. Notwithstanding Elliot's assertion that the Gwalbans have no *gots*, I am assured that all these are Gwalbans. In many

places in the North-West Provinces the Goallas are said to preserve remnants of serpent-worship, and in Orissa the Ahirs are said to be chiefly employed in magic and jugglery. This may possibly explain the name Jadubans; the word Ahir itself is sometimes derived from Ahi, a serpent. The Goallas have had their kings and were apparently at one time a powerful people, as they would be now under one head. Many of them are employed in trade or are zemindars, and drop their caste title so as to be mistaken for Kayesths. They form the bulk of the population in Behar, and it is therefore more astonishing that a prejudice exists against employing them in the police.

54. But few Gujars are found in this province. Many of those enumerated in the Sonthal Pergunnahs came with the Rajah of Indore to Baijnath. They claim to be Rajputs, but their habits appear to be entirely pastoral. They eat and drink with the Ahirs of Meerut, as they do with the Jats, and the Gujars of Bijour admit that they are Ahirs. In the North-Western Provinces census report the divisions of Gujar are stated to be Bharthi, Nagar, and Hindwansa. They are none of them settled in this province, so further discussion of them is unnecessary.

55. Jats are another pastoral tribe whom Tod identifies with the Jits, whom he enumerates as one of the thirty-six royal races. Putting out of the question that Tod's enumeration is extremely unsatisfactory, and does not agree with one of the lists from which he quotes, the internal evidence of their Rajput origin is worthless. They are pastoral in their habits, and resemble the Ahirs in the matter of the next brother marrying an elder brother's widow. They do not intermarry with any tribe of Rajputs, nor even with the Gujars. The Jats in Sindh are the ordinary cultivators of the country. Whether they are Scythians or not, requires more evidence to decide than Sir Henry Elliot produced. The decision of the point either way would not prove that they are Rajputs. The Jats are divided into Deswali and Pachade, of which the latter claim the precedence. They are not settled in Behar to any great extent.

56. Halwais, equivalent to the Bengali Moyra or Madak (sometimes known as Madhu Napit), are the sellers of sweetmeats. In the southern part of the province a division is met with called Kuri, not unfrequently mispronounced Guriya. They are a very important element in Hindu society, as they with the Kandus provide the only food that the orthodox Hindu can eat with unwashed hands. Kāndu, also known as Bharbhunjah (called in the older books Bhujari, quaintly translated "frymen"), are the men who prepare parched rice, known variously as chira or murai, and still more commonly as chira-murkhi. The sub-divisions enumerated are Ganrar (Bengali) and its Behar equivalent Gonr, Madhesiya and Karaunch. The Gonr caste has been freely confused by the enumerators with the Gonrhi Mallah, and thus, though really a small one, has assumed proportions far beyond its real numbers. A caste in Bengal called Rarhi following the same profession, are fabled to have been originally boatmen, and to have abandoned that calling. Hence there may possibly be some connection between Gonr and Gonrhi, besides mere similarity of name. The Karaunch are remarkable for the fact that the name is also common to a sub-division of the Bhaskars (or Sangturash), the stone-mason caste. Coupling this with the fact that one of the occupations of Kāndu is the building of mud-walls, and another that of bricklaying, I am half inclined to believe that the Bhaskars may be an offshoot of them. The Kāndu also make up gunny cloth into bags, and are sometimes found as diggers, and I believe as gharamis or thatchers. The class is very numerous, and any one who has been compelled to travel rapidly will easily comprehend its value in the Hindu social scale, though the preparation of food they sell is far from palatable to the European stomach.

57. It must be premised that most of the castes of Hindus are to a certain extent connected with agriculture, but those mentioned in the tables are employed almost solely in that occupation. The first enumerated is that of Aguri, a Bengali caste identified

generally with the Ugrakhetri of Manu. In the districts in which I have been employed, I have not met with them, and a fuller account should be obtainable from the Bengal districts.

58. The Barai or Barui, under which head I have included Bhurji and Tamoli, are the class engaged in growing the pân plant, whose leaves mixed with the nut of the supari tree, lime, &c., make the odorous compound so freely chewed by natives of India. Pân is greatly grown in the province, especially in north Behar. A distinction is sometimes made between the Barai as growers and the Tamoli as sellers of pân; but I believe this is not borne out by fact. Although one of the ingredients is commonly grown in Behar, the areca nut has to be imported. I believe the only supari trees in the province are to be found at Pandowl factory.

59. Chasa is of course merely the name of an occupation, but the title is used by Kaibarthas employed in agriculture, to distinguish themselves from the Jaliyas, who claim also to be Kaibarthas. The Kaibarthas will of course be treated of in Bengal Proper. Kamkar are, I believe, nothing but cultivating Kahars. Mr. Sherring is clearly wrong in saying that it is a name given to Kahars in Patna. I never heard of any class of the kind there, nor is one returned in that district. Almost all of them come from Shahabad, Sarun and Chumparun; hence it is likely that the name is one conferred by the Rajputs.

60. Kocris, called also Murao or Murai, are the best cultivators of Behar; they are identical with the Kachis of the North-Western Provinces. In fact, I found in the returns men appending Koeri to their names, and putting down Kachi as their caste. They are the chief cultivators of the poppy, and are very much more numerous in the Patna than in the Bhaugulpore division. The largest sub-division of them is Danki or Dangbe, but Jaruhar and Kachwaha I have also met with. The Kocris are a hardworking and quiet set of people,—the best spade-husbandmen probably in all Bengal. I have never, I think, seen a Koeri in court, except as plaintiff in a theft case or defendant in a rent-suit. Of all the Kocris in Behar, perhaps the most successful cultivators are those at Shazadpore Andarkila, in the Hajipore sub-division. I have known them raise four crops in one year from the same land.

61. Kurmis are a race who deserve more attention than is generally bestowed on them by ethnologists. Generally devoted to agriculture, they make nevertheless very good soldiers, and before the mutiny many of them were so employed. They are generally supposed to be a low Aryan race; but I think there are some grounds for thinking that this may not be the fact. They are found in very large numbers in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, and many amongst the Muhrattas call themselves Kurmis. Sivaji was a Kurmi, and the Rajahs of Gwalior and Satara are said to be of the same race. They extend into Madras, where they have adopted the language of the Telingas, amongst whom they live; and Colonel Dalton mentions some Jhari Kurmis, or Kurmis of the woods, in Chota Nagpore, who are said to worship strange gods. The Kurmis in Jhansi have a tradition that they came there from the south about 1,200 years ago, and those of Gorukhpore say they came from Guzerat. The Sonthals say that they were originally Kurmis. Buchanan mentions a legend that they are connected with the Tharus. They have a form of marriage of their own to which Brahmans are not admitted, and they may have as many wives as they choose. Although generally in Behar a well-to-do people, a Brahman will not take water from them, and one of the legends of their origin assigns them as parents slaves, the property respectively of Rajput and Vaisya owners. All these considerations may possibly tend to raise a suspicion that after all the Kurmis are not of Aryan descent. The sub-divisions most commonly met with are Awadhiya, Jaswar and Mawar. I have also heard of the Ghoracharya and Saithawar

Kurmis. In Tirhoot also are some Dhanaut Kurmis, a sub-division which I find mentioned in no list. The Patanawar, mentioned by Buchanan as taking their name from Patna, I have, strangely enough, never met with. Colonel Dalton gives some interesting information about them in his *Ethnology of Bengal*. Mr. Williams, in his account of the last census of Oudh, says that the women are proverbial for their industry.

62. Malis are in no way particular except that they are much less useful here than the Bengal Mali. They are employed as inoculators as well as gardeners. Some of them have, I believe, undertaken to vaccinate. Nagar are a class of cultivator not common in Behar, but largely found in the Bhaugulpore division. They are probably allied to the Bhuiyas. Mr. Taylor says they are of the same class as Mallahs, and Mr. Wyer merely mentions that they are cultivators; but neither of them throws any light on their origin. Rajdhob are in Bhaugulpore and Purneah merely what Chasadhopa is elsewhere. They have a legend that they formerly washed a certain Rajah's clothes, and that on his demise having no more clothes to wash, they took to cultivation, which they pursue at present. They do not now wash clothes, or marry or eat with those Dhobis who do. Some of them are, I think, weavers. Sadgops, if they ever were the chief class of the Goallas, are certainly not in any way connected with them now. They are purely agricultural, do not intermarry with Goallas, and have no especial veneration for Krishna, the god of the Goallas. It seems to me that it is very likely that they never were Goallas, and that the name has induced people to theorise on the subject. They belong to Bengali Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There are none in any other district of the province.

Sibhara I merely mention because, as I said under the head of Cheru, I have a suspicion that they may be Seoris or Siviras. They are only found in Jeley thannah in North Tirhoot. None of the castes included in Others are worth mentioning, except the Nets of Pakour in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, who may, I suspect, be merely Nats who have taken to cultivation. They hardly exceed 400 in number.

63. The Amanths or Amaths are a singular class. They appear to be almost always employed in personal service, and not to stand at all high in rank; but I am unable to find out that they are considered an offshoot of any particular class. Mr. Taylor, with some probability, considers them really the same as Dhanuk. Mr. Wyer says they are musicians, dancers and weavers; but this I doubt altogether. They are, however, said in the jail report of 1868 to be allied with Khatbô, which is a weaver class. They are numerous in Tirhoot, but it is not strange that I have never met with them, as not one is recorded in the Hajipore sub-division. I am not qualified to state whether Bohara is really a caste or not. The equivalent Mahara in Bhaugulpore is used of any one but a Rawani Kahar, who carries palkis; and Mr. Verner, in the 24-Pergunnahs, says in his report that his inquiries led him to the belief that most of the men so called are Bagdis and Bauris.

64. Dhanuk is a servile class who, from the supposed derivation of their name, are credited with having been archers. They have some intimate connection with Kurmis, and the story that was told in Buchanan's days, that a Kurmi who goes into bondage becomes a Dhanuk, is still said to be true. Hence the Dhanuks frequently call themselves Jaswar. In Tirhoot they are a despised and not particularly taking set of people. Whether they were slaves or not formerly, they are not now generally; but I don't remember ever having seen a respectable Dhanuk. In Palamow, according to Mr. Forbes, "they are free agriculturists, and pretend to great purity." Another of the fables which have arisen out of their name, is that the Dhamins, called sometimes Dhanushkas, are their priests. The fact that this is untrue is sufficiently established by the consideration that there are nearly three hundred and

twenty thousand Dhanuks in North Behar and not one single Dhamin. I believe also that the statement usually made that the women are in request as midwives is not the fact. In Tirhoot, where Dhanuks abound, the Chamar women are the midwives. Practically all that is known about them is that they are a low caste of Hindus, in some way connected with Kurmis, and employed in personal service and agriculture.

65. Dhobis are too well known to require notice. They have seven clans:—Ajhudiya, Belwar, Maghadhya, Gosar, Batham, Kanaujiya, and Pagahiya. Hajjams are a very important element in the social scale. They have to perform certain ceremonies at births, marriages and funerals, and not unfrequently acquire considerable influence through being so familiarly known in the families, who are their jajmans or clients. They do not marry with the Bengali Nupit, and are not considered to belong to the pure classes. Like the Dhobis, they are sometimes Musalmans.

Kahars are well known to all Europeans from the fact that they are so much employed by them as personal servants. Unlike most other castes so employed, they are of fair social rank, and are the servants of all the good castes. They are much prone to drink, but are particular with their food. They are good enough fellows and not unwilling to work, unless they are spoilt. Their name is fancifully supposed to be derived from Kaibartha without any sufficient reason. Almost all the Behar Kahars are Rawanis. Most of the tribes usually lumped together as sub-divisions of Kahar are nothing of the sort. The Bhimar, who are a kind of fishermen, are apparently Kahars who have lost caste; but I know of no other sept except the Rawanis. The few persons put down as Others are not of tribes requiring any special mention.

66. Few of the artisan castes require special mention. The Barhi or Barhai, the carpenter caste, includes of course the Bengali Sutradhar or Chutar, and also the Kharadi or turner. Kansera or brazier, the manufacturers of lotahs (water vessels) and talis (brass-plates), besides numerous other utensils, includes the inferior artificer, Thathera. Kumhar is the potter, and Laheri the maker of all sorts of articles in lac, called also Nuri. Lohar (blacksmith) includes the Kamar or Karmakar, and also Dhokar, Gojya and Kanpita, all aboriginal iron-workers. It is worthy of remark that the Kols are famous as iron-workers, and that it is probable that the cause of the impurity of the Lohar compared with his brother, the Kamar of Bengal, is partly the result of admixture of Kol blood. Sonar, which is a pure caste in Behar though the Bengal Suvarnakar is impure, includes a number of curious sub-divisions: the Maiyar or Rangdauliya, maker of pewter ornaments; the Niyari or Sindhua, who recovers the gold dust from the goldsmith's aprons and sweepings of their shops; the Darab or gold-beater, who makes gold and silver leaf; and the Gahwar and Dorasiya sub-divisions of the trade, whose peculiarities I am unable to state. There are many other septs of the clan, but I have not met with them.

The Sunris, called anciently Saundik, are the spirit distillers. The term includes Kalwar, who pretend to be a superior kind of Sunri; Kalal, a sub-division of comparatively late origin, who have adopted the title once only bestowed on Muhammadan distillers; and Rangki. The Bhojpuriya Sunris, who generally call themselves Goldars, do not distill spirits, but are merchants and retail dealers, and try to hide their origin. I may mention that the cultivating Sunris of Bengal not unfrequently style themselves Sudra, for the like reason. Many of the Sunris are very rich traders, and the tribe are generally well-to-do in Behar. Teli, called also Kalu, Kulu and (amongst the Musalmans) Khulu, are the oil makers and oil vendors of Hindustan. Their original caste name is Toipal, just as the Kumhars are called Rudrapal. They have amongst them every variety of rich and poor. Garain is a common title for the Bengali oilman. Now that they are largely engaged in trade and cultivation, it is the fashion for them to attempt to conceal their caste (an impure one) by styling themselves Tili, Saha, and the like. I have failed to

discover any difference between Tilis and Telis, except that they do not intermarry; but this is also true of poor and rich Telis of the same sort. Amongst the Others are included Bhaskar, called also Sangturash, or stone-cutter; Chipi, or cotton-printer; Chitrakar, or painter; Churihara, or maker of bangles; Darzi, or tailor; Kalaigar, or tin-man; Rangrez, or dyer; and Sankari, or shell-carver.

68. The occupation of weaving is necessarily one that affords employment to many people throughout India. Rude though their appliances are, the weavers of this country have attained a perfection in their art which only the invention of machinery in Europe has succeeded in rivalling. The different castes of weavers are mostly the result of the different localities of origin of the weavers. Benaudiya are a class who come from the upper provinces, and for some reason are looked on as very vile. Chapwal are also a degraded race of weavers. Their real habitat is Bhaugulpore, but there they have evidently returned themselves as Tanti, whilst a smaller number of them in Purneah are shown under the proper name. Ganesh are the weaver tribe of the Poliyas or Rajbansis, from Dinagepore. Jugi and Patwa are the men who make silk strings, and also string pearls and beads on them. Julaha is properly the name of the Musalman weaver, but is adopted in Bhaugulpore by the Hindu also. Those shown in other zillahs are probably immigrants from Bhaugulpore. Khatbe or Tirhutiya are, as the second name implies, a class of weavers from Tirhoot. Tanti is the generic term. Tattamas are a much lower class, and are quite as frequently employed as syces, labourers and the like, as in their proper profession. Amongst Others are included the Dhuniyas, or cotton-carders, and Rangwa, or dyeing weavers. I may mention that the weaver in Behar holds a very much lower place in the social scale than in Bengal. They are almost always drunkards, and are not unfrequently a bad compound of Musalman and Hindu, with the faults of both, the virtues of neither.

69. Of the labouring castes there is not much to be said. Beldars are a distinct caste—in Behar at least. Though frequently associated with Nuniyas, they do not intermarry with them. They are sometimes known as Khatawas. The Kora are said to be allied to the Bhumij and Dhangar. They are not found in Behar proper, but are very common in Bengal. Nuniyas are the makers of saltpetre, but are also employed as labourers. They are rather particular as to what they will touch, and are as a rule well-built and sturdy men, not tall but with a very marked—almost Caucasian—type of feature. I think the handsomest native of this country I ever saw was a Nuniya. Parigah, Parigar or Parghu, is a tribe from South Bhaugulpore employed as labourers and servants. I can find no particulars of them, but suspect, from their location, that they must be a Hinduised offshoot of the Bhuiyas. Of the others mentioned, the only castes of any importance are the Chunari, or lime-burners, and the Deohari, a tribe of labourers from Bahera thannah in Tirhoot; of the latter I have no knowledge: they amount to 1,500 persons.

70. Of the tribes who sell fish and vegetables, the Khatiks, sellers of onions and chillies, are the most numerous. They are said by some to be Pasis, but I don't think the supposition has any evidence to support it. The Turahas, besides selling fish, sometimes carry palkis, and cultivate. They are said to be a degraded race of Kahars, and I am not disposed to affirm or deny the statement. Kunjra, Mete and Pura are names also applied to Musalmans.

71. The boating and fishing classes are most largely represented by the Mallahs in Behar. Connected with them, if not subordinate tribes, are the Banpar, Muriyari and Surahiya classes, all included in Others. Tiya come next in order, but are much more numerous as we come nearer to Bengal. Kewat (supposed to be short for Kaibartha, but really a direct derivative from *kona* or *keite*, "to row")

are equally common in Bengal and Behar. Gonrhi are a fishing and boating class. They are found nearly all over Bengal. Of others, the Jaliya are said to be a branch of the Kaibarthas. Bathwa and Chabi are sub-tribes of Mallah, and Machua is the ordinary Bengali fisherman.

72. Next in the list are the dancers and other vagabond classes.

Dancers, &c. Bhanr are professional actors and mimics. Many of them are Musalmans; there is one village nearly full of them in Bhaugulpore. Darhi, called also Mirasi, are musicians and dancers, many of whom are Musalmans. Pawariya are also dancers. Gandharb is the ordinary Hindu prostitute caste. They recruit their ranks by buying children whom they adopt. Ramjani are a higher class of women. They sometimes call themselves Khatrani, affecting to be of the Khatri caste, from whom, it may be remembered, some Brahmans will take food. Khelta are professional pimps and prostitutes, allied probably to the Nats. The men live on the earnings of the women, and they both employ themselves in seducing girls to prostitution. A Khelta, says the proverb, will make his mother dance before him. Badyakar, Baiti and Kân are all musicians, probably offshoots of the Dom and Chamar castes. Jagwa is a kind of beggar, who receives alms from a mourning family within the prohibited period. He is consequently polluted.

73. The persons enumerated by nationality only are Bengali, Hindustani, Mahratta, Madrasi and Oorya. The unspecified persons are either returned as Hindus only, without any caste being specified, or the caste written against them has been so illegibly written that it was impossible to make anything of it.

74. Amongst persons of Hindu origin who have thrown off the train-

Religious sects. mels of caste, are the native Christians, of whom the largest number is found in Clumparun, in which there is a Roman Catholic colony at Bettiah. Patna also has a Roman Catholic mission; and Tirhoot has a Lutheran mission. I think there is also a mission at Bhaugulpore, and there are two or more in the Southal Pergunnahs. The Baishnabs, or followers of Vishnu, are the most numerous sect in Behar; it is, in fact, a generic name for a number of Vishnuvite sects, the common tenet of which is that they discard the use of meat, fish, spirits and tobacco, or pretend to do so. Most of them are said to be Ramanujas. Those mentioned as Bairagis are said to be Ramanandis. For an account of them as well as of the Sanyasis, or followers of Shiva, I must refer to Professor Wilson.

The Nanakshahis are the followers of Nanak and believe in the Granth. They are celibate, and wear the yellow shirt. They are undoubtedly derived from the same origin as the followers of the Sikh religion, and like them do not cut their hair. Several of the Nanakshahi Mahants are very rich. The Sutra-shahis are a dissolute class of Nanakshahis. They are said to be drunkards. I don't remember to have ever seen any of them. There is a small colony of Sikhs at Patna, owners of the Harmandil, or temple of Har. They are divided into Kshettri or warriors, and Khatri or writers. The Mahant (whose title was some time ago the subject of litigation) must be a Kshettri. The Aghoris are a disgusting set of mendicants, who by smearing their bodies with filth and eating carrion extort alms from people as the price of getting rid of them. Kabirpanthis are the followers of Kabir, the opponent of idolatry and superstition, and the founder of a universal religion. He preached a belief in one eternal and universal God, and the practice of humanity and truth. He also recommended seclusion from the world and celibacy. His present followers have nothing of the good of his teaching left in them. Atithis are a portion of the sect of Shivites, called Dasnami Dandis, who have not resigned the world. Some of them even marry, but this is really forbidden to them. Jains are found, but this is not the place to give an account of them. Dariyadasis are a comparatively recent sect, founded by a Muhammadan tailor, who became partially a Hindu. Buchanan puts their numbers at 20,000.

In the present census six are enumerated. There are of course many other sects, but they are somewhat difficult to find out, and frequently the only tenets of the sect to which they belong, which its disciples have learnt, are the practice of mendicancy and the habit of being dirty. Some, however, amongst the devotees I have met would have been excellent men if they had been washed.

75. Of the Musalmans little need be said. Besides the four well-known classes, the following divisions are also found in

Muhammadans.

Behar—Julaha or weaver; Dhuniya, or cotton-carder; Dhobi or washerman; Gaddhi, or cowkeeper; Darzi, or tailor; Kunjra, or greengrocer; Kalal, or distiller; Chik or Kassai, butcher; Mirshikar, or hunter; Muchi, or shoemaker; Nalband, or farrier; Tawaif, or prostitute; and Lalbegi, the Muhammadan sweeper. As they have not been enumerated under these heads, I cannot give even the approximate numbers.

In conclusion, I can only lament the deficiencies that occur in this paper, which were, however, inevitable without inquiries on the spot and the closest scrutiny of the returns. I personally consulted the returns of only three zillahs, Patna, Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, the two last not nearly so fully as I might have wished. I also made some reference to the Sonthal Pergunnahs enumerators' books, but had not time to make a complete examination of them. This consulting the returns at second-hand, coupled with the difficulty experienced in obtaining replies to inquiries on the subject, has of course rendered this paper far less perfect than I had hoped it might have been. If, however, it serves to direct inquiry to the subject, it will have answered some useful purpose.

BENGAL.

436. I now proceed to note upon the tables for Bengal. Containing as it does the metropolis of British India, it has naturally a larger number of non-Asiatics than any other

Non-Asiatics.

province under the Lieutenant-Governor. The total number returned on the 25th January last was 17,155, of whom 14,448 were Europeans, and 2,712 Americans, Africans or Australasians. Of the Europeans, the great majority are found in the 24-Pergunnahs; about 800 are returned in the Hooghly district, which contains the suburb of Howrah; 419 in Darjeeling—a small number, perhaps, considering the extent of tea cultivation and the fact of its containing a military convalescent depôt, but in the cold weather there are comparatively few Europeans at Darjeeling;—326 in Burdwan, mainly composed, it is presumed, of railway employes and scarcely more than 200 in any other district. Among the Americans, 2,257 so-called West Indians are entered in the Calcutta tables. At first I thought they might be seamen, but it seems that more than half of them are females, and I strongly suspect therefore that they have come no further than from the west of India.

437. The Eurasians number 18,419, of whom more than half are in the 24-Pergunnahs, about one-third in Dacca, and about 900 in Chittagong. In Dacca and Chittagong there

Mixed Races.

are large colonies of Feringhis, descendants of the Portuguese, who made these places their head-quarters in Eastern Bengal. An account of the part they played in the history of Chittagong and of their condition in that district at the present day was lately drawn up by me from notes kindly furnished by Dr. Wise for the *Calcutta Review*, and will be found in volume LIII for 1871. Mr. Clay writes of them:—"The occupations of the Feringhis are various. In the town many are employed on board ship; in the interior some gain their living as cultivators. From their intercourse with the natives they have acquired many of their habits and prejudices, and have become as a community very much debased. The better educated among them are sharp and intelligent enough, but deficient in energy, and there appears little hope of any future improvement of their condition. The pure-blooded natives affect to look down upon them, and call them 'matti' (earth-coloured) Feringhis."

438. Of Asiatics other than natives of British India by far the larger number consist of Nepalese, who have settled (mainly on the tea gardens) in Darjeeling. In that district they number 25,781; the proportions of the principal castes being as follows:—Limbu, 4,663; Khambu, 3,913; Gurung (cowherd), 3,150; Mangar, 2,494; and Kami (blacksmith) 1,886. The other castes mentioned in the returns are Alé, Bosnet, Chabing, Darlami, Dewan, Damai (tailor), Dilpoli, Gain, Ghale, Gharti, Ghatwal, Gurkhani, Hatwali, Iyaka, Jemedar, Jiral, Kurki, Khawas, Manjhi, Moktan, Newar, Paharia, Parel, Parbatiya, Pradhan, Rai, Risingia, Sharki (shoe-maker), Senteng, Suchikar (tailor), Sonarwar, Tamang, Thakur, Thami and Thapa. In Sylhet and Cachar we find about 12,000 Muni-puris, who have settled in those districts. The Afghans are mainly found in Moorshedabad, where they are probably in the service of the Nawab. The Armenian community comprises nearly 800 souls, chiefly in Calcutta and Dacca. The Chinese number 574, nearly all shoe-makers and carpenters in Calcutta. Jews number 533, mainly in the metropolis; Parsees 1,223; Persians 277, of whom more than half, curiously enough, are women.

439. Passing on to the aboriginal tribes, we find in or near the Darjeeling district the Dhimal (873), the Lepchas (3,952), Mech (1,004), and Murmis (6,603). The Dhimal and Mech are said to be of the same stock as the Bodo or Kachari race. They are fully treated of by Hodgson, who had ample opportunities of studying their habits and manners. They frequent the terai, and to all appearance thrive in a climate which is fatal to other races. They are mainly a pastoral people, keeping large herds of buffaloes, which graze on bamboo leaves or other such fodder as may be picked up in the jungle. Generally speaking the Mech are a remarkably comfortable and prosperous community, but of late years they seem to have been moving out of the Darjeeling district into Nepal. Hodgson estimated the numbers of the Dhimal at 15,000 souls only, and observed that they seemed to be fast passing away as a separate race. The Bodo or Mech, on the other hand, he considered to be still numerous. In the Dooars 12,593 male adults are returned, who probably represent a population of at least 40,000 souls.

The Lepchas are the indigenous inhabitants of Sikkim, and those mentioned in the returns are found in the hill territory of the Darjeeling district. They are no doubt allied to the Bhotiyas, from whom they have learned something of the Buddhist faith. They have been described so graphically by Dr. Hooker, and are so well known to visitors to Darjeeling, that it seems hardly necessary to say more about them in this place. Both men and women wear their hair in long plaits, the men having a single pig-tail and the women two. They are fond of eating and drinking, their national liquor being a kind of beer made from *marwa* or millet. They are very handy with their *kookris*—a sort of long knife which they invariably carry, and with which they will cut down a bamboo tree and construct a comfortable hut in an incredibly short space of time.

The Murmis mentioned are nearly all in Darjeeling; the 23 returned in Cachar being probably coolies connected with the Lushai expedition. Colonel Dalton describes them as “a nomadic and pastoral branch of the Bhotiyas;” but they have always seemed to me to be more allied to the Nepalese, and I find that Major Morton, the present Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, is of the same opinion. They are chiefly employed in the tea gardens of the district, and are also Buddhists.

440. In the Mymensing district we find about 12,000 Garos, who have probably left their native hills to settle in the district. They are a curious and highly interesting people. Colonel Dalton considers them “the primitive type of the great Mech Kachari or Bodo nation.” The Hajongs, of whom there are some 26,000 in the district, are said by Dalton to be a branch of the Kachari race and connected with the Garos. Mr. Boxwell, who studied them for some years, informs

me that they are considerably Hinduised, and Hodgson remarks that they now very generally affect a horror at being supposed *confères* in speech or usages with the Bodo, though really such. Some similar tribes in this district have been classed among the semi-Hinduised aboriginals. The Khasias will be spoken of under Assam; the few returned in Sylhet are probably coolies from the hills.

441. In the neighbourhood of the Tipperah and Chittagong Hills we have Chukmas, Kukis or Lushais, and Tipperahs. With the last I have grouped Mroong, Pankha, Kheong, Khumi, and Bunjogi. They are all found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and have been graphically described by Captain Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner, in his *Wild Races of South-Eastern India*. The Mroongs are said to be identical with the Tipperahs. They used to be found as far south as the Arracan district, where they announced themselves as descendants of persons carried away from Tipperah several generations back by the Arracan Kings. Of late years, however, they have been working their way back, and only a few stragglers are said to be found south of the Chittagong district. Captain Lewin mentions four classes of the Tipperah tribe—the Pooran, the Nawuttea, the Osuie, and the Reeang, all of whom are found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, having originally come from Hill Tipperah. In a note on the subject, Mr. Power says:—"The pure Tipperahs are supposed to belong to the same race as the reigning family; the Jamaityas are the warrior class; the Nawutteas and Reeangs have no speciality; when there is any business to be done in the hills, the coolie work falls chiefly on them. The Tipperahs and Kookis have intermarried, and the progeny has now become a class known as Hallams." Beside those entered in the returns, we have in Hill Tipperah, according to Mr. Power, pure Tipperahs 10,878; Jamaityas 2,200; Nawutteas 1,509; Reeangs 3,300 and Hallams 975. The Kumis and Kheongs are also described by Captain Lewin. "The great distinction between the Pankho and Bunjogi tribes is the mode of wearing the hair. The Pankhos bind their hair in a knot at the back of the head in the same way as the Tipperahs and Lushais do; but the Bunjogis, like the Shindus and Kumi tribe, tie up their hair in a knot on the top of the head over the forehead. As it is considered a beauty to have long thick hair, the young men of the Bunjogis stuff a large ball of black cotton into their top-knot to make it look bigger." The majority are found in the Bohmong's country to the east of the Sungoo river. Their language strongly resembles that of the Lushais. The Chukmas are also found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where they number 28,000 souls.

442. The western aboriginal tribes will be more fitly noticed when we come to treat of the races of Chota Nagpore. Those mentioned in the Bengal returns are Bhoomij, Kharriah, Kharwar, Kol, Sonthal and Oraon. They are chiefly found in the western districts, though a few stragglers have found their way as labourers to the other end of Bengal. The Sonthals number 140,000, by far the greater number being located in the Midnapore and Bancoorah districts.

443. Passing on therefore to the semi-Hinduised aboriginals, the list is headed by considerably more than half a million of Bagdis. These are the fishermen and palki-bearers of Western Bengal. They may possibly be allied to the Bauris, who are found in the same localities. Colonel Dalton mentions the fact of certain Bauris being Ghatwals, which would seem to show that they once had a proprietary interest in the soil. Both are probably aboriginal tribes who have lost their individuality by intermarriage with low-caste Hindus. The Bagdis are said to be divided into Tentulia and Uttarari, the latter being the superior class. They are sometimes called Duliya or Behara, from their occupation of carrying palkis, and so perhaps we ought to add to their number the 137,185 persons of that designation entered as Hindus engaged in personal service. The Bahelia are an up-country caste of bird-catchers, and are not numerous.

in Lower Bengal. It has been suggested that they are the same people as the Bediyas. It is to be observed, however, that many of the Bediyas are Muhammadans, though worshipping Kali. Bhuiyas are most numerous, as might have been expected, in Midnapore; but like the rest of the aboriginal tribes, they seem to be gradually making their way to the eastern districts. Binds are much fewer in number than I should have expected. They are most numerous in the Maldah district, where they number 6,000 only. They are fishermen. Bunas are numerous in the indigo districts, where they were originally imported from the western country to assist in the manufacture of indigo. Buna is merely a generic term, signifying their wild uncivilized condition, but it is impossible from the returns to distribute them according to their real tribes. They are said to be Kols, Sonthals and Kharwars. The Chains are mostly found in Maldah and Moorshedabad which border on Behar, and have been already noticed among the castes of that province. The Chamars or Muchis are a numerous caste in Bengal as elsewhere. They form a considerable class of the population in Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea and Jessore. Chandals or Charals aggregate upwards of a million and a half.

Chandals.

This was the great sweeper caste to which were doubtless consigned the great bulk of the aboriginal tribes who embraced Hinduism in Bengal. They are most numerous in the Eastern districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Dacca, Mymensing, and Sylhet. They seem to be a hardy people, semi-amphibious almost in their habits, and capable of enduring considerable exposure and fatigue. In the old Hindu books Chandals are said to be descended from Brahman fathers and Sudra mothers, and Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee sees in them a strong resemblance to the Caucasian type. At some remote time they may have been a people of some importance. In the *Ramayana* the powerful Prince of Oudh is represented as courting the alliance of a Chandal chief, Gohaka. As with the Brahmans, the period of mourning among the Chandals is ten days only instead of thirty. The Domes have already been treated of by Mr. Magrath. Curiously enough, they are found in greatest number at either extremity of Bengal, viz. in the Burdwan and Chittagong divisions. Amongst the sub-divisions not elsewhere mentioned, we have Akhuti, Kalindi and Mriddha. The last appears to be merely a title, and is said to indicate a subordinate rank in the old zemindari militia. The Dosadhs are an up-country caste, and very few of them are found in Lower Bengal. Haris are the sweeper caste of Bengal, and are tolerably numerous all over the province. They and the Kaoras keep pigs and are considered altogether unclean by other Hindus. The principal home of the Kaoras would appear to be the metropolitan districts of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs. The Bhuimalis are said to be Haris, but I am not aware whether they admit the connection.

444. I have already spoken of the Hajong, in Mymensing. A similar tribe is the Hadi Hatri, which numbers 11,690 souls. In religion they are Hindus, practising

Tribes of Mymensing.

agriculture as their occupation, some also being employed as palki-bearers. Another curious tribe in the same district is the Mandai, who inhabit the skirts of the Mudhoopore jungle, and a few of whom are also found in the Dacca district. They are said to be descendants of former slaves of the Mudhoopore raj, who subsequently dispersed and settled in different parts of the district. They strongly resemble Garos, and like them keep fowls and cultivate cotton. They are reckoned as Hindus, however, though remaining distinct from other Hindu castes. Some of them, Mr. Mosley says, are considered to be of Pathan descent. The Banai (461) are said to be a similar mixed class, as are also the Doai (28) and the Dalu (648).

445. The Koch, Paliya, and Rajbansi, are for the most part one and the same tribe, and number considerably over 1,100,000 souls. Rajbansi is an indefinite term, and some few

Koch, Paliya, and Rajbansi.

of the individuals entered under it may possibly belong to other castes. In the lower delta, for instance, Rajbansis are said to be a sub-division of Tiyais; but by

far the great majority of those returned as such, coming as they do from the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree, are clearly the same as the Koch and Paliyas who are found in those districts. The Koch kingdom was founded by Hajo about 1500 A.D., and "once included the western half of Assam on one side, and the eastern half of Morung on the other, with all the intervening country, reaching east and west from the Dhunsiri river to the Konkl, whilst north and south it stretched from Dalimkot to Ghoraghat." Koch (or Cooch). Behar was the metropolis, and Hajo's representative, as well as the Julpigoree, Bijnee and Durrung Rajahs, who are all of the same lineage, still hold as zemindar rajahs most of the land in that part of the country. Hajo's policy was to coalesce with the Mech or Kachari tribes, so as to be able to oppose invasion by foreign races; but his grandson Visva Singh is said to have apostatised to Hinduism, and this step was followed by all the people of condition. The country was named Behar, and the converts to Hinduism took the name of Rajbansi. The rest of the people, unable longer to tolerate the despised name of Koch, and being refused a decent status under the Hindu régime, mostly adopted Islam in preference to Helot Hinduism. "Thus," adds Hodgson, from whom the above account is abstracted, "the mass of the Koch people became Muhammadans, and the higher grades Hindus. Both style themselves Rajbansi; a remnant only still endure the name of Koch." Hodgson, however, seems to be wrong in saying that the Muhammadans call themselves Rajbansi; after the most careful inquiry I can find no foundation whatever for the statement. Buchanan sixty years ago estimated the number of the people at nearly 350,000; Hodgson was of opinion that inclusive of the Musalman converts, their number could not be less than 800,000, possibly even a million or a million and a quarter. The census figures of course do not include the Muhammadans of Koch extraction, so that Hodgson's estimate was well within the limit.

The Koch are believed by Colonel Dalton to be a distinct race from the Bodo or Mech with whom they are generally classed. He says—"The Rajbansis are all very dark; and as their cognates, the Kacharis, Mechs, Garos, are yellow or light brown, and their northern, eastern and western neighbours are as fair or fairer, it must be from contact with the people of the south that they get their black skins." And again, "The Koch appear to be quite out of their element amongst the Lohitic tribes, and from all I have been able to glean regarding them, it seems more likely that they originally belonged to the dark people whom they resemble, who were driven out of the Gangetic provinces when the kingdoms of Mithila and Magadha were established by the lunar and solar races rather than to the northern Turanian or Indo-Chinese family, to whom they are so unlike; in short, I consider they belong to the Dravidian stock, and are probably a branch of the great Bhuiya family." The Pani-Koch, whom Buchanan supposed to be the primitive type of the race, seem rather to be a branch of the Mech family closely connected with the Garos. As Dalton says, they may have taken the name of Pani-Koch when the real Koch were dominant, in order to conciliate the ruling power, without having any pretensions to be considered members of the Koch family.

That the Paliyas, or Palis as they are usually called, are of the same original extraction, is pretty generally admitted. They seem to be confined for the most part to the district of Dinagepore and Maldah. The name is (somewhat fancifully I think) derived from the Bengali *palāite*, "to flee," the story being that when the nation was overcome by Parasuram, a certain number of the Koch could only escape by crossing to the west bank of the Teesta, those who were there already being distinguished as Desi. In a note which Mr. Damant, the Assistant Magistrate at Dinagepore, has communicated regarding them, he writes—"The Koch and Palis or Paliyas, as they are indifferently called, are a people peculiar to this part of the country, where they can be distinguished from all other Bengalis by their broad faces, flat noses and projecting cheek bones, and also by their appearance and different styles of dress. They profess to be Hindus, but while they follow the Hindu religion in the main, they also practise some ceremonies

borrowed from Musalmans and others which are apparently remnants of an older superstition. * * The Palis are sub-divided into three classes—the Sadhu, Babu, and Desi Palis. The Babu, or Byabahari as they are also called, eat pigs and fowls and drink spirits, and the Desi Palis will eat shell-fish. Both the Sadhu, and Babu Palis use cows in ploughing. The Sadhu Palis for the most part follow the tenets of Choitanya, the founder of the Bairagi sect. The Koch are the palki-bearers of the district. They seem to be about on an equality with the Palis in respect of caste. They will drink spirits and eat fowls. No Brahman will take water from either Palis or Koch.” Mr. Westmacott remarks that after five years’ residence in the district he is by no means clear as to the sub-divisions of the Paliya and cognate tribes, the accounts given by different people being diametrically contradictory of each other. He considers that Desi implies a spurious and inferior origin, as ‘country-born.’ Like Mr. Damant, he is of opinion that the Koch are of Mongolian extraction, and came into Dinagapore from the north-east. “There is a broad line,” he says, “between the Bhojona or Sadhu Paliya and the Babu, Byabahari, or Bebha Paliya. The latter eat swine, and the former do not.” Mr. Westmacott considers that the Byabahari Paliyas (contracted into Bebha and corrupted into Babu) are the true Paliyas who still adhere to the old customs of the tribe; the Sadhu or Bhojona Paliyas being so called from their conversion to Hindu practices and beliefs. Paliya is a term, he says, not much used by the Rajbansi, and is considered low, though Rajbansis will on being cross-questioned admit that they are Paliyas much in the same way as some of the Muhammadans will admit that they are called Nasya. Both appear to be names given them by other people. Neither Koch nor Desi are ever called Rajbansi. The Desi and Paliya do not intermarry.

446. Another tribe peculiar to this part of the country are the Khyens, of whom we have some 25,000 returned, chiefly in the district of Rungpore. They seem to have been one of the many tribes who overran Kamroop after the extinction of the Pâl dynasty. Rajah Nilodhoj seems to have been of this tribe, and it is said that in consequence of his introducing a colony of Maithila Brahmans, the tribe was raised to the dignity of pure Hindus. Mr. Westmacott says that in Dinagapore they are oil-pressers and cultivators, and I find that in the returns from the Dooars the terms Khyen and Teli are used as synonymous. Mr. Westmacott adds, however, that the Brahmans will not take water from the hands of the oil-pressing Khyens, a mark of inferiority which attaches equally to all Telis.

447. Mâls are more or less numerous in every district in Bengal. The total number found in the province is 115,704, the largest numbers being returned in the districts of Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Mymensing, and Sylhet. Malos are found in smaller numbers in Bancoorah, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Furreedpore. The similarity of the names Mal, Malo, and Mallah (or boatman) has doubtless introduced a certain amount of confusion, so that implicit reliance cannot be placed on these numbers. Whether indeed the Malos are distinct from the Mals on the one hand, or the Mallas on the other, seems to be open to question. The information supplied on the point is very contradictory, and the whole subject seems to call for and would probably well repay further investigation. In his late work on the Ancient Geography of India, General Cunningham quotes a passage from Pliny in which the *Malli* are mentioned as occupying the country between the Calingæ and the Ganges. The passage is this:—“*Gentes: Calingæ proximi mari, et supra Mandei Malli, quorum mons Mallus finisque ejus tractus est Ganges.*” In another passage we have, “*Ab iis (Pali-bothris) in interiore situ Monedes et Suari, quorum mons Maleus;*” and putting the two passages together, General Cunningham “thinks it highly probable that both names may be intended for the celebrated Mount Mandar, to the south of Bhaugulpore, which is fabled to have been used by the gods and demons at the churning of the ocean.” The *Mandei* General Cunningham identifies

"with the inhabitants of the Mahanadi river, which is the *Manada* of Ptolemy." "The *Malli* or *Malei* would therefore be the same people as Ptolemy's *Mandalæ*, who occupied the right bank of the Ganges to the south of Palibothra"—the *Mandalæ* or *Mandali* having been already identified with the *Monedes* and the modern Munda Kols. "Or," adds General Cunningham, "they may be the people of the Rajmahal Hills who are called Maler, which would appear to be derived from the Canarese *Male* and the Tamil *Malei*, a 'hill.' It would, therefore, be equivalent to the Hindu *Pahāri* or *Parbatiya*, a 'hill-man.'" Putting this last suggestion aside for the present, it seems to me that there is some little confusion in the attempt to identify both the *Monedes* and the *Malli* with the Mundas. If the *Mandei* and the *Malli* are distinct nations—and it will be observed that both are mentioned in the same passage—the former rather than the latter would seem to correspond with the *Monedes* or Mundas. The *Malli*, would then correspond rather to the *Suari*, "*quorum mons Maleus*"—the hills bounded by the Ganges at Rajmahal. They may therefore be the same as the Mals. In other words, the Mals—the words Maler and Malhar seem to be merely a plural form—may possibly be a branch of the great Sauriyan family to which the Rajmahal Paharias, the Oraons and the Sabars all belong, and which Colonel Dalton would describe as Dravidian. Fifteen hundred or two thousand years ago this people may have occupied the whole of Western Bengal. Pressed by other tribes, they have long since been driven into corners, but not without as it were leaving traces of their individuality behind. In Mal-bhumi (Maunbhoom) instead of "the Country of the Wrestlers," as Dr. Hunter puts it, we seem to have the land of "*Mons Mallus*" and the Mals. The Maldah district may also possibly owe its name to their having been settled there. As to the name, indeed, it is quite possible that it means nothing more than highlander, the word *Mallus* being simply the Indian vernacular for the Latin *mons*. If a native were asked the name of a hill in the present day, he would reply, as Pliny's informant probably replied years ago, that it was a 'hill;' and if asked the name of the people who lived there, he would probably say they were 'hill-men.'

These Mals appear to have been driven eastwards and to have spread over the whole of Bengal, where they have become merged in the mass of low-caste Hindus. This will account to some extent for what Colonel Dalton calls the Dravidian element in the composition of the Bengali race. Under the Hindu system the Mals, like other aboriginal tribes who came within the pale of Hinduising influences, appear to have formed one of the forty-five tribes of Chandals, the lowest or sweeper class among Hindus. Chandals are found in every district of Bengal, their aggregate number in the present day being over a million and a half. In Mymensingh, where we find 20,000 Mals, we have 123,000 Chandals. In the south-eastern districts they seem to have lost their name in the generic term of Chandals, but in the eastern districts they still retain it. In Beerbhoom and Banecorah, in each of which districts there are about 9,000 Mals, there are not as many hundred Chandals. In Moorshedabad there are 29,000 Mals against 22,000 who described themselves as Chandals. Most officers say the Mals are identically the same as the Chandals. Some say they are wrestlers, others attribute to them the same occupation as that of the Madaris or Sampheriyas, viz., that of snake-charmers. Others again say they are Musalmans, and identify them with Bediyas or Bebajiyas, but in this explanation there seems to be some confusion, the two last tribes not being generally considered identical. The Bebajiyas, though an itinerant tribe like the Bediyas, are employed like the stationary Pasaris in selling drugs. The returns, however, show that some of the Mals are Musalmans.

Kodmals (20,081) only occur in Midnapore, though a few are found in the border district of Balasore, where the local authorities explain them to be a sub-division of Kandara. Nothing is known of them; their occupation is described as that of labourers.

448. Of the Brahmans and Rajputs enough has perhaps been said. I have classed the few Ghatwals and Khandaits found in Bengal among the superior castes, as they often set up a claim to be Rajputs, but it is probable that in many cases they are of anything but a pure Aryan stock. Colonel Dalton, as I have said, instances Ghatwals who are Bauris. Ghatwal, however, is an indefinite term, and may mean almost anything, from a highland robber to the farmer of a Government ferry. The Kayasths of Bengal claim almost equal rank with Brahmans, placing themselves far above all other Sudras. It will be seen that they exceed the Brahmans in number; and as they form the literary class in Bengal, and are perhaps somewhat more pushing and intelligent than other Hindus in the present day, their claim to pre-eminence is not disputed. Of the 100,000 Kayasths returned in Midnapore, about one-fifth describe themselves as Karans, and are probably Ooryas.

449. Among the agricultural castes the Aguri appear to have their home almost exclusively in the district of Burdwan. The caste is one of the oldest mentioned in Hindu books, being supposed to be identical with the Ugrakhetri mentioned by Manu—"a creature with a nature partly warlike and servile, ferocious in his manner, cruel in his acts." Possibly under these circumstances they may be connected with the Agariahs mentioned by Colonel Dalton as a cultivating caste of Hindus in the Tributary Mehals whose women are given to witchcraft. The Barui and Tambuli have been already described. They form a tolerably numerous class in Bengal, especially in those districts like Jessore and Sylhet, where the *supari* palm is grown. The Gangain or Gangaunta are confined to Maldah, where they have probably immigrated from Behar. The Koeris are an up-country caste of market-gardeners, and it is somewhat surprising to find so many of them in Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Rungpore. It has been suggested that possibly there may have been some confusion between this caste and that of Kuri—another name for Madak. Kurmis are numerous in Midnapore. We shall see that large numbers of them are also to be found in the neighbouring district of Maunbhoom. The Sudras returned in the Eastern districts appear to be all cultivating Sunris. The large number of "others" in Midnapore is made up of several peculiar and possibly Oorya castes, such as Balai (6,252), Gharni (14,848), Gohala (2,532), Krishan (24,979) and Raju (47,082).

450. The great cultivating castes of Bengal, however, are the Kaibarthas and Sadgop. Of these the former number over two millions. Kaibarthas is a Sanskrit word, meaning a waterman. Manu says:—"A Nishâda begets on an Aiyogavi woman a Margava or Dâsa, who subsists by his labour in boats, and is called Kaivarta by those who dwell in Aryavarta, or the land of the venerable." Kaibarthas appear to have been divided into two branches, the Haliya Kaibarthas or cultivators, and the Jaliya Kaibarthas or fishermen. The former are commonly called Das; the latter Jeley or Jeliya, or Kewat, which I take to be merely a corruption of Kaibarthas. Mr. Williams in the Oudh Census Report derives Kahar also from Kaibarthas, the Kahars having been originally watermen. Elliot, too, in his Glossary connects the Kahars and the Tiyars or Dhibars, who are said to be a branch of the Kaibarthas caste. Curiously, too, in the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals we met with some Dhimar, who were described as domestic servants.

The Sadgops, though in the present day bearing no traces of any connection with the Goalla caste, are the highest among the cultivating Hindu castes of Bengal. They are generally included among the Nobosakhs, from whose hands a Brahman will receive water. They number over 630,000, thus exceeding the number of Goallas, the parent caste from which they are said to have sprung.

451. Whether or not the Teli and Tili are identical—for the point is open to question—it may be taken for certain that the close similarity of the names must have resulted in confusion, so that the tables do not show their relative numbers correctly. Mr. Verner remarks:—"The Tili seems to be a caste of recent origin. The members are generally agriculturists, grocers or general traders. They have the privileges of the Nobosakh, so that their touch is not pollution. Many of them are of rank and position, as the Pantis of Ranaghat, the Kundus of Mairi, near Serampore, and the Tili Rajahs of Berhampore now represented by Maharani Surnomoyi. I believe that the word Tili is not to be found in Sanskrit works. It may be that when Telis prospered, they left the trade of oil-man and took to other professions, and by the change of a vowel constituted themselves a separate caste, and one that came to be regarded as superior to the ordinary Teli. There is, I believe, a division among Tilis into Ekadash and Diyadash. The former are said to be almost entirely cultivators, while the latter are servants and men of business." Mr. Verner also mentions a curious distinction between the Teli of the lower delta and the Kalu. The Telis turn the oil-mill with a pair of oxen and do not blind their eyes, while the Kalus are said to use a single ox only and to use blinds. The ancient name for a Teli is Toipal.

Besides the artisan classes mentioned in the tables, the following were found in the returns:—Bhaskar, Chitrokar, Darzi, Gandhi, Kacharu, Rajmistri, Sikalgir and many others.

452. The number of weaving castes mentioned in the returns are too numerous to enter in the tables, the number of individuals in each caste being insignificant. The caste of Ganesh seems to be confined to the district of Dinagepore, and principally to the north-west of it. They are said to be sprung from a Tanti by a Paliya woman, and though accounted less impure than the Paliya caste, a Brahman will not take water from them. They weave cotton cloth, but not jute: some also are potters and cultivators. The large number of "other" weavers shown against Midnapore are Suklis, probably an Orissa caste. The Jugis are distinct from the Tantis. As with the Brahmans and Chandals, the period of mourning with them is only ten days instead of thirty. Their occupation, like that of the Patwas, consists frequently of spinning, particularly the silk threads used in stringing ornaments. Kapalis are weavers of gunny cloth, and in some districts are said also to be employed in the manufacture of bamboo umbrellas. A distinction is sometimes made between Kapali and Kawali, but it seems to be a distinction without a difference. The other names found are Chapota, Chapinal, Dhuniya (cotton cleaners), Hangshi, Julaha, Kantabuna, Kashya, Khatbe, Kotal, Malai, Murbaf, Patwa, Rari and Rangini.

453. Among the castes specified as *labouring castes*, the Beldars have been already spoken of under Behar. The Chunaris are workers in lime. Kora or Koda should properly perhaps have been included among the aboriginal tribes. They are believed to be allied to the Sonthals, and are mainly found in Western Bengal. They are employed in digging wells and other earth-work. The Matiyal are mainly found in Pubna, Bogra, and Rajshahye. The Naik are confined to Midnapore and Bancoorah. They are described as labourers, but it is possible the word may merely be a title or euphemism under which an aboriginal origin is disguised. Patials are found in the eastern districts only. Their occupation is the manufacture of seetulputte mata. Samanta are found in Bancoorah and Midnapore only. They are said to be labourers and cultivators. Among the others not specified, we have some 8,000 Koshtas in Midnapore. Though describing themselves as labourers, they may possibly belong to the weaver caste of that name.

454. Among what I may designate as the *costermonger castes*, the Metiya or Mete are nearly all found in Bardwan. As their name implies, they are fishmongers. The Pura are

vegetable-sellers, and seem to be confined to the lower central districts. Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee would identify them with the Pundari, who, he says, are really Pundari-kakhya, and whom he considers to be Pods. It appears, however, that the chief occupation of the Pura and Pundari-kakhya is the sale of fish and vegetables, while the Pundaris are mainly employed in the rearing of silk-worms and spinning of silk.

455. Among the boating and fishing castes I have already spoken of the

Boating and fishing castes.

Jaliyas, who seem really to belong to the Kaibartha caste and to be the same as the Kewats of other provinces. The Mallahs may possibly be the same as the Mals and Malos, but they are now exclusively employed as boatmen. The Manjhis I have grouped with them, though it is quite possible that some of the individuals returned as such may be Sonthals or Kharwars, among whom the word is used as a title, or to designate a particular clan. This different use of the same word in different parts of the country must always be an obstacle in the way of any strictly correct classification of castes. Patanis are ferrymen, being mostly found in Mymensing and Sylhet. It seems probable that they are a caste of Chandals, who have taken to boating, in the same way as the analogous form, Katani, is applied to weavers of the same origin.

The Tiyars I have already referred to as probably connected with the Kaibarthas. They also call themselves Rajbansi, but Mr. Verner says that the latter title is only applied to one branch of the Tiyars. The legend is that the title was conferred by King Bullal Sen on the fisherman who brought back his lost son; and it is said that even to this day a high-caste Hindu will take water from a Rajbansi though not from an ordinary Tiyar. The Tiyars are a numerous body, and it is probable that a large number of low castes in the lower delta who devote themselves to fishing, have assumed the name. This explanation would account for the existence of Bagdi-Tiyars who are said to be very numerous. The Tiyars and other fishing castes have a special festival which they hold under the *juli* tree.

The Pods, who are so numerous in the 24-Pergunnahs, Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee identifies with the Pauras or Puras of Moorshedabad. "Both Pods and Pauras," he writes, "exhibit in physical appearance a marked approach to the Turanian and aboriginal type. A Pod, when inclined to use fine language, calls himself a *Pundari-kaksha*, which is a compound Sanskrit word meaning lotus-eyed,—a name which is also used to designate Vishnu. As applied to the Pods, it is simply meaningless. I am inclined to derive the name and the caste from the Paundras. The Paundras were an ancient people inhabiting Lower Bengal from Monghyr to Jessore in the age of the *Mahabharat*. The Chinese traveller Hiouen-Tsang mentions *Paundra Vardhana*, evidently the capital of this region. General Cunningham identifies it with Pubna, though there are perhaps better reasons for identifying it with Pandua in Maldah. In the *Mahabharat* this people is classed with wild and aboriginal races, such as Saku, Darada, Barhara, &c. Undoubtedly the tide of Aryan immigration had not flowed largely into Bengal at so remote a period as the compilation of the *Mahabharat*, and the Paundras were therefore as certainly an aboriginal people. I believe both the Pods and the Pauras to be remnants of this ancient people." As I have already remarked, there seems to be considerable doubt as to what the Pundaris really are, and further inquiry seems necessary to establish their relationship to the Pods.

456. Among the Indians who no longer recognise caste, we have 428,000

Baisnabs.

Baisnabs or Boistabs, a few of whom are returned as Bairagi, Baul, Bhagat, Bamait or Naga. The following remarks on the sect have been supplied by Mr. W. H. Verner, Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs:—"When used to designate a caste, the words Bairagi and Baisnab or Boistab have come to have the same meaning. But the word Bairagi literally means one free from the control of the passions, while Baisnab simply means a follower of Vishnu. In this sense Hindus of all castes

probably came over in great numbers in the time of Sher Shah's decadence to avoid the vengeance taken by Humaiyun on them, as on other Rajputs who supported that adventurer. *Ghatwals* are not necessarily Rajputs at all. They are descendants of men who received military fiefs for service in keeping the passes open. They, however, generally if not always wear the *jamao*, and pretend to be Rajputs with greater or less success according to their command of money. The same claim is advanced by the Cherus and others. *Jadubans* are a tribe of Rajputs said by some to be a Lunar race, but claiming direct descent from Krishna. They are not, as far as I can find, settled in this province, so that the men enumerated are probably immigrant servants or police. *Kakan*, a tribe of Rajputs found now chiefly in Azimgurh and Gorukhpore. I think that those enumerated must be police or servants, as only a small number of them are found in Sarun. *Karawal* are persons claiming to be Rajputs from Tikaree in Gya. I have not met with the name elsewhere, and have no sufficient means of deciding on their right to the title. *Kathariya* are only found in Sarun. I can only conjecture them to be Kathariya Rajputs of the Gaur tribe, some of whom are settled in Gorukhpore, but of this I have no certain knowledge. *Kausik*, a considerable tribe of Rajputs, whose home is in Azimgurh, Gorukhpore and Ghazipore. They are of the Lunar race. Although comparatively few of them are enumerated, I have met men of the tribe residents in both Sarun and Tirhoot. If I mistake not, the Akbarpore Rajputs of Sarun are of this race. *Pramara*, better known as Ponwar, call themselves sometimes also Paramarka and Parimal. This tribe, to which Maheshwar Buksh, the present Rajah of Dumraon in Shahabad, belongs, is the leading tribe of Rajputs in Behar. The Rajah is looked up to as the head of the Behar Rajputs, and his kinsman, Kunwar (or Koer) Singh, led the rebel Rajputs against us in 1857. They are sometimes called Bhojpuriya from pergunnah Bhojpore in Shahabad, which is said to have received its name from Rajah Bhoj, who is fabled to have been 16th in descent from Vikramaditya. Originally rulers of Ujain, whence they are sometimes termed Ujaini Rajputs, they are said, under the leadership of Bhoj about A.D. 950, to have attacked and conquered the Cherus, themselves the conquerors of another wild tribe, the Seoris, and to have founded Bhojpore. After this it is said they became enfeebled, and were driven out again by the aborigines, but returned under the wing of the Musalman invaders, and again established themselves in Bhojpore about A.D. 1270. This tradition receives some confirmation from the fact that many of those settled in Behar bear the title of Khor-malik, from Khor or Shamsabad, the Rajah of which, Jai Singh Deo, gave them lands about the year A.D. 1200. They were the chief of the Agnikul races, and one of their leaders sheltered Humaiyun at Umarnot at the time of the birth of Akbar. *Surajbansi* is the general name for the Solar race of Rajputs, and also of a comparatively unimportant tribe found to a large extent in Gorukhpore. The persons enumerated under this head probably belong to the petty tribes of the Solar race, and have given the general designation instead of that of their special clan. The name *Surajbansi* is said also to hide the remnants of the Sivira or Seori race, of whom mention has been made under the head of Cherus. A full account of the Rajputs of Behar has yet to be written, and the inquiry would well repay any trouble which would be spent on it.

46. Intermediate castes, though not ranking with Brahmans and Rajputs, still enjoy a higher position than any except these two castes. First amongst them are Babhans, called

Babhans. also Bhuinhar and zemindari or military Brahmans. They are very numerous throughout the Patna division, and only a little less so in Bhaugulpore. The place where they are to be found in the greatest number is in trans-Gangetic Monghyr and the part of Tirhoot adjoining it. In Behar they pretend to be Sarwariya Brahmans, and apparently in some parts of the North-West they make a similar pretence. Buchanan makes them Shankaldwipis. Mr. Forbes, in his most interesting chapter on the castes of Palamow, says that the Babhans there claim to be Rajputs, and I must agree with him that they resemble Rajputs much more than Brahmans. Dr. Oldham in his

account of Ghazipore notices that most of the sub-divisions of the Babhan tribe are called by the same names as Rajput clans, and that they claim to have come from the same places as the Rajput races of the same name. Mr. Beames tells us Rajputs will eat plain boiled rice with them off a leaf and will drink with them from an earthen vessel, but will not eat a set dinner or one off brass vessels. They certainly do not intermarry with Rajputs, but Babhans of all classes intermarry amongst themselves. It seems almost impossible to doubt that they must have originally been a low Aryan race, who were brought into close contact with the Rajputs, probably in some of their struggles for supremacy, and that not being allowed to intermarry and form one people with them, they have acquired a pseudo-respectability by pretending that they are Brahmans. This rank is not conceded to them by other castes, and the Kayesths, who will readily eat food prepared by Brahmans or Rajputs, do not eat that cooked by Babhans. The Rajah of Bettiah and several of the larger zemindars of Behar are Babhans. They are, as Mr. Beames says, "a fine manly race," with the Aryan type of feature. They are very quarrelsome, and as their villages are generally apart from but amongst Rajput villages, the two tribes are always engaged in boundary disputes. I well remember an occasion when a Babhan village turned out in aid of the police, who were resisted by some neighbouring Rajputs, and though fewer in numbers, gave the men of the warrior class a sound drubbing *sirkar ke madad men*, as they delicately put it to me. The classes of Babhans mentioned are Donwar, Iksharia, Jatheriya, Kinwar and Sakarwar; they have no special features to distinguish them. There are many other tribes of them, several of which are enumerated by Mr. Sherring in his account of the Benares castes. They adopt the names of Rai and Singh from the Rajputs, and Panre, Tewari, Misir, &c., from the Brahmans. Many of them also call themselves Thakur and Sahi; the latter name is I think peculiar to them. It is curious that one of the legends concerning the way in which they became Brahmans is also told of the Tagas of the Upper Doab and of the Tagores of Lower Bengal.

47. Baidiya, the physician caste, is also called Ambastha in Manu. Comparatively few of them now practise their caste profession, though formerly no orthodox Hindu would receive medicine except from a Baidiya. They wear the *paita* or *janao*, and are treated with a certain respect even by Brahmans. They are, however, few in number and but little heard of.

48. Bhats form the bard or genealogist class. They were employed formerly to keep the family pedigrees of nobles and to recite their deeds at festivals and funerals. They are now chiefly employed as cultivators, and are, so far as my own experience goes, anything but a respectable class. They take the title of Maharaj and call themselves Rajbhat, and in Bhagulpore I am told sometimes Rana. The sub-divisions enumerated are—Barambhat, Dasaundi, and Jagabhát, to which should be added Charan, the herald caste. I have not been able to trace any distinction between the classes. Elliot wrongly enumerates Mahapatra as a sub-division of Bhats; they are Brahmans. Bhats also, I believe, wear the thread.

Kathaks are probably an offshoot of the Bhats, but have betaken themselves to music and singing. Unlike, however, the degraded classes who adopt this occupation, they do not allow their women to appear in public. They wear the *janao* and pretend to be Brahmans. Many of them are cultivators, but do not plough with their own hands.

49. Kayesths are the writer class of these parts, and one of the most remarkable. No one seems to know when they sprung up or how. They are not of the number of the mixed classes mentioned in Manu and his commentators, unless they are designated by the term Karana, the name given to the son of a Vaisya husband and Sudra wife, an origin indignantly disclaimed by themselves. Notwithstanding the doubt as to their origin, however, they have a more strongly marked

individuality than any other caste I know. The up-country Kayesths are divided into twelve clans:—

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mathur. | 5. Sujrajdhuj. | 9. Balmik. |
| 2. Bhatnagar. | 6. Amastha. | 10. Aithana. |
| 3. Sribasthab. | 7. Gaur. | 11. Kulsarisht. |
| 4. Saksena. | 8. Karan. | 12. Nigam. |

All the clans intermarry with Mathur Kayesths, but not with any other clan, and the Mathur Kayesths, though giving their daughters to Kayesths of other clans, prefer to marry women of their own clan, if possible. The Khara Kayesths noticed by Buchanan are merely a sub-division of Sribasthabs, and Unai, placed among Kayesths, are a family or caste said to be of Brahmanical descent. The Kayesths are much given to drinking, and are most of them flesh-eaters. The separate clans do not eat together, but they will drink and smoke together. Many of the women can write, and some of them manage their own zemindaries. They are, however, kept in much greater seclusion than the women of the Rajputs, who not unfrequently superintend even farming operations in the open field. I may casually mention that the Kayesth women are as a rule remarkably beautiful. The Kayesths have a festival of their own, the Dawât pujah, which occurs between Lakshmi and Kali pujahs; on that day they will not touch pen or ink, but worship the implements of their profession. The Amastha and Sribasthab are the most common clans in Behar, and next to them the Karan. I have met some Mathur and some Saksena Kayesths also, and no others are enumerated. Buchanan mentions also Bhatnagar Kayesths, but I could hear of none.

In Behar the Kayesths are feeling severely the advance of education. Formerly, being the only educated persons except the Muhammadans (generally half-educated and lazy persons) and Brahmans who scrupled to do clerk's work, the Kayesths had a practical monopoly of Government offices; now, as persons of all clans are employed under Government, the Kayesth, unwilling to go into trade and too proud to work or beg, not unfrequently has very little more to live on than affords him the mere necessities of life.

Of the Bengali Kayesths I have but little to say. They have apparently small connection with the Kayesths of Behar. A few of them are resident in the province, chiefly at Patna, where there is a Bengali colony established. There are three Kulin families of Kayesths,—Bose, Ghose and Mitter. Next to them come eight families of Moulik Kayesths, and below these, 72 others. Some persons, however, say that the whole 80 families are "Moulik." The only Bengali Kayesth family enumerated is "Guha," one of the eight Moulik families.

50. Kishanpachhi, Dogla or Suratwala, is the name applied to the sons of the higher classes by women of low caste. They do not as a rule lose status further than that their relations of purer caste do not eat or intermarry with them.

51. The whole of the persons enumerated under the head of trading classes are engaged in buying and selling, wholesale or retail, and there is hardly more difference between the status of the highest and lowest classes than there is between that of the richest and poorest individual of one of the classes. The claim of any of them to be considered pure Vaisyas is absolutely worthless. The Oswals and Sarawaks are noticeable for the fact that they are chiefly, if not entirely, of the Jain religion. They, however, in Patna at least, sometimes intermarry with those of the Agarwala caste. Marwari would seem to be the name of a nationality rather than a caste, but those enumerated are all Baniyas, not a few, I expect, Agarwalas. They are also called Kainyas. Gandhabaniya and Suvarnabaniya are both from Bengal, the first a vendor of spices, the latter a money-changer, doing the same business as the Poddar of Behar. Bohra is the name of a class of traders confounded by Elliot with the Kainyas or Marwaris. They are often shroffs and also pedlars. Nichodiya are a class of baniyas who sometimes sell sweetmeats. They appear to be most common in Gya, where I believe they are chiefly employed as agents of the *pinda-farosh*, or persons

who have the right of providing the offerings of the pilgrims. Pasari are druggists. Sinduriya are the sellers of *sindur* or red lead. They call themselves Amashta, and pretend to be Kayesths. Khatriis apparently originally came from the Punjab, though they are now settled nearly all over Bengal. They claim to be Rajputs, but the latter will not eat with them. On the strength of the fact that the Saraswat Brahman will take cooked food from them, they claim to be something higher than the ordinary traders, and even pretend that they are the representatives of the pure Rajputs with whom Brahmans formerly would eat. Considerable confusion has been introduced into the tables by confounding the word Kshatriya, Kshetri or Chhetree with Khatriis or, as they call them in Bengal, Khetris. Buchanan remarks that in Behar there seems to be a considerable agricultural class called Kshatriis, Khatriis, or Chatris, who are distinct from, and considered to be somewhat lower in rank than, Rajputs. I have inquired in every possible way, and I can find no such class, unless he refers to the Keturias—a small class of labourers and servants mentioned in Bhaugulpore. The Kshetris and Chetris are the same as the Rajputs, and the terms are convertible, whereas Khatri is used of a trading and money-lending class. Buchanan rightly enough gives the number of Khatriis as very small in all the districts of which he treats, and in Patna especially; many even of these are Khatri Sikhs. I can find no trace of the Kshetauris, whom he describes as an agricultural race, and I can only fancy that either his editor has not conveyed his meaning, or that Buchanan was mistaken. If, as is sometimes asserted, Khatriis and Kshatriyas are the same in origin, it is curious that not one of the numerous sub-divisions of the Khatriis bears the same name as any Rajput clan, though many of the clans of Rajputs are called by names common to Brahmans and other castes.

None of the other trading classes require any special mention: of course a vast number of petty sub-divisions are included under the general term Baniya. The names found in the returns were—Adhbaniya, Agarwala, Agrahri, Balindar, Baisbaniya, Barnawar, Bohra, Changhariya (a sub-division of Barnawar), Gandhabanik, Gujratwala, Gulwara, Gurer, Jamanpuri, Kamalkala, Kapuriya, Kasarwani, Kasondhan, Kat Baniya, Khandelwal, Khatri, Kolapuri, Mahuri (a sub-division of Agrahri), Marwari, Nichodiya, Nauniyar, Oswal, Pasari, Poddar, Purwal, Rastogi, Rauniyar, Robi, Samri, Sarawak, Sinduriya, and Suvarnabanik.

52. Gareri, known also as Gadariya, are the shepherd class. They probably are an offshoot of the Goallas, though they do not intermarry with them. Along with their occupation of tending sheep, they carry on that of making blankets. In common with the other pastoral tribes enumerated, they hold the custom that when an elder brother dies the next in age marries his widow. They are generally very ignorant, and not unfrequently dishonest. Holkar is a Gareri by caste.

53. The names Goalla and Ahir are used as synonyms in Behar for the great herdsman class. They have three principal divisions—Gwalbans, Nandbans, and Jadubans. Most of the Goallas of Behar are Gwalbans. If there is any value in Manu's division of classes, the Goallas should by their occupation be Vaisiyas, whereas they only claim to be pure Sudras, and even that honour is not generally allowed them. Not a few of them are Muhammadans and are termed Gaddi. Many of the Gaddis, however, are shepherds, and it is these, of whom Dr. Hunter has manufactured one of his low classes of Brahmans. The Goallas of Behar are well known as a turbulent and dishonest people. The term Patna Goalla is almost a reproach throughout Bengal. They are fearless and are celebrated as *lathials*, especially those of certain villages, who are regularly retained for riots even at a great distance from their homes. There is a legend that the Goallas of Santipore in Bengal were imported from Behar for fighting purposes. The *gots* enumerated are Bechota, Bhøj, Dahiyyar, Ghosi, Guriyu, Majraut, and Kishnaut. Notwithstanding Elliot's assertion that the Gwalbans have no *gots*, I am assured that all these are Gwalbans. In many

places in the North-West Provinces the Goallas are said to preserve remnants of serpent-worship, and in Orissa the Ahirs are said to be chiefly employed in magic and jugglery. This may possibly explain the name Jadubans; the word Ahir itself is sometimes derived from Ahi, a serpent. The Goallas have had their kings and were apparently at one time a powerful people, as they would be now under one head. Many of them are employed in trade or are zemindars, and drop their caste title so as to be mistaken for Kayesths. They form the bulk of the population in Behar, and it is therefore more astonishing that a prejudice exists against employing them in the police.

54. But few Gujars are found in this province. Many of those enumerated in the Sonthal Pergunnahs came with the Rajah of Indore to Baijnath. They claim to be Rajputs, but their habits appear to be entirely pastoral. They eat and drink with the Ahirs of Meerut, as they do with the Jats, and the Gujars of Bijnour admit that they are Ahirs. In the North-Western Provinces census report the divisions of Gujar are stated to be Bharthi, Nagar, and Hindwansa. They are none of them settled in this province, so further discussion of them is unnecessary.

55. Jats are another pastoral tribe whom Tod identifies with the Jits, whom he enumerates as one of the thirty-six royal races. Putting out of the question that Tod's enumeration is extremely unsatisfactory, and does not agree with one of the lists from which he quotes, the internal evidence of their Rajput origin is worthless. They are pastoral in their habits, and resemble the Ahirs in the matter of the next brother marrying an elder brother's widow. They do not intermarry with any tribe of Rajputs, nor even with the Gujars. The Jats in Sindh are the ordinary cultivators of the country. Whether they are Scythians or not, requires more evidence to decide than Sir Henry Elliot produced. The decision of the point either way would not prove that they are Rajputs. The Jats are divided into Deswali and Pachade, of which the latter claim the precedence. They are not settled in Behar to any great extent.

56. Halwais, equivalent to the Bengali Moyra or Madak (sometimes known as Madhu Napit), are the sellers of sweetmeats. In the southern part of the province a division is met with called Kuri, not unfrequently mispronounced Guriya. They are a very important element in Hindu society, as they with the Kandus provide the only food that the orthodox Hindu can eat with unwashed hands. Kāndu, also known as Bharbhunjah (called in the older books Bhujari, quaintly translated "frymen"), are the men who prepare parched rice, known variously as chira or murai, and still more commonly as chira-murkhi. The sub-divisions enumerated are Ganrar (Bengali) and its Behar equivalent Gonr, Madhesiya and Karaunch. The Gonr caste has been freely confused by the enumerators with the Gonrhi Mallah, and thus, though really a small one, has assumed proportions far beyond its real numbers. A caste in Bengal called Rarhi following the same profession, are fabled to have been originally boatmen, and to have abandoned that calling. Hence there may possibly be some connection between Gonr and Gonrhi, besides mere similarity of name. The Karaunch are remarkable for the fact that the name is also common to a sub-division of the Bhaskars (or Sangturash), the stone-mason caste. Coupling this with the fact that one of the occupations of Kāndu is the building of mud-walls, and another that of bricklaying, I am half inclined to believe that the Bhaskars may be an offshoot of them. The Kāndu also make up gunny cloth into bags, and are sometimes found as diggers, and I believe as gharamis or thatchers. The class is very numerous, and any one who has been compelled to travel rapidly will easily comprehend its value in the Hindu social scale, though the preparation of food they sell is far from palatable to the European stomach.

57. It must be premised that most of the castes of Hindus are to a certain extent connected with agriculture, but those mentioned in the tables are employed almost solely in that occupation. The first enumerated is that of Aguri, a Bengali caste identified

generally with the Ugrakhetri of Manu. In the districts in which I have been employed, I have not met with them, and a fuller account should be obtainable from the Bengal districts.

58. The Barai or Barui, under which head I have included Bhurji and Tamoli, are the class engaged in growing the pân plant, whose leaves mixed with the nut of the supari tree, lime, &c., make the odorous compound so freely chewed by natives of India. Pân is greatly grown in the province, especially in north Behar. A distinction is sometimes made between the Barai as growers and the Tamoli as sellers of pân; but I believe this is not borne out by fact. Although one of the ingredients is commonly grown in Behar, the areca nut has to be imported. I believe the only supari trees in the province are to be found at Pandowl factory.

59. Chusa is of course merely the name of an occupation, but the title is used by Kaibarthas employed in agriculture, to distinguish themselves from the Jaliyas, who claim also to be Kaibarthas. The Kaibarthas will of course be treated of in Bengal Proper. Kamkar are, I believe, nothing but cultivating Kahars. Mr. Sherring is clearly wrong in saying that it is a name given to Kahars in Patna. I never heard of any class of the kind there, nor is one returned in that district. Almost all of them come from Shuhabad, Sarun and Chumparun; hence it is likely that the name is one conferred by the Rajputs.

60. Koeris, called also Murao or Murai, are the best cultivators of Behar; they are identical with the Kachis of the North-Western Provinces. In fact, I found in the returns men appending Koeri to their names, and putting down Kachi as their caste. They are the chief cultivators of the poppy, and are very much more numerous in the Patna than in the Bhaugulpore division. The largest sub-division of them is Danki or Dangbe, but Jaruhar and Kachwaha I have also met with. The Koeris are a hardworking and quiet set of people,—the best spade-husbandmen probably in all Bengal. I have never, I think, seen a Koeri in court, except as plaintiff in a theft case or defendant in a rent-suit. Of all the Koeris in Behar, perhaps the most successful cultivators are those at Shazadpore Andarkila, in the Hajipore sub-division. I have known them raise four crops in one year from the same land.

61. Kurmis are a race who deserve more attention than is generally bestowed on them by ethnologists. Generally devoted to agriculture, they make nevertheless very good soldiers, and before the mutiny many of them were so employed. They are generally supposed to be a low Aryan race; but I think there are some grounds for thinking that this may not be the fact. They are found in very large numbers in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, and many amongst the Mahrattas call themselves Kurmis. Sivaji was a Kurmi, and the Rajahs of Gwalior and Satara are said to be of the same race. They extend into Madras, where they have adopted the language of the Telingas, amongst whom they live; and Colonel Dalton mentions some Jhari Kurmis, or Kurmis of the woods, in Chota Nagpore, who are said to worship strange gods. The Kurmis in Jhansi have a tradition that they came there from the south about 1,200 years ago, and those of Gorukhpore say they came from Guzerat. The Sonthals say that they were originally Kurmis. Buchanan mentions a legend that they are connected with the Tharus. They have a form of marriage of their own to which Brahmans are not admitted, and they may have as many wives as they choose. Although generally in Behar a well-to-do people, a Brahman will not take water from them, and one of the legends of their origin assigns them as parents slaves, the property respectively of Rajput and Vaisya owners. All these considerations may possibly tend to raise a suspicion that after all the Kurmis are not of Aryan descent. The sub-divisions most commonly met with are Awadhiya, Juswar and Mawar. I have also heard of the Ghoracharya and Saithawar

Kurmis. In Tirhoot also are some Dhanaut Kurmis, a sub-division which I find mentioned in no list. The Patanawar, mentioned by Buchanan as taking their name from Patna, I have, strangely enough, never met with. Colonel Dalton gives some interesting information about them in his *Ethnology of Bengal*. Mr. Williams, in his account of the last census of Oudh, says that the women are proverbial for their industry.

62. Malis are in no way particular except that they are much less useful here than the Bengal Mali. They are employed as inoculators as well as gardeners. Some of them have, I believe, undertaken to vaccinate. Nagar are a class of cultivator not common in Behar, but largely found in the Bhaugulpore division. They are probably allied to the Bhuiyas. Mr. Taylor says they are of the same class as Mallahs, and Mr. Wyer merely mentions that they are cultivators; but neither of them throws any light on their origin. Rajdhob are in Bhaugulpore and Purneah merely what Chasadhops are elsewhere. They have a legend that they formerly washed a certain Rajah's clothes, and that on his demise having no more clothes to wash, they took to cultivation, which they pursue at present. They do not now wash clothes, or marry or eat with those Dhobis who do. Some of them are, I think, weavers. Sadgops, if they ever were the chief class of the Goallas, are certainly not in any way connected with them now. They are purely agricultural, do not intermarry with Goallas, and have no especial veneration for Krishna, the god of the Goallas. It seems to me that it is very likely that they never were Goallas, and that the name has induced people to theorise on the subject. They belong to Bengali Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There are none in any other district of the province.

Sibhara I merely mention because, as I said under the head of Cheru, I have a suspicion that they may be Seoris or Siviras. They are only found in Jeley thannah in North Tirhoot. None of the castes included in Others are worth mentioning, except the Nets of Pakour in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, who may, I suspect, be merely Nats who have taken to cultivation. They hardly exceed 400 in number.

63. The Amanths or Amaths are a singular class. They appear to be almost always employed in personal service, and not to stand at all high in rank; but I am unable to find out that they are considered an offshoot of any particular class. Mr. Taylor, with some probability, considers them really the same as Dhanuk. Mr. Wyer says they are musicians, dancers and weavers; but this I doubt altogether. They are, however, said in the jail report of 1868 to be allied with Khatbé, which is a weaver class. They are numerous in Tirhoot, but it is not strange that I have never met with them, as not one is recorded in the Hajipore sub-division. I am not qualified to state whether Behara is really a caste or not. The equivalent Mahara in Bhaugulpore is used of any one but a Rawani Kahar, who carries palkis; and Mr. Verner, in the 24-Pergunnahs, says in his report that his inquiries led him to the belief that most of the men so called are Bagdis and Bauris.

64. Dhanuk is a servile class who, from the supposed derivation of their name, are credited with having been archers. They have some intimate connection with Kurmis, and the story that was told in Buchanan's days, that a Kurmi who goes into bondage becomes a Dhanuk, is still said to be true. Hence the Dhanuks frequently call themselves Jaswar. In Tirhoot they are a despised and not particularly taking set of people. Whether they were slaves or not formerly, they are not now generally; but I don't remember ever having seen a respectable Dhanuk. In Palamow, according to Mr. Forbes, "they are free agriculturists, and pretend to great purity." Another of the fables which have arisen out of their name, is that the Dhamins, called sometimes Dhanushkas, are their priests. The fact that this is untrue is sufficiently established by the consideration that there are nearly three hundred and

twenty thousand Dhanuks in North Behar and not one single Dhamin. I believe also that the statement usually made that the women are in request as midwives is not the fact. In Tirhoot, where Dhanuks abound, the Chamar women are the midwives. Practically all that is known about them is that they are a low caste of Hindus, in some way connected with Kurnis, and employed in personal service and agriculture.

65. Dhobis are too well known to require notice. They have seven clans:—Ajhudiya, Belwar, Maghadhya, Gosar, Batham, Kanaujiya, and Pagahiya. Hajjams are a very important element in the social scale. They have to perform certain ceremonies at births, marriages and funerals, and not unfrequently acquire considerable influence through being so familiarly known in the families, who are their jajmans or clients. They do not marry with the Bengali Napit, and are not considered to belong to the pure classes. Like the Dhobis, they are sometimes Musalmans.

Kahars are well known to all Europeans from the fact that they are so much employed by them as personal servants. Unlike most other castes so employed, they are of fair social rank, and are the servants of all the good castes. They are much prone to drink, but are particular with their food. They are good enough fellows and not unwilling to work, unless they are spoilt. Their name is fancifully supposed to be derived from Kaibartha without any sufficient reason. Almost all the Behar Kahars are Rawanis. Most of the tribes usually lumped together as sub-divisions of Kahar are nothing of the sort. The Dhimar, who are a kind of fishermen, are apparently Kahars who have lost caste; but I know of no other sept except the Rawanis. The few persons put down as Others are not of tribes requiring any special mention.

66. Few of the artisan castes require special mention. The Barhi or Barhai, the carpenter caste, includes of course the Bengali Sutradhar or Chutar, and also the Kharadi or turner. Kansera or brazier, the manufacturers of lotahs (water vessels) and talis (brass-plates), besides numerous other utensils, includes the inferior artificer, Thathera. Kumhar is the potter, and Laheri the maker of all sorts of articles in lac, called also Nuri. Lohar (blacksmith) includes the Kamar or Karmakar, and also Dhokar, Gojya and Kanpita, all aboriginal iron-workers. It is worthy of remark that the Kols are famous as iron-workers, and that it is probable that the cause of the impurity of the Lohar compared with his brother, the Kamar of Bengal, is partly the result of admixture of Kol blood. Sonar, which is a pure caste in Behar though the Bengal Suvarnakar is impure, includes a number of curious sub-divisions: the Maiyar or Rangdauliya, maker of pewter ornaments; the Niyari or Sindhua, who recovers the gold dust from the goldsmith's aprons and sweepings of their shops; the Darab or gold-beater, who makes gold and silver leaf; and the Gahwar and Dorasiya sub-divisions of the trade, whose peculiarities I am unable to state. There are many other septs of the clan, but I have not met with them.

The Sunris, called anciently Saundik, are the spirit distillers. The term includes Kalwar, who pretend to be a superior kind of Sunri; Kalal, a sub-division of comparatively late origin, who have adopted the title once only bestowed on Muhammadan distillers; and Rangki. The Bhojpuriya Sunris, who generally call themselves Goldars, do not distill spirits, but are merchants and retail dealers, and try to hide their origin. I may mention that the cultivating Sunris of Bengal not unfrequently style themselves Sudra, for the like reason. Many of the Sunris are very rich traders, and the tribe are generally well-to-do in Behar. Teli, called also Kalu, Kulu and (amongst the Musalmans) Khulu, are the oil makers and oil vendors of Hindustan. Their original caste name is Toipal, just as the Kumhars are called Rudrapal. They have amongst them every variety of rich and poor. Garain is a common title for the Bengali oilman. Now that they are largely engaged in trade and cultivation, it is the fashion for them to attempt to conceal their caste (an impure one) by styling themselves Tili, Saba, and the like. I have failed to

discover any difference between Tilis and Telis, except that they do not intermarry; but this is also true of poor and rich Telis of the same sort. Amongst the Others are included Bhaskar, called also Sangturash, or stone-cutter; Chipi, or cotton-printer; Chitrakar, or painter; Churihara, or maker of bangles; Darzi, or tailor; Kalaigar, or tin-man; Rangrez, or dyer; and Sankari, or shell-carver.

68. The occupation of weaving is necessarily one that affords employment to many people throughout India. Rude though their appliances are, the weavers of this country have attained a perfection in their art which only the invention of machinery in Europe has succeeded in rivalling. The different castes of weavers are mostly the result of the different localities of origin of the weavers. Benaudiya are a class who come from the upper provinces, and for some reason are looked on as very vile. Chapwal are also a degraded race of weavers. Their real habitat is Bhaugulpore, but there they have evidently returned themselves as Tanti, whilst a smaller number of them in Purneah are shown under the proper name. Ganesh are the weaver tribe of the Poliyas or Rajbansis, from Dinagepore. Jugi and Patwa are the men who make silk strings, and also string pearls and beads on them. Julaha is properly the name of the Musalman weaver, but is adopted in Bhaugulpore by the Hindu also. Those shown in other zillahs are probably immigrants from Bhaugulpore. Khatbe or Tirhutiya are, as the second name implies, a class of weavers from Tirhoot. Tanti is the generic term. Tattamas are a much lower class, and are quite as frequently employed as syces, labourers and the like, as in their proper profession. Amongst Others are included the Dhuniyas, or cotton-carders, and Rangwa, or dyeing weavers. I may mention that the weaver in Behar holds a very much lower place in the social scale than in Bengal. They are almost always drunkards, and are not unfrequently a bad compound of Musalman and Hindu, with the faults of both, the virtues of neither.

69. Of the labouring castes there is not much to be said. Beldars are a distinct caste—in Behar at least. Though frequently associated with Nuniyas, they do not intermarry with them. They are sometimes known as Khatawas. The Kora are said to be allied to the Bhumij and Dhangar. They are not found in Behar proper, but are very common in Bengal. Nuniyas are the makers of saltpetre, but are also employed as labourers. They are rather particular as to what they will touch, and are as a rule well-built and sturdy men, not tall but with a very marked—almost Caucasian—type of feature. I think the handsomest native of this country I ever saw was a Nuniya. Parigah, Parigar or Parghu, is a tribe from South Bhaugulpore employed as labourers and servants. I can find no particulars of them, but suspect, from their location, that they must be a Hinduised offshoot of the Bhuiyas. Of the others mentioned, the only castes of any importance are the Chunari, or lime-burners, and the Deohari, a tribe of labourers from Bahera thannah in Tirhoot; of the latter I have no knowledge: they amount to 1,500 persons.

70. Of the tribes who sell fish and vegetables, the Khatiks, sellers of onions and chillies, are the most numerous. They are said by some to be Pasis, but I don't think the supposition has any evidence to support it. The Turahas, besides selling fish, sometimes carry palkis, and cultivate. They are said to be a degraded race of Kahars, and I am not disposed to affirm or deny the statement. Kunjra, Mete and Pura are names also applied to Musalmans.

71. The boating and fishing classes are most largely represented by the Mallahs in Behar. Connected with them, if not subordinate tribes, are the Banpar, Muriyari and Surahiya classes, all included in Others. Tiyar come next in order, but are much more numerous as we come nearer to Bengal. Kewat (supposed to be short for Kaibartha, but really a direct derivative from *kena* or *keite*, "to row")

are equally common in Bengal and Behar. Gonrhi are a fishing and boating class. They are found nearly all over Bengal. Of others, the Jaliya are said to be a branch of the Kaibarthas. Bathwa and Chabi are sub-tribes of Mallah, and Machua is the ordinary Bengali fisherman.

72. Next in the list are the dancers and other vagabond classes.

Dancers, &c. Bhanr are professional actors and mimics. Many of them are Musalmans; there is one village nearly full of them in Bhaugulpore. Darhi, called also Mirasi, are musicians and dancers, many of whom are Musalmans. Pawariya are also dancers. Gandharb is the ordinary Hindu prostitute caste. They recruit their ranks by buying children whom they adopt. Ranjani are a higher class of women. They sometimes call themselves Khatrani, affecting to be of the Khatri caste, from whom, it may be remembered, some Brahmans will take food. Kholta are professional pimps and prostitutes, allied probably to the Nats. The men live on the earnings of the women, and they both employ themselves in seducing girls to prostitution. A Khelta, says the proverb, will make his mother dance before him. Badyakar, Baiti and Kân are all musicians, probably offshoots of the Dom and Chamar castes. Jagwa is a kind of beggar, who receives alms from a mourning family within the prohibited period. He is consequently polluted.

73. The persons enumerated by nationality only are Bengali, Hindustani, Mahratta, Madrasi and Oorya. The unspecified persons are either returned as Hindus only, without any caste being specified, or the caste written against them has been so illegibly written that it was impossible to make anything of it.

74. Amongst persons of Hindu origin who have thrown off the tram-

Religious sects. mels of caste, are the native Christians, of whom the largest number is found in Chumparun, in which there is a Roman Catholic colony at Bettiah. Patna also has a Roman Catholic mission; and Tirhoot has a Lutheran mission. I think there is also a mission at Bhaugulpore, and there are two or more in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Baishnabs, or followers of Vishnu, are the most numerous sect in Behar; it is, in fact, a generic name for a number of Vishnavite sects, the common tenet of which is that they discard the use of meat, fish, spirits and tobacco, or pretend to do so. Most of them are said to be Ramanujas. Those mentioned as Bairagis are said to be Ramanandis. For an account of them as well as of the Saniyasis, or followers of Shiva, I must refer to Professor Wilson.

The Nanakshahis are the followers of Nanak and believe in the Granth. They are celibate, and wear the yellow shirt. They are undoubtedly derived from the same origin as the followers of the Sikh religion, and like them do not cut their hair. Several of the Nanakshahi Mahants are very rich. The Sutra-shahis are a dissolute class of Nanakshahis. They are said to be drunkards. I don't remember to have ever seen any of them. There is a small colony of Sikhs at Patna, owners of the Harmandil, or temple of Har. They are divided into Kshettri or warriors, and Khatri or writers. The Mahant (whose title was some time ago the subject of litigation) must be a Kshettri. The Aghoris are a disgusting set of mendicants, who by smearing their bodies with filth and eating carrion extort alms from people as the price of getting rid of them. Kabirpanthis are the followers of Kabir, the opponent of idolatry and superstition, and the founder of a universal religion. He preached a belief in one eternal and universal God, and the practice of humanity and truth. He also recommended seclusion from the world and celibacy. His present followers have nothing of the good of his teaching left in them. Atithis are a portion of the sect of Shivites, called Dasnami Dandis, who have not resigned the world. Some of them even marry, but this is really forbidden to them. Jains are found, but this is not the place to give an account of them. Dariyadasis are a comparatively recent sect, founded by a Muhammadan tailor, who became partially a Hindu. Buchanan puts their numbers at 20,000.

In the present census six are enumerated. There are of course many other sects, but they are somewhat difficult to find out, and frequently the only tenets of the sect to which they belong, which its disciples have learnt, are the practice of mendicancy and the habit of being dirty. Some, however, amongst the devotees I have met would have been excellent men if they had been washed.

75. Of the Musalmans little need be said. Besides the four well-known classes, the following divisions are also found in Behar—Julaha or weaver; Dhuniya, or cotton-carder; Dhobi or washerman; Gaddhi, or cowkeeper; Darzi, or tailor; Kunjra, or greengrocer; Kalal, or distiller; Chik or Kassai, butcher; Mirshikar, or hunter; Muchi, or shoemaker; Nalband, or farrier; Tawaif, or prostitute; and Lalbegi, the Muhammadan sweeper. As they have not been enumerated under these heads, I cannot give even the approximate numbers.

In conclusion, I can only lament the deficiencies that occur in this paper, which were, however, inevitable without inquiries on the spot and the closest scrutiny of the returns. I personally consulted the returns of only three zillahs, Patna, Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, the two last not nearly so fully as I might have wished. I also made some reference to the Sonthal Pergunnahs enumerators' books, but had not time to make a complete examination of them. This consulting the returns at second-hand, coupled with the difficulty experienced in obtaining replies to inquiries on the subject, has of course rendered this paper far less perfect than I had hoped it might have been. If, however, it serves to direct inquiry to the subject, it will have answered some useful purpose.

BENGAL.

436. I now proceed to note upon the tables for Bengal. Containing as it does the metropolis of British India, it has naturally a larger number of non-Asiatics than any other province under the Lieutenant-Governor. The total number returned on the 25th January last was 17,155, of whom 14,448 were Europeans, and 2,712 Americans, Africans or Australasians. Of the Europeans, the great majority are found in the 24-Pergunnahs; about 800 are returned in the Hooghly district, which contains the suburb of Howrah; 419 in Darjeeling—a small number, perhaps, considering the extent of tea cultivation and the fact of its containing a military convalescent depôt, but in the cold weather there are comparatively few Europeans at Darjeeling;—326 in Burdwan, mainly composed, it is presumed, of railway employes and scarcely more than 200 in any other district. Among the Americans, 2,257 so-called West Indians are entered in the Calcutta tables. At first I thought they might be seamen, but it seems that more than half of them are females, and I strongly suspect therefore that they have come no further than from the west of India.

437. The Eurasians number 18,419, of whom more than half are in the 24-Pergunnahs, about one-third in Dacca, and about 900 in Chittagong. In Dacca and Chittagong there are large colonies of Feringhis, descendants of the Portuguese, who made these places their head-quarters in Eastern Bengal. An account of the part they played in the history of Chittagong and of their condition in that district at

Mr. Clay writes of them:—"The occupations of the Feringhis are various. In the town many are employed on board ship; in the interior some gain their living as cultivators. From their intercourse with the natives they have acquired many of their habits and prejudices, and have become as a community very much debased. The better educated among them are sharp and intelligent enough, but deficient in energy, and there appears little hope of any future improvement of their condition. The pure-blooded natives affect to look down upon them, and call them 'matti' (earth-coloured) Feringhis."

438. Of Asiatics other than natives of British India by far the larger

number consist of Nepalese, who have settled (mainly on the tea gardens) in Darjeeling. In that district they number 25,781; the proportions of the principal castes being as follows:—Limbu, 4,663; Khambu, 3,913; Gurung (cowherd), 3,150; Mangar, 2,494; and Kami (blacksmith) 1,886. The other castes mentioned in the returns are Alé, Bosnet, Chabing, Darlami, Dewan, Damai (tailor), Dilpoli, Gain, Ghale, Gharti, Ghatwal, Gurkhani, Hatwali, Iyaka, Jemedar, Jiral, Kurki, Khawas, Manjhi, Moktan, Newar, Paharia, Parel, Parbatiya, Pradhan, Rai, Risingia, Sharki (shoe-maker), Senteng, Suchikar (tailor), Sonarwar, Tamang, Thakur, Thami and Thapa. In Sylhet and Cachar we find about 12,000 Muni-puris, who have settled in those districts. The Afghans are mainly found in Moorshedabad, where they are probably in the service of the Nawab. The Armenian community comprises nearly 800 souls, chiefly in Calcutta and Dacca. The Chinese number 574, nearly all shoe-makers and carpenters in Calcutta. Jews number 533, mainly in the metropolis; Parsees 1,223; Persians 277, of whom more than half, curiously enough, are women.

439. Passing on to the aboriginal tribes, we find in or near the Dar-

jeeling district the Dhimal (873), the Lepchas (3,952), Mech (1,004), and Murmis (6,603). The Dhimal and Mech are said to be of the same stock as the Bodo or Kachari race. They are fully treated of by Hodgson, who had ample opportunities of studying their habits and manners. They frequent the terai, and to all appearance thrive in a climate which is fatal to other races. They are mainly a pastoral people, keeping large herds of buffaloes, which graze on bamboo leaves or other such fodder as may be picked up in the jungle. Generally speaking the Mech are a remarkably comfortable and prosperous community, but of late years they seem to have been moving out of the Darjeeling district into Nepal. Hodgson estimated the numbers of the Dhimal at 15,000 souls only, and observed that they seemed to be fast passing away as a separate race. The Bodo or Mech, on the other hand, he considered to be still numerous. In the Dooars 12,593 male adults are returned, who probably represent a population of at least 40,000 souls.

The Lepchas are the indigenous inhabitants of Sikkim, and those mentioned in the returns are found in the hill territory of the Darjeeling district. They are no doubt allied to the Bhotiyas, from whom they have learned something of the Buddhist faith. They have been described so graphically by Dr. Hooker, and are so well known to visitors to Darjeeling, that it seems hardly necessary to say more about them in this place. Both men and women wear their hair in long plaits, the men having a single pig-tail and the women two. They are fond of eating and drinking, their national liquor being a kind of beer made from *marwa* or millet. They are very handy with their *kookris*—a sort of long knife which they invariably carry, and with which they will cut down a bamboo tree and construct a comfortable hut in an incredibly short space of time.

The Murmis mentioned are nearly all in Darjeeling; the 23 returned in Cachar being probably coolies connected with the Lushai expedition. Colonel Dalton describes them as “a nomadic and pastoral branch of the Bhotiyas;” but they have always seemed to me to be more allied to the Nepalese, and I find that Major Morton, the present Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, is of the same opinion. They are chiefly employed in the tea gardens of the district, and are also Buddhists.

440. In the Mymensing district we find about 12,000 Garos, who have

probably left their native hills to settle in the district. They are a curious and highly interesting people. Colonel Dalton considers them “the primitive type of the great Mech Kachari or Bodo nation.” The Hajongs, of whom there are some 26,000 in the district, are said by Dalton to be a branch of the Kachari race and connected with the Garos. Mr. Boxwell, who studied them for some years, informs

me that they are considerably Hinduised, and Hodgson remarks that they now very generally affect a horror at being supposed *confrères* in speech or usages with the Bodo, though really such. Some similar tribes in this district have been classed among the semi-Hinduised aboriginals. The Khasias will be spoken of under Assam; the few returned in Sylhet are probably coolies from the hills.

441. In the neighbourhood of the Tipperah and Chittagong Hills we have Chukmas, Kukis or Lushais, and Tipperahs. With the last I have grouped Mroong, Pankha, Kheong, Khumi, and Bunjogi. They are all found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and have been graphically described by Captain Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner, in his *Wild Races of South-Eastern India*. The Mroongs are said to be identical with the Tipperahs. They used to be found as far south as the Arracan district, where they announced themselves as descendants of persons carried away from Tipperah several generations back by the Arracan Kings. Of late years, however, they have been working their way back, and only a few stragglers are said to be found south of the Chittagong district. Captain Lewin mentions four classes of the Tipperah tribe—the Pooran, the Nawuttea, the Osuie, and the Reeang, all of whom are found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, having originally come from Hill Tipperah. In a note on the subject, Mr. Power says:—"The pure Tipperahs are supposed to belong to the same race as the reigning family; the Jamaityas are the warrior class; the Nawutteas and Reeangs have no speciality; when there is any business to be done in the hills, the coolie work falls chiefly on them. The Tipperahs and Kookis have intermarried, and the progeny has now become a class known as Hallams." Beside those entered in the returns, we have in Hill Tipperah, according to Mr. Power, pure Tipperahs 10,878; Jamaityas 2,200; Nawutteas 1,509; Reeangs 3,300 and Hallams 975. The Kumis and Kheongs are also described by Captain Lewin. "The great distinction between the Pankho and Bunjogi tribes is the mode of wearing the hair. The Pankhos bind their hair in a knot at the back of the head in the same way as the Tipperahs and Lushais do; but the Bunjogis, like the Shindus and Kumi tribe, tie up their hair in a knot on the top of the head over the forehead. As it is considered a beauty to have long thick hair, the young men of the Bunjogis stuff a large ball of black cotton into their top-knot to make it look bigger." The majority are found in the Bohmong's country to the east of the Sungoo river. Their language strongly resembles that of the Lushais. The Chukmas are also found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where they number 28,000 souls.

442. The western aboriginal tribes will be more fitly noticed when we come to treat of the races of Chota Nagpore. Those mentioned in the Bengal returns are Bhoomij, Kharriah, Kharwar, Kol, Sonthal and Oraon. They are chiefly found in the western districts, though a few stragglers have found their way as labourers to the other end of Bengal. The Sonthals number 140,000, by far the greater number being located in the Midnapore and Bancoorah districts.

443. Passing on therefore to the semi-Hinduised aboriginals, the list is headed by considerably more than half a million of Bagdis. These are the fishermon and palki-bearers of Western Bengal. They may possibly be allied to the Bauris, who are found in the same localities. Colonel Dalton mentions the fact of certain Bauris being Ghatwals, which would seem to show that they once had a proprietary interest in the soil. Both are probably aboriginal tribes who have lost their individuality by intermarriage with low-caste Hindus. The Bagdis are said to be divided into Tentulla and Uttarari, the latter being the superior class. They are sometimes called Duliya or Behara, from their occupation of carrying palkis, and so perhaps we ought to add to their number the 137,185 persons of that designation entered as Hindus engaged in personal service. The Babelia are an up-country caste of bird-catchers, and are not numerous.

in Lower Bengal. It has been suggested that they are the same people as the Bediyas. It is to be observed, however, that many of the Bediyas are Muhammadans, though worshipping Kali. Bhuiyas are most numerous, as might have been expected, in Midnapore; but like the rest of the aboriginal tribes, they seem to be gradually making their way to the eastern districts. Binds are much fewer in number than I should have expected. They are most numerous in the Maldah district, where they number 6,000 only. They are fishermen. Bunas are numerous in the indigo districts, where they were originally imported from the western country to assist in the manufacture of indigo. Buna is merely a generic term, signifying their wild uncivilized condition, but it is impossible from the returns to distribute them according to their real tribes. They are said to be Kols, Sonthals and Kharwars. The Chains are mostly found in Maldah and Moorshedabad which border on Behar, and have been already noticed among the castes of that province. The Chamars or Muchis are a numerous caste in Bengal as elsewhere. They form a considerable class of the population in Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea and Jessore. Chandals or Charals aggregate upwards of a million and a half.

Chandals.

This was the great sweeper caste to which were doubtless consigned the great bulk of the aboriginal tribes who embraced Hinduism in Bengal. They are most numerous in the Eastern districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Dacca, Mymensing, and Sylhet. They seem to be a hardy people, semi-amphibious almost in their habits, and capable of enduring considerable exposure and fatigue. In the old Hindu books Chandals are said to be descended from Brahman fathers and Sudra mothers, and Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee sees in them a strong resemblance to the Caucasian type. At some remote time they may have been a people of some importance. In the *Ramayana* the powerful Prince of Oudh is represented as courting the alliance of a Chandal chief, Gohaka. As with the Brahmans, the period of mourning among the Chandals is ten days only instead of thirty. The Domes have already been treated of by Mr. Magrath. Curiously enough, they are found in greatest number at either extremity of Bengal, viz. in the Burdwan and Chittagong divisions. Amongst the sub-divisions not elsewhere mentioned, we have Akhuti, Kalindi and Mriddha. The last appears to be merely a title, and is said to indicate a subordinate rank in the old zemindari militia. The Dosadhs are an up-country caste, and very few of them are found in Lower Bengal. Haris are the sweeper caste of Bengal, and are tolerably numerous all over the province. They and the Kaoras keep pigs and are considered altogether unclean by other Hindus. The principal home of the Kaoras would appear to be the metropolitan districts of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs. The Bhuimalis are said to be Haris, but I am not aware whether they admit the connection.

444. I have already spoken of the Hajong, in Mymensing. A similar

Tribes of Mymensing.

tribe is the Hadi Hatri, which numbers 11,690 souls. In religion they are Hindus, practising agriculture as their occupation, some also being employed as palki-bearers. Another curious tribe in the same district is the Mandai, who inhabit the skirts of the Mudhoopore jungle, and a few of whom are also found in the Dacca district. They are said to be descendants of former slaves of the Mudhoopore raj, who subsequently dispersed and settled in different parts of the district. They strongly resemble Garos, and like them keep fowls and cultivate cotton. They are reckoned as Hindus, however, though remaining distinct from other Hindu castes. Some of them, Mr. Mosley says, are considered to be of Pathan descent. The Banai (461) are said to be a similar mixed class, as are also the Doai (26) and the Dalu (648).

445. The Koch, Paliya, and Rajbansi, are for the most part one and the same tribe, and number considerably over 1,100,000 souls. Rajbansi is an indefinite term, and some few individuals entered under it may possibly belong to other castes. In the delta, for instance, Rajbansis are said to be a sub-division of Tiya; but by

far the great majority of those returned as such, coming as they do from the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree, are clearly the same as the Koch and Paliyas who are found in those districts. The Koch kingdom was founded by Hajo about 1500 A.D., and "once included the western half of Assam on one side, and the eastern half of Morung on the other, with all the intervening country, reaching east and west from the Dhunsiri river to the Konki, whilst north and south it stretched from Dalimkot to Ghoraghat." Koch (or Cooch) Behar was the metropolis, and Hajo's representative, as well as the Julpigoree, Bijnee and Durrung Rajahs, who are all of the same lineage, still hold as zemindar rajahs most of the land in that part of the country. Hajo's policy was to coalesce with the Mech or Kachari tribes, so as to be able to oppose invasion by foreign races; but his grandson Visva Singh is said to have apostatised to Hinduism, and this step was followed by all the people of condition. The country was named Behar, and the converts to Hinduism took the name of Rajbansi. The rest of the people, unable longer to tolerate the despised name of Koch, and being refused a decent status under the Hindu régime, mostly adopted Islam in preference to Helot Hinduism. "Thus," adds Hodgson, from whom the above account is abstracted, "the mass of the Koch people became Muhammadans, and the higher grades Hindus. Both style themselves Rajbansi; a remnant only still endure the name of Koch." Hodgson, however, seems to be wrong in saying that the Muhammadans call themselves Rajbansi; after the most careful inquiry I can find no foundation whatever for the statement. Buchanan sixty years ago estimated the number of the people at nearly 350,000; Hodgson was of opinion that inclusive of the Musalman converts, their number could not be less than 800,000, possibly even a million or a million and a quarter. The census figures of course do not include the Muhammadans of Koch extraction, so that Hodgson's estimate was well within the limit.

The Koch are believed by Colonel Dalton to be a distinct race from the Bodo or Mech with whom they are generally classed. He says—"The Rajbansis are all very dark; and as their cognates, the Kacharis, Mechs, Garos, are yellow or light brown, and their northern, eastern and western neighbours are as fair or fairer, it must be from contact with the people of the south that they get their black skins." And again, "The Koch appear to be quite out of their element amongst the Lohitic tribes, and from all I have been able to glean regarding them, it seems more likely that they originally belonged to the dark people whom they resemble, who were driven out of the Gangetic provinces when the kingdoms of Mithila and Magadha were established by the lunar and solar races rather than to the northern Turanian or Indo-Chinese family, to whom they are so unlike; in short, I consider they belong to the Dravidian stock, and are probably a branch of the great Bhuiya family." The Pani-Koch, whom Buchanan supposed to be the primitive type of the race, seem rather to be a branch of the Mech family closely connected with the Garos. As Dalton says, they may have taken the name of Pani-Koch when the real Koch were dominant, in order to conciliate the ruling power, without having any pretensions to be considered members of the Koch family.

That the Paliyas, or Palis as they are usually called, are of the same original extraction, is pretty generally admitted. They seem to be confined for the most part to the district of Dinagepore and Maldah. The name is (somewhat fancifully I think) derived from the Bengali *palāite*, "to flee," the story being that when the nation was overcome by Parasuram, a certain number of the Koch could only escape by crossing to the west bank of the Teesta, those who were there already being distinguished as Desi. In a note which Mr. Damant, the Assistant Magistrate at Dinagepore, has communicated regarding them, he writes—"The Koch and Palis or Paliyas, as they are indifferently called, are a people peculiar to this part of the country, where they can be distinguished from all other Bengalis by their broad faces, flat noses and projecting cheek bones, and also by their appearance and different styles of dress. They profess to be Hindus, but while they follow the Hindu religion in the main, they also practise some ceremonies

borrowed from Musalmans and others which are apparently remnants of an older superstition. * * The Palis are sub-divided into three classes—the Sadhu, Babu, and Desi Palis. The Babu, or Byabahari as they are also called, eat pigs and fowls and drink spirits, and the Desi Palis will eat shell-fish. Both the Sadhu and Babu Palis use cows in ploughing. The Sadhu Palis for the most part follow the tenets of Choitanya, the founder of the Bairagi sect. The Koch are the palki-bearers of the district. They seem to be about on an equality with the Palis in respect of caste. They will drink spirits and eat fowls. No Brahman will take water from either Palis or Koch.” Mr. Westmacott remarks that after five years’ residence in the district he is by no means clear as to the sub-divisions of the Paliya and cognate tribes, the accounts given by different people being diametrically contradictory of each other. He considers that Desi implies a spurious and inferior origin, as ‘country-born.’ Like Mr. Damant, he is of opinion that the Koch are of Mongolian extraction, and came into Dinagepore from the north-east. “There is a broad line,” he says, “between the Bhojona or Sadhu Paliya and the Babu, Byabahari, or Bebha Paliya. The latter eat swine, and the former do not.” Mr. Westmacott considers that the Byabahari Paliyas (contracted into Bebha and corrupted into Babu) are the true Paliyas who still adhere to the old customs of the tribe; the Sadhu or Bhojona Paliyas being so called from their conversion to Hindu practices and beliefs. Paliya is a term, he says, not much used by the Rajbansi, and is considered low, though Rajbansis will on being cross-questioned admit that they are Paliyas much in the same way as some of the Muhammadans will admit that they are called Nasya. Both appear to be names given them by other people. Neither Koch nor Desi are ever called Rajbansi. The Desi and Paliya do not intermarry.

446. Another tribe peculiar to this part of the country are the Khyens, of whom we have some 25,000 returned, chiefly in the district of Rungpore. They seem to have been one of the many tribes who overran Kamroop after the extinction of the Pāl dynasty. Rajah Nilodhoj seems to have been of this tribe, and it is said that in consequence of his introducing a colony of Maithila Brahmans, the tribe was raised to the dignity of pure Hindus. Mr. Westmacott says that in Dinagepore they are oil-pressers and cultivators, and I find that in the returns from the Dooars the terms Khyen and Teli are used as synonymous. Mr. Westmacott adds, however, that the Brahmans will not take water from the hands of the oil-pressing Khyens, a mark of inferiority which attaches equally to all Telis.

447. Māls are more or less numerous in every district in Bengal. The total number found in the province is 115,704, the largest numbers being returned in the districts of Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Mymensing, and Sylhet. Malos are found in smaller numbers in Bancoorah, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Furreedpore. The similarity of the names Mal, Malo, and Mallah (or boatman) has doubtless introduced a certain amount of confusion, so that implicit reliance cannot be placed on these numbers. Whether indeed the Malos are distinct from the Mals on the one hand, or the Mallas on the other, seems to be open to question. The information supplied on the point is very contradictory, and the whole subject seems to call for and would probably well repay further investigation. In his late work on the Ancient Geography of India, General Cunningham quotes a passage from Pliny in which the *Malli* are mentioned as occupying the country between the Calingæ and the Ganges. The passage is this:—“*Gentes : Calingæ proximi mari, et supra Mandei Malli, quorum mons Mallus finisque ejus tractus est Ganges.*” In another passage we have, “*Ab iis (Pali-bothris) in interiore situ Monedes et Suari, quorum mons Maleus;*” and putting the two passages together, General Cunningham “thinks it highly probable that both names may be intended for the celebrated Mount Mandar, to the south of Bhaugulpore, which is fabled to have been used by the gods and demons at the churning of the ocean.” The *Mandei* General Cunningham identifies

"with the inhabitants of the Mahanadi river, which is the *Manada* of Ptolemy." "The *Malli* or *Malei* would therefore be the same people as Ptolemy's *Mandala*, who occupied the right bank of the Ganges to the south of Palibothra"—the *Mandala* or *Mandati* having been already identified with the *Monedes* and the modern Munda Kols. "Or," adds General Cunningham, "they may be the people of the Rajmahal Hills who are called Maler, which would appear to be derived from the Canarese *Male* and the Tamil *Malei*, a 'hill.' It would, therefore, be equivalent to the Hindu *Pahāri* or *Parbatiya*, a 'hill-man.' " Putting this last suggestion aside for the present, it seems to me that there is some little confusion in the attempt to identify both the *Monedes* and the *Malli* with the Mundas. If the *Mandei* and the *Malli* are distinct nations—and it will be observed that both are mentioned in the same passage—the former rather than the latter would seem to correspond with the *Monedes* or Mundas. The *Malli*, would then correspond rather to the *Suari*, "*quorum mons Maleus*"—the hills bounded by the Ganges at Rajmahal. They may therefore be the same as the Mals. In other words, the Mals—the words Maler and Malhar seem to be merely a plural form—may possibly be a branch of the great Sauriyan family to which the Rajmahal Paharias, the Oraons and the Sabars all belong, and which Colonel Dalton would describe as Dravidian. Fifteen hundred or two thousand years ago this people may have occupied the whole of Western Bengal. Pressed by other tribes, they have long since been driven into corners, but not without as it were leaving traces of their individuality behind. In Mal-bhumi (Maunbhoom) instead of "the Country of the Wrestlers," as Dr. Hunter puts it, we seem to have the land of "*Mons Mallus*" and the Mals. The Maldah district may also possibly owe its name to their having been settled there. As to the name, indeed, it is quite possible that it means nothing more than highlander, the word *Mallus* being simply the Indian vernacular for the Latin *mons*. If a native were asked the name of a hill in the present day, he would reply, as Pliny's informant probably replied years ago, that it was a 'hill;' and if asked the name of the people who lived there, he would probably say they were 'hill-men.'

These Mals appear to have been driven eastwards and to have spread over the whole of Bengal, where they have become merged in the mass of low-caste Hindus. This will account to some extent for what Colonel Dalton calls the Dravidian element in the composition of the Bengali race. Under the Hindu system the Mals, like other aboriginal tribes who came within the pale of Hinduising influences, appear to have formed one of the forty-five tribes of Chandals, the lowest or sweeper class among Hindus. Chandals are found in every district of Bengal, their aggregate number in the present day being over a million and a half. In Mymensingh, where we find 20,000 Mals, we have 123,000 Chandals. In the south-eastern districts they seem to have lost their name in the generic term of Chandals, but in the eastern districts they still retain it. In Beorbhoom and Bancoorah, in each of which districts there are about 9,000 Mals, there are not as many hundred Chandals. In Moorshedabad there are 29,000 Mals against 22,000 who described themselves as Chandals. Most officers say the Mals are identically the same as the Chandals. Some say they are wrestlers, others attribute to them the same occupation as that of the Madaris or Sampheriyas, viz., that of snake-charmers. Others again say they are Musalmans, and identify them with Bediyas or Bebajiyas, but in this explanation there seems to be some confusion, the two last tribes not being generally considered identical. The Bebajiyas, though an itinerant tribe like the Bediyas, are employed like the stationary Pazaris in selling drugs. The returns, however, show that some of the Mals are Musalmans.

Kodmals (20,031) only occur in Midnapore, though a few are found in the border district of Balasore, where the local authorities explain them to be a sub-division of Kandara. Nothing is known of them; their occupation is described as that of labourers.

448. Of the Brahmans and Rajputs enough has perhaps been said. I have classed the few Ghatwals and Khandaits found in Bengal among the superior castes, as they often set up a claim to be Rajputs, but it is probable that in many cases they are of anything but a pure Aryan stock. Colonel Dalton, as I have said, instances Ghatwals who are Bauris. Ghatwal, however, is an indefinite term, and may mean almost anything, from a highland robber to the farmer of a Government ferry. The Kayasths of Bengal claim almost equal rank with Brahmans, placing themselves far above all other Sudras. It will be seen that they exceed the Brahmans in number; and as they form the literary class in Bengal, and are perhaps somewhat more pushing and intelligent than other Hindus in the present day, their claim to pre-eminence is not disputed. Of the 100,000 Kayasths returned in Midnapore, about one-fifth describe themselves as Karans, and are probably Ooryas.

449. Among the agricultural castes the Aguri appear to have their home almost exclusively in the district of Burdwan. The caste is one of the oldest mentioned in Hindu books, being supposed to be identical with the Ugrakhetri mentioned by Manu—"a creature with a nature partly warlike and servile, ferocious in his manner, cruel in his acts." Possibly under these circumstances they may be connected with the Agariahs mentioned by Colonel Dalton as a cultivating caste of Hindus in the Tributary Mehals whose women are given to witchcraft. The Barui and Tambuli have been already described. They form a tolerably numerous class in Bengal, especially in those districts like Jessore and Sylhet, where the *supari* palm is grown. The Gangain or Gangaunta are confined to Maldah, where they have probably immigrated from Behar. The Koeris are an up-country caste of market-gardeners, and it is somewhat surprising to find so many of them in Nuddea, Moorsshedabad, and Rungpore. It has been suggested that possibly there may have been some confusion between this caste and that of Kuri—another name for Madak. Kurmis are numerous in Midnapore. We shall see that large numbers of them are also to be found in the neighbouring district of Maunbhoom. The Sudras returned in the Eastern districts appear to be all cultivating Sunris. The large number of "others" in Midnapore is made up of several peculiar and possibly Oorya castes, such as Balai (6,252), Gharni (14,848), Gohala (2,532), Krishan (24,979) and Raju (47,082).

450. The great cultivating castes of Bengal, however, are the Kaibarthas and Sadgop. Of these the former number over two millions. Kaibartha is a Sanskrit word, meaning a waterman. Manu says:—"A Nishâda begets on an Aiyogavi woman a Margava or Dâsa, who subsists by his labour in boats, and is called Kaivarta by those who dwell in Aryavarta, or the land of the venerable." Kaibarthas appear to have been divided into two branches, the Haliya Kaibarthas or cultivators, and the Jaliya Kaibarthas or fishermen. The former are commonly called Das; the latter Jeley or Jeliya, or Kewat, which I take to be merely a corruption of Kaibartha. Mr. Williams in the Oudh Census Report derives Kahar also from Kaibartha, the Kahars having been originally watermen. Elliot, too, in his Glossary connects the Kahars and the Tiyaars or Dhibars, who are said to be a branch of the Kaibartha caste. Curiously, too, in the Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals we met with some Dhimar, who were described as domestic servants.

The Sadgops, though in the present day bearing no traces of any connection with the Goalla caste, are the highest among the cultivating Hindu castes of Bengal. They are generally included among the Nobosakhs, from whose hands a Brahman will receive water. They number over 630,000, thus exceeding the number of Goallas, the parent caste from which they are said to have sprung.

451. Whether or not the Teli and Tili are identical—for the point is open to question—it may be taken for certain that the close similarity of the names must have resulted in confusion, so that the tables do not show their relative numbers correctly. Mr. Verner remarks:—"The Tili seems to be a caste of recent origin. The members are generally agriculturists, grocers or general traders. They have the privileges of the Nobosakh, so that their touch is not pollution. Many of them are of rank and position, as the Pantis of Ranaghat, the Kundus of Mairi, near Serampore, and the Tili Rajahs of Berhampore now represented by Maharani Surnomoyi. I believe that the word Tili is not to be found in Sanskrit works. It may be that when Telis prospered, they left the trade of oil-man and took to other professions, and by the change of a vowel constituted themselves a separate caste, and one that came to be regarded as superior to the ordinary Teli. There is, I believe, a division among Tilis into Ekadash and Diyadash. The former are said to be almost entirely cultivators, while the latter are servants and men of business." Mr. Verner also mentions a curious distinction between the Teli of the lower delta and the Kalu. The Telis turn the oil-mill with a pair of oxen and do not blind their eyes, while the Kalus are said to use a single ox only and to use blinds. The ancient name for a Teli is Toipal.

Besides the artisan classes mentioned in the tables, the following were found in the returns:—Bhaskar, Chitrokar, Darzi, Gandhi, Kacharu, Rajmistri, Sikalgir and many others.

452. The number of weaving castes mentioned in the returns are too numerous to enter in the tables, the number of individuals in each caste being insignificant. The caste of Ganesh seems to be confined to the district of Dinagepore, and principally to the north-west of it. They are said to be sprung from a Tanti by a Paliya woman, and though accounted less impure than the Paliya caste, a Brahman will not take water from them. They weave cotton cloth, but not jute: some also are potters and cultivators. The large number of "other" weavers shown against Midnapore are Suklis, probably an Orissa caste. The Jugis are distinct from the Tantis. As with the Brahmans and Chandals, the period of mourning with them is only ten days instead of thirty. Their occupation, like that of the Patwas, consists frequently of spinning, particularly the silk threads used in stringing ornaments. Kapalis are weavers of gunny cloth, and in some districts are said also to be employed in the manufacture of bamboo umbrellas. A distinction is sometimes made between Kapali and Kawali, but it seems to be a distinction without a difference. The other names found are Chapota, Chapmal, Dhuniya (cotton cleaners), Hangshi, Julaha, Kantabuna, Kashya, Khatbe, Kotal, Malai, Murba, Patwa, Rari and Rangini.

453. Among the castes specified as *labouring castes*, the Beldars have been already spoken of under Behar. The Chunaris are workers in lime. Kora or Koda should properly perhaps have been included among the aboriginal tribes. They are believed to be allied to the Sonthals, and are mainly found in Western Bengal. They are employed in digging wells and other earth-work. The Matiyal are mainly found in Pubna, Bogra, and Rajshahye. The Naik are confined to Midnapore and Bancoorah. They are described as labourers, but it is possible the word may merely be a title or euphemism under which an aboriginal origin is disguised. Patials are found in the eastern districts only. Their occupation is the manufacture of seetaiputtee mata. Samanta are found in Bancoorah and Midnapore only. They are said to be labourers and cultivators. Among the others not specified, we have some 8,000 Koshtas in Midnapore. Though describing themselves as labourers, they may possibly belong to the weaver caste of that name.

454. Among what I may designate as the *costermonger castes*, the Metiya or Mete are nearly all found in Burdwan. As their name implies, they are fishmongers. The Pura are

vegetable-sellers, and seem to be confined to the lower central districts. Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee would identify them with the Pundari, who, he says, are really Pundari-kakhya, and whom he considers to be Pods. It appears, however, that the chief occupation of the Pura and Pundari-kakhya is the sale of fish and vegetables, while the Pundaris are mainly employed in the rearing of silk-worms and spinning of silk.

455. Among the boating and fishing castes I have already spoken of the Jaliyas, who seem really to belong to the Kaibarthas caste and to be the same as the Kewats of other provinces. The Mallahs may possibly be the same as the Mals and Malos, but they are now exclusively employed as boatmen. The Manjhis I have grouped with them, though it is quite possible that some of the individuals returned as such may be Sonthals or Kharwars, among whom the word is used as a title, or to designate a particular clan. This different use of the same word in different parts of the country must always be an obstacle in the way of any strictly correct classification of castes. Patanis are ferrymen, being mostly found in Mymensing and Sylhet. It seems probable that they are a caste of Chandals, who have taken to boating, in the same way as the analogous form, Katani, is applied to weavers of the same origin.

The Tiyars I have already referred to as probably connected with the Kaibarthas. They also call themselves Rajbansi, but Mr. Verner says that the latter title is only applied to one branch of the Tiyars. The legend is that the title was conferred by King Bullal Sen on the fisherman who brought back his lost son; and it is said that even to this day a high-caste Hindu will take water from a Rajbansi though not from an ordinary Tiyar. The Tiyars are a numerous body, and it is probable that a large number of low castes in the lower delta who devote themselves to fishing, have assumed the name. This explanation would account for the existence of Bagdi-Tiyars who are said to be very numerous. The Tiyars and other fishing castes have a special festival which they hold under the *jiuli* tree.

The Pods, who are so numerous in the 24-Pergunnahs, Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee identifies with the Pauras or Puras of Moorshedabad. "Both Pods and Pauras," he writes, "exhibit in physical appearance a marked approach to the Turanian and aboriginal type. A Pod, when inclined to use fine language, calls himself a *Pundari-kaksha*, which is a compound Sanskrit word meaning lotus-eyed,—a name which is also used to designate Vishnu. As applied to the Pods, it is simply meaningless. I am inclined to derive the name and the caste from the Paundras. The Paundras were an ancient people inhabiting Lower Bengal from Monghyr to Jessore in the age of the *Mahabharat*. The Chinese traveller Hiouen-Tsang mentions *Paundra Vardhana*, evidently the capital of this region. General Cunningham identifies it with Pubna, though there are perhaps better reasons for identifying it with Pandua in Maldah. In the *Mahabharat* this people is classed with wild and aboriginal races, such as Saku, Darada, Barhara, &c. Undoubtedly the tide of Aryan immigration had not flowed largely into Bengal at so remote a period as the compilation of the *Mahabharat*, and the Paundras were therefore as certainly an aboriginal people. I believe both the Pods and the Pauras to be remnants of this ancient people." As I have already remarked, there seems to be considerable doubt as to what the Pundaris really are, and further inquiry seems necessary to establish their relationship to the Pods.

456. Among the Indians who no longer recognize caste, we have 428,000 Baisnabs or Boistabs, a few of whom are returned as Bairagi, Barl, Bhagat, Ramait or Naga. The following remarks on the sect have been supplied by Mr. W. H. Verner, Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs:—"When used to designate a caste, the words Bairagi and Baisnab or Boistab have come to have the same meaning. But the word Bairagi literally means one free from the control of the passions, while Baisnab simply means a follower of Vishnu. In this sense Hindus of all castes

are found to call themselves Baisnabs, and it is in this sense of a disciple or worshipper of Vishnu that the word is used to denote a great sect of Hindus as opposed to Sakti. But when used to denote a caste, its meaning is much restricted, and it becomes identical with Bairagi. The caste claims Choitanya, who lived at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century, as its founder. He was assisted by Adwaitanund and Nityanund. These three men are called the *prabhus*, or leaders of the caste. There were six principal disciples (*chatra*) of Choitanya, eight bards (*kabiraj*), and sixty-four principal mendicants (*adi-mahanta*), and these are all held in honour. The Gosains of Santipore in the Nuddea district are the descendants of Adwaitanund, and those of Khurda near Barrackpore of Nityanund. Apparently, the descendants of the leader's disciples, bards and principal mendicants already referred to, are Gosains, and it is among these Gosains that the spiritual teachers of the Baisnabs or Bairagis are found.

"As far as I have been able to gather, the special character of the doctrine of Choitanya is comprised in the one word *bhakti*, devotion to God. He exhorted his followers to put aside ceremonies and outward symbols, and to follow Vishnu in heart. A prominent feature in his teaching was his denial of the efficacy of caste. He taught that as all men could worship God alike, they were all, from a religious point of view, equal. Krishna, and in a less degree Juggunnath and other incarnations of Vishnu, were chosen as the objects of devotion, and with the multitude they soon supplanted the more abstract conception of Vishnu. Celibacy was enjoined. Apparently the religion of Choitanya was entirely of the passive kind. It may be fairly admitted that in its opposition to caste and formal observances it was a movement in advance, but in its advocacy of abstract meditation and asceticism it was reactionary.

"In the present day the Baisnabs or Bairagis are different in many ways from other Hindus. They are regarded, and have come to regard themselves, as a caste, but they have not the most notable mark of caste, namely exclusiveness, and therefore it may still be said with all truth that they do not hold by caste. Any Hindu can join the Baisnabs, from the lowest Chandal to the highest Brahman. In many cases they would actually gain in caste position by doing so. A Baisnab is regarded as superior in caste to a Bagdi, a Chandal, a Hari and others. Whatever may have been the case originally, a Brahman or Kayasth or other person of the higher castes seldom, if ever, becomes a Baisnab, unless when he has become an outcast among those of his own caste for some action regarded by them as dishonourable. A Brahman enamoured of a Bagdini, which would be good reason for his fellow Brahmans to make him an outcast, would become a Baisnab. A Baisnab does not take animal food or strong drinks: unlike other Hindus, he *buries* his dead. He does not recognise any ceremonial or outward sign of mourning for the loss of his friends. He allows the marriage of widows, and this, as far as I have been able to learn, independent of their age and worldly position. He does not affect to respect Brahmans more than other men, but it is to be observed that his Gosais or spiritual teachers are Brahmans. I believe he has no idols. He wears the mark *tilaka* on his nose in white and not in red paint, and he daubs his body with what are supposed to be figures of Gopi Chandan. A great proportion of the Baisnabs are mendicants, and a considerable number of them are strolling musicians. These musicians and mendicants, both men and women, shave their heads, leaving only a small lock of hair on the back of the skull.* Admission to the sect is easily managed. The person desiring to be admitted makes application to a Gosai with a payment varying from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 7, and with the help of the Gosai arranges to give the usual feast (*mahotub*) to other Baisnabs, generally some of the flock of the Gosai. He eats with them and is then a Baisnab. A very large number of prostitutes are Baisnabs. It is frequently the case, however, that a woman of this class does not become a Baisnab until the near approach of death, or at least until she finds herself seriously ill. She sends for the Gosai, pays her fee, and arranges with him about the *mahotub*. She is then easy in mind as to her decent burial

* The women are often called Neri by reason of their shaven heads.

after death. The teachings of Choitanya enjoined celibacy, but very many Baisnabs are married, while those who are not married generally lead an immoral life as regards the sexual relations.

"The position of the Gosais is peculiar. They are Brahmans, and they would not eat food cooked by persons of the Baisnab sect. They are, however, regarded by the Baisnabs as a part of their sect. They are no doubt Baisnabs according to the wider meaning of the term, *i.e.*, followers of Vishnu, and apparently they owe the respect and honour shown to them by the Baisnab caste to the fact of their descent and not to the accident of their being Brahmans. A Gosai often has a *math* or small temple where the worship of Krishna is carried on. In this case he is generally styled Mahant, and often has a considerable following of Baisnabs. These maths are often well endowed, so that he can not merely support his own flock of Baisnabs, but can also make his math a resting-place for wandering Bairagis. The word Bairagi has come to mean peculiarly beggars and wanderers or vagabonds. As a caste it denotes the same thing as Baisnab, and includes many persons who are not beggars or vagabonds; but to speak of a person as a Bairagi is to imply that he is a beggar or a vagabond. They often hire themselves out to sing *kirtanas* or religious songs at the time of shrads, pujahs, and other festivals. They perform the part of undertakers when there is no one willing to dispose of a dead body. It is but a step from the plan by which, as above stated, professional harlots ensure their own burial after death. There can be no doubt that the Baisnabs occupy a position very far below that contemplated by Choitanya both socially, intellectually and morally; but it is apparent that the sect has its uses. Its followers open their arms to those who are rejected by all others,—the outcasts, the crippled, the diseased, and the unfortunate."

Baboo Bankim Chunder Chatterjee says that Baisnabs belong to all castes, some merely following the Baisnab religion and retaining their caste, and others going through the ceremony of initiation and losing their former caste altogether. "Theoretically, there is no objection even to a Musalman entering the Baisnab fraternity, but I have never seen or heard of such a case. We read, however, of the conversion of two Musalmans, who, under the names of Rup and Sanatan, came to be ranked among the holiest fathers of the Baisnab church. Historically this caste is one of the most important. It is the fruit of one of the most considerable social and religious reformations attempted in Bengal during the last few centuries—the protest made by the Brahman Choitanya against caste and priestly tyranny. Much of the finest portion of the poetical literature of Bengal is almost the exclusive property of the Baisnabs."

457. The native Christians in Bengal number 27,705, the great majority of them being found in the 24 Pargunnahs. In Nuddea also there are several missions and a considerable Christian population. In Backergunge there are between 4,000 and 5,000, and in Dacca about 2,000; but the number in other districts is altogether insignificant.

458. The Muhammadans in the province number some seventeen and a half millions. A large variety of Muhammadan castes were mentioned in the returns, but these numbers were not sufficiently large to justify their being specified in the tables. As I have already explained, most of the Muhammadans of Bengal are converts from Hinduism, and the caste system is almost as prevalent amongst them as among Hindus. The commonest perhaps is the weaver caste; the Julahas returned numbering as many as 51,000. The weaving caste being for the most part despised among Hindus, Colonel Dalton regards this circumstance as evidence that the Muhammadans got their converts from the very lowest of the people. The Nasyas of Dinagore, though a numerous body, are hardly mentioned in the returns, and the reason of the omission is explained by what Mr. Westmacott tells us that it is a name of reproach only applied to them by other people. They have doubtless described themselves as Muhammadans simply.

The four great Muhammadan tribes are but poorly represented. All Muhammadans in Bengal, however, assume the title of Shaikh, and it was frequently found entered in the returns as part of the name.

459. The Mughs (56,523) are mainly returned from the south of the Chittagong district and the Hill Tracts. There is also a small colony of about 4,000 in Backergunge, who may possibly be the descendants of the free-booting buccaneers, who, according to Rennell's map, devastated the Backergunge Sunderbuns. In his history of the district, however, Mr. Sutherland writes as follows:—
 "The Mughs first settled in the Sunderbuns some 70 years ago, when they fled from their homes during the war between the Pegu and Arakan Rajahs, which ended in the conquest of Arakan by Pegu in 1783. At Kaprabhanga near Chopli I met several women who must have been at least 70 years old, and who said they came over to settle there when they were quite girls. The Mughs have a great love for their homes, to which they make occasional visits. They generally wait for the fair weather in the cold season and cross to Chittagong and Cox's Bazaar in ordinary boats, and thence go home. They adhere to their own mode of living, and only intermarry among themselves. Their houses are built on the same mode as the Burman houses. A person who has been in Burmah would almost fancy he was travelling through Burman villages." The Mughs are all Buddhists.

ORISSA.

460. In the province of Orissa we find 239 non-Asiatics and 271 Eurasians, who, with 6 Jews and Afghans, make up a total of 516 persons who are not natives of India. Of the natives, 367,308 have been classed as aboriginal tribes; 572,595 as semi-Hinduised aboriginals; 3,231,799 as Hindus; 71,315 as of Hindu extraction, but not recognizing caste; and 74,466 as Muhammadans.

461. The aboriginal tribes are principally found in the wild and mountainous tract which constitutes the Tributary Estates. The three numerically largest tribes are the Khonds or Kandhs (77,192), the Sabars (67,389), and the Sonthals (77,727). The first are well-known in connection with the so-called Meriah human sacrifices, which were suppressed by Macpherson only some twenty years ago. They are mainly found in the highlands in the south of Orissa and on the confines of the Madras Presidency. In the tributary state of Boad they occupy what is called the Khond Mals or Maliahs, a part of the estate which was made over to us by the Rajah some years ago, and is now administered by a native Assistant Commissioner or Tehsildar. They are also found in some of the other Mehals, and a few in the district of Pooree. With the Gonds, they form as it were the connecting link between the great Kol family and what Colonel Dalton calls the *Dravidian* tribes. They have lately been fully described both in Dalton's *Ethnology of Bengal* and in Dr. Hunter's *Orissa*, and I have nothing to add to the remarks of those officers.

462. The Sabars, with whom I have grouped the Sahars, (though the latter, being outcastes, are not allowed to intermarry), are met with in the regulation districts as well as in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. They are supposed to be the same as the *Suari* of Pliny and the *Sabare* of Ptolemy. They are placed by Hunter (following Cunningham apparently) south of the Khonds, but, according to the census returns, they are numerous in Pooree and Cuttack, some few being found as far north as Balasore. In the Tributary Mehals large numbers of them are met with in Dhenkanal and Keonjhar, and they are also returned in most of the other estates. Cunningham describes them as a "branch of a widely-extended tribe, which is found in large numbers to the south-west of Gwalior and Narwar, and also in southern Rajputana.* This great Sauriya tribe is probably of Dravidian origin; the

* *Ancient Geography of India*, I., 509.

Oraons and Rajmahal Paharias being closely connected with it. Colonel Dalton states that the Bendkars of Keonjhur (239 in number) are allied to them, as also, in all probability, are the Sauri (431).

463. The Sonthals are met with in nearly every province of Bengal, and are probably the best known of the aboriginal tribes.

Sonthals.

They have been fully described by Dalton, Man and Hunter, and it is only necessary to draw attention to the fact that so large a number of them are found as far south as Orissa.

464. The Bhumij (33,440) are doubtless the same tribe we find in Maunbhoom, and whom Colonel Dalton describes

Other aboriginal tribes.

as chiefly located in the country between the Cossye and Subhanreka rivers.* The Ghasis (2,014) are a most degraded class, whose main home is Central India. They act as scavengers and musicians to the rest of the aboriginal tribes. The Gonds (22,295), the Kharrias (3,943), and the Munda Kols (34,943), are also found in Chota Nagpore. The Juangs (9,398) are met with in Keonjhur, Dhenkanal, and a few in Hindole and Bankee. They are probably the most primitive people in existence on this side of India. The only clothing worn by the women of the tribe is a girdle of beads, in which branches of leaves are stuck before and behind; from this curious fashion in dress they are nicknamed in Dhenkanal the Patrasauri. Colonel Dalton has described the tribe at some length in his *Ethnology of Bengal*. In Orissa, as elsewhere, we find a few Mâlers or Mâls (1,082), a tribe which has already been discussed among those of Bengal. The Purâns (7,634) claim to be of the same stock as the family of the chief of Mohurbhunj. They affirm that they were produced from a pea-fowl's egg, the Bhunj from the yolk, the Purâns from the white, and the Kharrias from the shell.† The Saonts are mentioned by Dalton,‡ who also spells the word Santha. A community of them, numbering 6,312, is found in Sirgoojah and Udeypore, where they form the only permanent residents of the Mynepât plateau. Colonel Dalton thinks they may possibly be an offshoot of the Sonthal tribe, but they have completely lost their own language and speak a bastard dialect of Hindce. The Saonts of Orissa, however, appear to be regarded by Colonel Dalton (page 144) as an entirely distinct people. He describes them as "a thoroughly Hinduised portion of the Bhuiya clan." They are mainly found in Keonjhur and Mohurbhunj, their total numbers aggregating 9,683. The Taâla (18,746) are a numerous tribe, who appear to be allied to the Sabars, but regarding whom very little is known. Like many other of the aboriginal or semi-aboriginal races, they are said to be weavers by occupation, but are usually found as labourers and agriculturists. In Keonjhur they call themselves Taâla Goallas, and pretend to be the offspring of Sabar fathers by girls of the Goar or Goalla caste. They are found in all the estates except Mohurbhunj and Nilgiri, but very few of them are met with in the regulation districts.

465. Passing on to the semi-Hinduised aboriginals, and omitting such as have been treated of in previous pages, we come to

Semi-Hinduised aboriginals.

a large class calling themselves Bathudi or Bathuri, and supposed by Mr. Ravenshaw to be the parent stock of the Bauris, Bagdis, and Bhoois. They number 14,250 in Mohurbhunj, 7,900 in Keonjhur, 1,404 in Nilgiri, and three in Dhenkanal. Mr. Ravenshaw states that they have their own rustic gods, though they are sufficiently Hinduised to acknowledge Juggannath. The word Bhooi is said to be a name of certain families among the Bauris, but the few individuals of this name mentioned in the census returns (146 in Cuttack only) probably belong to the well-known Madras caste of that name, and have been included among the castes engaged in personal service. The Kadals or Khadals (7,309) are also said to be allied to the Bauris, under whom they have accordingly been classed. Their main occupation is the manufacture of salt, but they are also fishermen and market-gardeners. The only other tribes in this class peculiar to Orissa are the Kandaras

* *Ethnology*, page 173.

† *Ethnology*, page 160, note.

‡

and the Pāns or Pānwas. Both are numerically large tribes. The Kandaras, with whom, following the local authorities, I have grouped the Kalindis and Kodmals, number 102,449. It seems to me probable, however, that the Kalindis are here, as elsewhere, a class of Doms, and the Kodmals appear to be Koras. The Pāns number 219,181. Both they and the Kandaras are weavers and agriculturists, occupying the very lowest position in the social scale; but the Kandaras assert their superiority over the Pāns on the ground of their not eating beef. The Kandaras are often found as village chokidars.

466. The superior castes of Hindus number nearly a million (906,652), and among them we find several peculiar to Orissa.

Brahmans.

Probably the best account of the Orissa Brahmans is that furnished by Mr. Beames, the Collector-Magistrate of Balasore, for the *Bengal Gazetteer*, and given by Dr. Hunter in his *Statistical Account* of that district. "Besides the Vaidik or high Brahmans," observes Dr. Hunter, "there is a large class of Laukik or worldly Brahmans, who engage in business and are less esteemed. They bear the sept names of Balramgotri, Mastāni, and Paniyari, and are as numerous as the sacerdotal class." The Balramgotri Brahmans are not specially mentioned in the returns, but are probably included with the Mastān Brahmans, who number 41,768. They are chiefly cultivators and traders. The Paniyari Brahmans are so-called from dealing in vegetables; only one person was returned as such, but they are said to be numerous and have probably described themselves simply as Brahmans. The Brahmans of Orissa are Shivites. The Ganak or Jyotishi (astrologer) class are a tolerably large body, numbering as many as 21,386.

467. The 22,237 Rajputs probably comprise a good many of the Khatri or Baniya class, as no distinction seems to have been made between them in the returns. There

Rajputs and Khandaits. *

are no pure Kshatriyas in Orissa, but the tributary chiefs claim the title for themselves and their immediate followers. The so-called Rajputs, again, are lower in the social scale, being employed as messengers, constables, and door-keepers. The Khandaits, or swordsmen, are an important class in Orissa. Originally they composed the militia which was maintained by the ancient Rajahs of the country. The land was partitioned amongst them, and held by them on strictly military tenures. They thus became cultivators, and are now hardly to be distinguished from the great body who claim to belong to the Chasa or agricultural caste. "On the establishment of a well-defined caste system, they took their caste from their occupation, and correspond to the military class in the four-fold division of Northern India—but with this difference that in Northern India the military class consists of an ethnical entity, whereas in Orissa the Khandaits exhibit every variety of type, from the high Aryan of good social position to the semi-aboriginal mongrel taken from the dregs of the people." Mr. Beames divides them into Oorya Khandaits and Chasa Khandaits, the former being the distinctive title of those who came from districts outside of Orissa or from the hill country. If this classification is correct, perhaps we ought to group with them the 90,872 Ors (or Ooryas) entered among the agricultural castes; but, as they stand, it will be seen that the Khandaits (447,688) nearly equal the Chasas in number, and there can be no doubt that the title is often assumed by many who have no claim to it whatever. Under Khandait I have grouped the Khandwāl (5,251) and the Mahanaik (8,545). Both are said to be titles borne by certain Khandait families. The habits and customs of the Khandwāls closely resemble those of Goallas.

468. Among the intermediate castes we find the Karan or writer caste of Orissa, numbering as many as 113,434. They

Later

castes.

occupy much the same position as the Kayasthas of Bengal, ranking above the rest of the Sudra castes. A large number of Bengali Kayasthas (8,775) have also found their way into the provinces. The Mahantis (8,455) belong to the same generic class, but are not acknowledged by the orthodox Kayasthas. The Shagirdpehas are the offspring

of low-caste women by Karan, Bhat, and sometimes (though rarely) Brahman fathers. They appear to be very similar in their origin and customs to the Kisanpachhis of Behar. They form the large community of 26,870 persons.

469. Among the trading classes the only castes which have not been previously mentioned are the Kapariyas (3,084), the Kumtis (2,494), and the Putli Baniyas, whom, as spice-sellers, I have classed with Gandhabanik. The first are simply, as the name denotes, cloth merchants; the Kumtis are a caste of Madras traders. The Putli Baniyas are probably the same as the Bais Baniyas, and, like them, refuse to eat food which has been prepared by Brahmans.

470. The Goar (275,533) is the great pastoral caste of Orissa, corresponding to the Goallas of Behar and Bengal. The Damāl are a sub-division of it found in the Tributary Mehals. The Magadha and Mathurabasi Goars are, as their name denotes, supposed to have come originally from Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

471. Among the castes employed in the preparation of cooked food, the Rarhi seem to be peculiar to Orissa. They are said to be a sept of the Kewat or fisherman caste, who have given up their own proper calling and taken to the preparation and sale of parched grain. In this respect they seem to resemble the Gunris of Bengal, half of whom are fishermen and the rest frymen.

472. Among the agricultural castes we find several new names. The Barjis are the Baruis of Bengal. They take their name from the pân gardens which they cultivate. The Gola or Gohala, the Oda or Or, the Paik, Raju and Sud, are only so many sub-divisions of the great Chasa or cultivating class of Hindus. The Golas we meet with again in Chota Nagpore. They and the Rajus are mainly found in Balasore. The Ors and Paiks, on the other hand, are confined to Pooree and its neighbouring States. The Suds are most numerous in Cuttack and the Gurjhats. I have already noticed Mr. Beames' statement as to the distinction between the Oorya and Chasa Khandaits. It will be seen that there are very few Khandaits in Pooree where the Ors and Paiks are found. The Paiks apparently take their place, and may possibly be the descendants of the old militia of the province under the Orissa kings; but is it not as likely that the Ors may have been so called to distinguish native Paiks from foreign interlopers, as to designate "those who live in or came from districts where the population is not exclusively Oorya?" Sud is a corruption of Sudra; the people of this sept, however, appear to keep themselves distinct, refusing to intermarry with other of the cultivating castes.

473. The common word for a barber in Orissa is Bhandari. Originally meaning a store-keeper, the term has come to be distinctively applied to the barber caste, I suppose from the very intimate position which the caste occupies in the Hindu social system. Not only does he practise the business of his trade, but he may be said to be the confidant of the family. It is he who arranges marriage alliances and other matters requiring delicacy and tact, and hence we may well understand the peculiar fitness of the term by which he is spoken of in Orissa.

Among the artizan castes, the only one requiring special mention seems to be the Thurias, a sub-division of the great Teli caste. The Thurias are said to deal in oil-seeds, which they carry about on pack-bullocks. The word is derived from the bullock's pack.

The Matibansi Tantis are said to be generally writers or teachers. The Hansis and Rangis are so called from the kind of cloth they weave. The *rangri sari* is a broad muslin, with a red border, worn by the women.

474. Among the boating and fishing castes, we find several new subdivisions of sufficient importance to demand special mention. The Dandachatra Manjhis are so called because they are employed in carrying the Rajah's umbrella. It would be interesting to trace the origin of this custom. The Girgiriya are an inferior caste, who are said to derive their name from having fallen in the social scale. The Gokhas are a tolerably large caste, quite distinct from the Kewats, to whom they are very inferior. Ujiyas are said to be the same as Amaits or Amanths, a low tribe of Hinduised Khonds, mainly found in Duspulla and Boad. The Amanths of the plains are said to be called Ujiyas, but it will be observed that the Ujiyas are nearly all found in Balasore. Mr. Beames classes them with Kewats. Chokars are the offspring of prostitutes. The males are generally pimps, and sometimes musicians, and the females are brought up to the trade of their mothers.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

475. The population of Chota Nagpore is composed of over two millions of aboriginal tribes, about a million and a half of Hindus, and a few non-Asiatics and Muhammadans. Of the non-Asiatics, the great bulk are found in Hazareebagh, which, besides containing the European Penitentiary, is a military station. In the Tributary Mehals there is not a single individual who is not a native of India.

476. In classifying the aboriginal tribes of this as well as other provinces, an attempt has been made to distinguish those which are wild and uncivilized even in the present day from those which have been subjected to Hinduisng influences. The former number about a million and a quarter, the latter something in excess of three-quarters of a million. Commencing with the wilder class, the first tribe in the list are the Asurs or Agareahs (2,567), mentioned by Colonel Dalton (page 221) as a Kolarian tribe closely allied to the Korwas, who have betaken themselves solely to the art of smelting iron. They are chiefly found in the Tributary Mehals and Lohardugga, the only districts, it will be observed, in which the Korwas are met with.

477. The Bhuihars and Boyars are treated as distinct tribes in the *Ethnology of Bengal*, but Colonel Dalton, I believe, is now of opinion that they are one and the same,* and identical with the Parheyas, described as a separate offshoot of the family. They are allied to the Gonds, but have lost their own language and speak a patois of Hindee. They are also called Beoriha from their mode of cultivation, which resembles that practised by the Jhumiyas of Chittagong and other hill tribes. They are only found in the tributary estates and Lohardugga, numbering a little over 13,000 in all.

478. The Bhumij (128,289) are said to be the autochthones of Burra-bhoom and Dhalbhoom. Under the name of Chuars they are well known in early administrative history for their daring exploits. They are closely allied to the Mundas, whose language they speak, and are found in large numbers in Maunbhoom and Singbhoom. A considerable number are also found in Orissa (33,440), and a few are scattered throughout the various districts of Bengal.

479. The Binjhia or Binjhwar (5,370) are said to be immigrants from the Vindhya mountains. They speak Hindee only, but in appearance and customs resemble the aboriginal tribes of the Deccan, and Colonel Dalton thinks they may possibly be connected with the Bhils. They are only found in Lohardugga and the Tributary Mehals.

480. The Birhor have been shown separately as being specially mentioned by Colonel Dalton, but it will be seen that they constitute a very insignificant com-

* *Ethnology of Bengal*, p. 284, note.

munity, numbering no more than 393 souls. Colonel Dalton supposes them to be allied to the Kharrias, and they themselves claim an alliance with the Kharwars. It is said that they used to be given to cannibalism,—it being no uncommon occurrence for a Birhor who was approaching his end to invite his relations to come and feast on his body. Colonel Dalton states that there are 100 families of them in Hazareebagh, and he estimated their number in that district at some 700 souls. The census returns give only 132.

481. *The Cherus or Cherwas of Palamow and the tributary estates have already been treated of by Mr. Magrath in his note upon the castes of Behar. It was pointed out that they had almost disappeared from the seat of their ancient splendour, being driven either into the Nepal Terai or into the highlands of Chota Nagpore. In the latter province they number 17,632, but are a very humble class of cultivators and day-labourers.

482. Gonds (65,069) are found in all the tributary mehals of this province, the largest number being returned in Sirgoojah, which borders on the Central Provinces. Part of this estate indeed belonged to Gondwana, and most of the sub-proprietors are Gonds, holding at fixed rates on conditions of service. The tribe is fully treated of in the *Descriptive Ethnology* and in the *Gazetteer* of the Central Provinces. I have grouped with it the Jhora, a gold-washing tribe which Colonel Dalton considers to belong to the same family.

483. The Kaur, Kaurava, Raj-Kaur or Kaurai (27,508), claim to be descendants of the mythical Kurus, whose wars with the Pandavas form the subject of one of the two great epics of the East. They are said to be a primitive race from the Deccan, and in some places worship Gond deities. They have lost their own language, however, and speak Hindee.

The Kharrias (26,393) speak a language allied to the Munda Kol, and their customs very nearly assimilate. The Khonds have been already spoken of in describing the tribes of Orissa; there is a very small community of them (715) in Chota Nagpore.

*484. The Kols mentioned in the returns number 292,036. The word 'Kol' is merely a generic term, and does not express the tribe to which the persons so returned belong. More than half the above number of Kols are found in Singbhoom, and are really the Hos of that district; the rest are probably Mundas. This latter tribe numbers 190,095 souls, the vast majority of whom are located in Lohardugga. In Singbhoom we have also 3,016 Tamarias, who are said to be Kols from Tamarh in the Lohardugga district.

485. The Korwa (17,564) are found in the Tributary Mehals and Lohardugga only. They are a very wild tribe of Kols, said to be the earliest settlers in the estate of Jushpore. Colonel Dalton, who has described them at length, says they are very similar to the Asurs, the only apparent difference being that the Korwas practise agricultural pursuits.

Closely allied with the Korwas are the Kurs, Kurkus or Korakus (2,458), found in the most western of the tributary mehals. They also call themselves Muasi Kols. Colonel Dalton says they speak the same language as the Korwas, "but appear to be far in advance of them in civilisation, and acknowledge no kindred with them." The Muasis of Chang Bhukar appear to be the connecting link which carries on the chain of the Kol race through the Central Provinces into the Satpura range.

The Mál (7,390) have been already treated of under Bengal. The Naiya or Naik (2,324) may possibly be an allied tribe.

The Kisan, Nagesar or Naksia tribe (22,934) are also described in Dalton's *Ethnology*. They are found mainly in Sirgoojah, Jushpore and Gangpore, and

a few in Lohardugga. They are said to be allied to the Korwa, but have lost their own language and speak a jargon of Hindee. As their name implies, they are good cultivators.

486. Grouping Dhangars as Oraons, we have a total of 208,343 souls for that tribe. Three-fourths of them are found in Lohardugga, and the remainder, with few exceptions, in the estates of Sirgoojah, Jushpore and Gangpore. They are also said to be called Khurnkh,* if it is possible to pronounce such a word. The term Dhangar signifies the youth of the tribe.* They speak a language allied to Tamil, Gond and other Dravidian tongues, and are still free from Hinduising influences. They are industrious cultivators, and well known throughout India wherever good, honest, hard work is to be done. They are also a merry, light-hearted people, much addicted to gluttony and intoxication, and excessively fond of dancing, which is their great national amusement. In Gangpore they are called Kharrias, but they are not to be confounded, Colonel Dalton says, with the Delki or true Kharrias, who belong to the Kol family.

The Paharias (511) and Pandabasi (440) are scattered offshoots of some hill tribe or other which cannot now be more particularly defined. The Pandabasi are said to come from the south, but nothing satisfactory has been ascertained regarding them. The Purans have already been mentioned under *Orissa*.

487. The Rautias (24,633) are believed by Colonel Dalton to be a tribe of Gonds, who were introduced by the Rajah of Chota More Proper to coerce the Kols. They have a tradition of having come from Kumaon, and Colonel Dalton suggests that if not Gonds they may be the same as Ráwat, the supposed aborigines of that district. They are mainly found in Lohardugga and Jushpore. They have lost all trace of their own language and taken altogether to Hindu manners and customs.

The Sonthals in the province number 220,096 souls. They are mainly located in Maunbhoom (132,445), Singbhoom (51,132) and Hazareebagh (35,306). Colonel Rowlatt considers they came into Maunbhoom from the north, and their starting point has been variously assigned to Chae-Champa in Hazareebagh and Saont in Midnapore. Colonel Dalton is of opinion that they came into Bengal from the north-east, but Mr. Skrefsrud, than whom there is probably no higher authority on the subject, informs me that all the Sonthal traditions point to the north-west. According to the same authority, the Chae-Chumpa of Sonthal tradition has reference to *two* distinct places many miles away from Hazareebagh. The Saont colony in Sirgoojah and Oodeypore has been referred to in a previous page.

488. Among the tribes grouped as semi-Hinduised aboriginals, the Bhuiyas are the most numerous, numbering as they do 184,089 souls. They are said to be the dominant tribe in Gangpore, Bonai and Keonjhar, where the chiefs' feudatories are of this class, holding large estates at quit-rents on conditions of service. They are found in the greatest number, however, in Hazareebagh, and are tolerably numerous in the other districts. They have been fully treated of elsewhere. The Bhars and Rajbhars number 17,091, mainly in Maunbhoom and Hazareebagh. If, as is far from improbable, the Rajwars are the same tribe, they extend as far south as the Tributary Mehals. The Rajwars in the province are returned at 26,258, but the names are so similar that, even though they are really distinct tribes, some confusion may have crept into the returns. The Chiks (19,585) are a tribe of weavers found in Lohardugga and the Tributary Mehals. The Gandas (9,728), Pabs (2,080) and Panikas (21,185) are similar tribes. The Ghasis (32,258) are the scavengers of the province, "foul parasites of the Central Indian hill tribes, submitting to be degraded even by them." They are drummers and musicians, and no ceremony can

489. Colonel Dalton has attempted a classification of the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpore according as they are of Kolarians and Dravidians. Kolarian or Dravidian extraction. In the former class he puts the Asur, Bhumij, Birhor, Ho, Kharria, Kora, Korwa, Muasi, Munda and Sonthal tribes. All these speak the Munda language, or a language closely allied to Munda ; and are clearly of Kol extraction. Besides these, Colonel Dalton would class as belonging to the Kolarian race, though they have lost their own primitive language, the Cherus, Kharwars, Kisans and Saonts. On the other hand, the Dravidian element is supposed to comprise the Bhuiya, Bhuiher, Binjhia, Gond, Khond, Kaur, Mâl, Oraon, Rautia, Sabar, and many other tribes. On this point nothing definite can be laid down at present, and I have preferred to arrange the tribes in alphabetical order, simply distinguishing between those which still retain their primitive wildness in the present day, and those which have been partly Hinduised. It is open to any one interested on the subject to classify the various tribes at pleasure.

The intermediate castes call for no remark. The Babbans (12,155) are found in Palamow and Hazareebagh. The Doglas are the same as the Kishanpachhis of Behar and the Shagirdpeshas of Orissa.

Among the agricultural castes we find Agaria and Angawar (7,984), who may possibly be the same as the Bengali Aguri; Baraik (4,305) in Lohardugga, whom Mr. Forbes explains to be a sub-caste of Koeri; Kolta (724 in the Tributary Mehals) whom we met with in Orissa; Panda (5,478) in Lohardugga; Sarak (9,986) chiefly in Maunbhoom, and Sukiar (8,980) in Hazareebagh. The Saraks are said to be Sarawaks who were formerly Jains, but have now become Hindus and live by agriculture. The most important caste in this class is the Kurmi, which numbers nearly a quarter of a million souls. They are numerous

in each of the four districts, and particularly so in Maunbhoom. Next to them come the Koeris (53,638), mainly located in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga. The Kaibarthas and Sadgops in Maunbhoom are probably Bengalis.

The Koras (11,505) have been placed among the labouring castes of Hindus, but it is generally believed that they are of aboriginal (Colonel Dalton says Kol) extraction. In this province they are nearly all returned from Maunbhoom, but a number of them are scattered throughout Bengal. Their chief occupation is to dig wells, and employ themselves on other kinds of earth-work.

The boating and fishing castes have naturally but few representatives in the highlands of this province. Still they are not altogether wanting. We have 2,660 Kewats in the Tributary Mehals, and upwards of 7,000 Mallahs are returned in Lohardugga. Altogether the class numbers 22,030.

491. Among persons of Hindu origin not recognising caste, the Baisnabs number 20,252, and the Native Christians 14,226. The Christians mainly belong to the aboriginal tribes, the great majority of them being located in Lohardugga. Ranchee is a large mission station, and there are missions also at Purnia and Chyebassa. The Musahns in the province call for no remark beyond the large proportion of Julahas—69,000 out of 169,000.

ASSAM.

492. Considering its small population, Assam presents greater varieties of race than any other province in Bengal. Not only has the rich valley of the Brahmaputra been overrun in times past by successive hordes from India on the one side and from Burmah on the other, but even in modern days its new industry—the cultivation of the tea-plant—has introduced foreign elements in the Anglo-Saxon planter and the labour which he is compelled to import from the highlands of Chota Nagpore. This variety of race has added no little to the labour of compiling the caste-tables of this province. The compilers for the most part were Bengalis utterly unacquainted with the races and geography of Assam, and therefore liable to commit errors even when the returns were legibly written. When to this is added the fact that a portion of the returns was hardly legible, the difficulties to be overcome were almost insuperable. As regards the imported labourers, they are of course comparatively few in number, and as they have been fully treated of in the several provinces in which their home is found, it has been thought sufficient to group them under a single head. The Europeans are the tea-planters and officials of the province. If they are fewer than might have been expected, it must be recollected that a large number of them frequently leave Assam to visit Calcutta during the cold weather.

493. Of the wild tribes mentioned by writers on Assam as occupying the hills to the north of the province, the names of the Akas and Abors do not occur in the returns. The Akas are said to inhabit the mountain ranges between Bhutan and the Durrung frontier, and very little seems to be known about them, though Robinson says they closely resemble the Abors. This latter tribe is sometimes shown in the maps as occupying, along with the Singphos, the hills to the south of Sebsaugor, but their real habitat would seem to lie north and north-east of Luckimpore behind the Miris and Daffas. Colonel Dalton, in certain passages in his *Descriptive Ethnology*, seems to entertain doubts whether the word Aber is anything more than a generic name applied to several independent tribes on the extreme north-eastern frontier, and contrasts it with the word Bori, which is said to mean 'dependent.' At the same time Colonel Dalton not only speaks of the Abors in connection with the Nagas, Miris, Daffas and others, as a separate and distinct tribe, but he even mentions and gives plates of a branch of the tribe called Bor-Abors, a name which, supposing

the derivation to be correct, is somewhat of a solecism. A full description of the Abors is given by Robinson, who recognises them as a distinct tribe.

494. A few Daffas only are mentioned in the returns, but the Miris are tolerably numerous in Durrang, Sebsaugor and Luckimpore. Colonel Dalton ascribes to the latter word the meaning of a go-between or mediator, and suggests a connection between it and the term Meriah applied to the human sacrifices of the Khonds. He describes three classes of Miris,—(1) the Miris of the plains, who, he says, are divided into the Siengya and Aiengya class; (2) the hill Miris, of whom he mentions four clans; and the Anka, or tattooed Miris, also called Tenae, who are said to live beyond the hill Miris and never to visit the plains. "The Miris of the plains," he observes, "are offshoots of the Abors, and claimed by that people as runaway slaves." The sub-divisions of Miris mentioned in the returns are the Asar Miris and the Moch Miris who are found in Durrang, but in regard to whom no particulars have been ascertained; the Sang Miris, who may be the same as the Saingya Miris of Dalton; the Aitangya Miris who probably correspond with the Aiengya, and the Chutiya Miris. The Sang Miris are mentioned in the Jail Report for 1868. They appear to be hill Miris, and trade in india-rubber, madder, ivory, rhinoceros' horn, ginger, bees-wax and mats. They are independent and receive a small subsidy from Government. The Chutiya Miris would seem from their name to be allied to the Chutiyas, but they are not mentioned by Robinson, and only casually referred to in one place by Colonel Dalton. It is somewhat curious that the bulk of the Miris, who are apparently a tribe of the northern hills, are found in the Sebsaugor district.

495. A few Mishmis are found in the district of Luckimpore. They are described both by Robinson and Colonel Dalton; there is also a notice of them in the Jail Report for 1868. They inhabit the hills to the east of Luckimpore, between the Singphos and the Abor Miris apparently. They are divided into several clans, the most important being that of the Chulikata Mishmis, who crop their hair short instead of turning it up and tying it in a knot on the forehead. A few of the Singphos are returned from the Naga Hills district. Though now separated from Burmah by the Patkoi range, they are supposed to have migrated from that country within recent times. Colonel Dalton says they first appeared in Assam during the rebellion of the Muttuck or Mahamaria sect against Rajah Gourinath Singh, that is, in 1793. The writer of the notice of them in the Jail Report places the date of their immigration into the province some fifty years earlier, viz. during the reign of the Assamese King, Rajessur Sing. They are said to be the same as the Kakus or Kakhyens (the Cacobee of ancient maps), of whom Dr. Anderson tells us in his narrative of the expedition to Western Yunan; and it is stated that it was only on spreading into the valley of Assam that they assumed the name of Singpho, which in their own language means 'man.' It is a curious fact that the same meaning attaches to the names of many of the aboriginal tribes besides the Singphos,—the Hos, for instance, the Kurs, and even the Kols themselves. Colonel Dalton says the Singphos repudiate all affinity with the Shans, and their language approximates rather to that of the Karens, Burmese, Kukis, Nagas and Abors. They are also pagans, and not Buddhists like the Shans.

When the Singphos first appeared, they were in the habit of kidnapping Assamese girls and carrying them off into their hills; from whence large numbers of them have been rescued by us from time to time. From this connection, however, has sprung a mongrel race who go by the name of Duaniyas, a few of whom were found mentioned in the returns. The writer in the Jail Report says they are a pure Assamese race, who were carried into captivity by the Burmese, and formed themselves into a separate caste on their return. The two accounts are not inconsistent.

496. About 1,500 Khamtis are found settled in Luckimpore. They are a Shan (Tai) tribe, who probably found their way into Assam on the disruption of the ancient kingdom of Pong. Under the Assam Government they obtained permission to settle in Suddyah, where they once possessed several flourishing villages; "but," says Robinson, "the ambition of two or three chiefs involved the whole in rebellion, and that district has now been entirely deserted by them." The Khamtis are said to be considerably advanced in civilisation. They are Buddhists; their language closely resembles Siamese, their alphabet being apparently derived from the Burmese.

497. The Nagas are a numerous tribe of mountaineers who inhabit the hills to the south of the districts of Sebsaugor and Durrung, a portion of which country forms what is now known as the Naga Hills district. According to the writers who have treated of them, they are divided into numerous clans, but as, with the exception of those settled in the Naga Hills district, few of them are mentioned in the returns, it is unnecessary to detail the various tribes in this place. In the Naga Hills district, Lieutenant Butler estimates their number at 55,809 souls, which he distributes thus—Angami Nagas, 40,776; Meghana Nagas, 6,430; Rengma Nagas, 8,603. Many other tribes are mentioned by Robinson and Dalton. They are a wild and uncivilized people, and have given us a good deal of trouble in past years. In their own country they wear little or no clothing, and it is supposed to be from this circumstance that they derive their name.

498. In the range of mountains which separates the valley of Assam from the districts of Mymensing and Sylhet, we find the Garos who have already been mentioned among the Bengal castes, and the Khasiahs. The latter race are interesting, as from their language and customs they are believed by Colonel Dalton to be allied to the Hos of Singbhoom, and thus to connect the Kolarian tribes with the north-eastern frontier. It seems doubtful whether they are allied to the Garos, and no light is thrown upon the point in the *Descriptive Ethnology*. They are said to bear a striking resemblance to the Kukis and Tipperahs. In Jynteah they are said to call themselves Khyi, but they are more generally known in that part of the hills as Syntenga, and this is the name by which they have been described in the census returns. Major Fisher says they are called Mikis by the Kacharis, and suggests that they may be connected with the Mech. The dialects of the Khasiahs and Syntenga are said to differ considerably, but there is no marked distinction in their manners and customs.

499. In the district of Nowgong we find a cluster of hills standing out in the midst of the valley and unconnected with the Garo-Khasia range. These hills are inhabited by a tribe called the Mikirs, who, according to our returns, number nearly 60,000 souls. In 1841 Robinson estimated their numbers at 20,000 only. They have a tradition that they came from the Jynteah Hills, where they had taken refuge from the advancing Kacharis. They are said to be industrious cultivators, and to devote themselves mainly to the growth of cotton. They appear to be very little Hinduised, but the literature on the subject is scant.

500. The Kacharis, whom Hodgson identifies with the Bodo, are found in large numbers throughout Assam, especially in the districts of Goalpara, Kamroop, and Durrung. They are said to have ruled at one time in Kamroop, but have at present to a great extent abandoned their language and customs and to have become Hindus. The Hinduised Kacharis call themselves Saraniya and abstain from forbidden food, though they still cling to some of their old superstitions. Dalton says the Hazai Kacharis are identical with the Hajongs, and Hodgson, who seems to have had the same notion, says that they are merely an offshoot of the real Kachari race. The Kacharis seem to have mostly left Kachar, if they ever were settled there in great numbers, and to have poured over into Assam. The Lalongs are stated by the writer on Kamroop in

the Jail Report to be Kacharis, but he admits that they differ in language. Major Graham, however, endorses this writer's opinion as to their origin. The Morias, though not mentioned by Colonel Dalton, appear to be certainly aboriginal. They are regarded as very impure, and are not particular about their food. They also do not bury, but burn their dead. They often claim to be Muhammadans in religion, but are not circumcised. They are chiefly employed in working in brass.

501. Amongst the semi-Hinduised aboriginals the Ahoms naturally occupy a prominent position. A Shan people by extraction, they are supposed, under their chief Chutupha, to have conquered and given their name to the province about the middle of the fourteenth century. They seem, however, to have mixed freely with the daughters of the land, and to have adopted their language and customs so thoroughly that there is now little or nothing to distinguish them from Hindus beyond their physical appearance. For four and half centuries the Ahoms were the ruling power in Upper Assam, and for the latter half of that period their sway is said to have extended over the greater part of the present province. Robinson seems to say that very few pure Ahoms are now to be met with, and the officers of the province consider that the word Ahom is now synonymous with "Assamese." They have priests of their own who are called Deodhai or Bilong. The Baruas, of whom a few are enumerated, appear to be the second class of hereditary officials. None of the Phukans, the first class, are mentioned in the returns. Norahs are said to be a tribe of Ahoms, but no other particulars with regard to them have been obtained. Of the Chaodang, found only in Sebsaugor, no information has been obtained.

502. The Chutiyas, who seem also to belong chiefly to Sebsaugor, are said to be a branch of the Shans, who having conquered the Pal dynasty, made themselves masters of Assam, and were in turn conquered by the Ahoms. Bihiyas as well as Deoris are said to be Chutiyas, and Dalton also connects the Lalougs with them, and hints that the whole Chutiya race is really Bodo or Kachari. Although when driven from their former seat in Luckimpore, they appear to have colonised Chutiya (or Sootiya) Thannah in Durrung, few of them are now to be found there; and Robinson says that this tract of country was in his time almost wholly occupied by Kacharis; but this does not seem to be borne out by the returns. Colonel Dalton speaks of an isolated colony of Deori Chutiyas in Luckimpore with a peculiar language which they call Chutiya, and who were styled Deoris from being attached to a certain temple where human sacrifices were yearly offered. This language bears a close affinity to the Bodo and Garo dialects, and if it is the original language of the Chutiyas, would seem to establish an ethnical connection between these races. The returns show less than thirty Deoris in Luckimpore, and though there are some hundreds of them in Sebsaugor, these may be the same as the Deoshi mentioned by Hodgson as priests of the Bodo or Kachari race.

503. Of the Doms may be mentioned the Nadiyals, a fishing tribe who pretend to great purity of eating and drinking and deny that they are Doms at all. Although Buchanan speaks of them as of Assamese origin, the fact that they have nothing of the Chinese character visible in the features of the other Assam tribes, would seem to rebut this suggestion. What little is known of them is to be found in Buchanan, whose account Robinson has copied without acknowledgment.

504. The Koch have been already described in treating of the castes of Bengal. They are also very numerous in lower Assam, where they may be set down at 300,000, extending as far as the Sebsaugor district. They are supposed to have invaded the province from the west and south-west and to have overthrown the Chutiya dynasty in Kamroop about the same time that the Ahoms made themselves masters of Upper Assam. Kamroop for some time formed part of the

Koch kingdom, till, that dynasty being in turn overthrown by the Mughal power, the western portions were attached to Bengal, while the eastern fell a prey to the advancing Ahoms, who ultimately ruled the whole country from the Brahmakund to Goalpara.

505. Passing to the Hindus, the main point to be noted is the small number of them to be found in the province. Of the Brahmans it may be mentioned that they are mostly Daibagyas and Ganaks who dabble in astrology. The Mahajans are chiefly Vaidik Brahmans engaged as spiritual guides of the Vishnuvites of this province. The large number of Kayasths found in Kamroop is possibly attributable to the fact that the Kolitas frequently pretend to be Kayasths. Of the agricultural castes peculiar to Assam, we have Basia or Bangshi and Bhutia, of whom we have no information; Boria or Borahi, a degraded race, answering in some sort to the Chandals of Bengal and professing to be Hindus; they are nearly if not quite identical with the Suts, and claim to be the descendants of Brahmans, who were for some cause excommunicated. Jharuas and Shaloi are also Assam cultivators, but no particulars of them have been obtained. Tattala are said to be a Hinduised tribe from the hills allied to the Kacharis and others. They are only found in Kamroop.

506. The Kolitas are said to have been priests of the Koch, and certainly appear to have been a superior caste. When the Kochs, adopting Hinduism, put themselves under the guidance of the Kamroop Brahmans, we may suppose that the Kolitas sank to the subordinate position they now occupy, and being still to a certain extent an educated class, they have tried to identify themselves with the Kayasths. Colonel Dalton says they are distinctly Aryan and a good Sudra caste. They now form the great agricultural caste of the province. Colonel Dalton hints at a connection with the Kolta tribe found in Orissa and Midnapore, but mere similarity of name is perhaps hardly a sufficient basis for a theory on the point.

507. As regards the other castes, it will suffice to mention that the term Bej appears to be the common name in Assam for the barber caste. Kumhars or potters are known as Gomash and Hira. A peculiar sub-division of Teli is found, called Chang or Chom, which raises the suspicion that the occupation of oilman in Assam may have fallen into the hands of Chandals. Among the labouring castes we have Mukhi, who seem to be the same as Chunaris or lime-burners; Gharamis, whom Buchanan asserts to be Rajbansis, though not Koch; Britiyal and Madashi, the latter of whom are stated by Major-Graham to be an offshoot of the Kacharis.

508. The Mahamarias or Muttucks, as they are called from the part of the country where they first appeared, are a religious sect peculiar to Assam. They appear to have rebelled against the supremacy of the Brahmans and professed to worship only the incarnation of the deity known to the Hindus as Vishnu. They are said to have been called Mahamarias in ridicule, their first priest having resided on the Majuli island near a lake abounding in *Moa* fish. Like the Baistabs in Bengal, the sect seems to have been joined by members of all, but especially of the lower castes, and they seem to have rapidly risen to considerable power. Irritated by an act of arbitrary power on the part of Rajah Lukshmi Sing, they joined in the revolt of his brother, which however was unsuccessful and only resulted in a general massacre of the Gosain and his followers. In the reign of his son and successor, Gourinath Sing, they again rose in rebellion, and under the leadership of Pitumber, their spiritual guide, succeeded in driving the Rajah from his throne. Gourinath Sing, however, having thrown himself on the protection of Lord Cornwallis, Captain Walsh was deputed with a small force to his assistance, when the Mahamarias were defeated and the rightful Rajah was reinstated on his throne. Three years later they again rose in arms, and were the first to call in the aid of the Burmese, whose devastations in the province and the neighbouring districts ultimately led to the annexation of Assam by the British.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

509. It remains to offer a few remarks upon some of the tabular statements appended to this report which have not been already specially noticed.

510. Notwithstanding the difficulty of laying down any fixed definition of a house and insisting on its universal acceptance, the figures in statement I. A. show a remarkable uniformity, all things considered, in the average number of persons to a house. Here and there an abnormal percentage strikes the eye, as in thannah Ameergaon in Noakhally (where unfortunately a house was interpreted in the sense of an enclosure), but, as a rule, the percentage in different thannahs of the same district is approximately uniform. In Burdwan we find some variation, the percentage ranging from 3·5 in the sudder thannah to 6·7 in Roynah; but the circumstances of this district as well as that of Hooghly have been so peculiarly affected by the severe epidemic by which they have been and still are afflicted, that this want of uniformity will not excite surprise. One curious circumstance seems to show itself throughout the returns. The percentage of persons to a house always seems to be less in thannahs containing large towns than in strictly rural districts. In other countries we usually find that the proportion of souls to a house is greater among an urban population than in the country; but in India the reverse seems to be the case. In the Burdwan thannah, the great majority of the population are located in the sudder station, and the number of persons to a house is only 3·5. Hooghly thannah is one large town, and the average number of persons to a house is the same. In Serampore it is 4 only; in Howrah 4·5; in Ariadaha, which is conterminous with the North Suburban Town, it is 3·9; in Soojagunge, which contains part of Berhampore, it is 3·5; in Asanpore, Manoolabazar and Shahnugger, which comprise the city of Moorsshedabad, it ranges from 3·3 to 3·8. The fact is that towns in Bengal in no way resemble English towns. Most of the houses are shops, and a large number of the shopkeepers are traders from other parts of India whose families do not reside with them.

511. Taking the district averages, it will be seen that the proportion of souls to a house varies between 4·3 in Beerbhoom and 7·6 in Mymensing. For Bengal the average is 5·7; for Behar 6·1; for Orissa 5·2; for Chota Nagpore 5·1; and for Assam 5·5. In Bengal the highest averages are found in the Eastern districts. The explanation of this may partly be due to the fact that in those districts there is a larger floating population than elsewhere, and while that population has been shown in the returns, the boats have not been counted as houses. This explanation will also partly account for the comparatively large proportion of souls to a house in the thannahs bordering on the Sunderbuns. I say *partly*, however, because the boat population does not really affect the averages to any great extent, while there are other obvious causes which have been already referred to, which are amply sufficient to explain what is abnormal in the percentages of those places.

512. The statistics regarding persons afflicted with infirmities are given in statement I.C. It is a question, however, how far the figures are worthy of credit. The difference between an insane person and an idiot is one which is not readily understood by an illiterate enumerator, and these two columns should therefore be read in conjunction with each other. In more than one district, for instance, I found the inmates of a lunatic asylum entered in the column for idiots. Mr. Robinson has drawn attention to the fact that the Bengali word for an idiot

is, with a slight difference in pronunciation, the same as for a 'fever', and thinks it possible that some persons who were suffering from fever at the time may have been entered as idiots. Though I place no great reliance on the figures, I scarcely think that this possible cause of error can have affected them to any great extent, if at all. It will be observed that in every case the number of males afflicted is vastly in excess of the number of females. In the case of insane persons, idiots, and deaf-and-dumb, the males are about three times as numerous as the females. There are twice as many blind men as blind women, while there are nearly seven times as many male lepers as female lepers. At first sight these figures would seem to raise a suspicion that the number of females afflicted with infirmities has been understated. According to the Census Report of 1861 for England and Wales, the number of blind to 100,000 persons enumerated of each sex was:—

			Males.	Females.
In England and Wales	...	...	105	88
„ Scotland	...	...	96	88
„ Ireland	...	...	111	126

In England and Wales the proportion of deaf-and-dumb to every 100,000 persons was—males 70, females 52. It is quite possible, as Mr. Stevens has pointed out, that there may have been some unwillingness on the part of householders to make public the infirmities of the female members of their families. At the same time—though the question is a physiological one with which I am hardly competent to deal—it might *a priori* be expected that in the case of special infirmities (lunacy for instance) the number of males afflicted would exceed the number of females.

513. Analysing the figures given in the statement, it will be seen that the percentages vary greatly in different districts. The percentages of insanes of course depend to some extent on the situation of lunatic asylums. But the highest percentages are not always in those districts where institutions of the kind exist. Dacca and the 24-Pergunnahs rank among the highest, it is true, but Rungpore, Mymensing and Chittagong show equally high averages. The deaf-and-dumb appear to be abnormally numerous in Chumparan and Gya. In the former district this may possibly be connected with the prevalence of goitre; in Gya it is probably the result of inaccuracy. I found a good many persons entered in the returns as being deaf without being dumb also, and this may be the explanation as regards the last-named district, the returns for which were compiled at Patna. The blind are most numerous in Gya, Patna and Shahabad; the lepers in Boerbhoom, Bancoorah and Burdwan. I can give no explanation of these results.

514. Taking the figures as they stand, it will be seen that the proportion of insanes amounts to only 1 in 5,000 of the population, more than three-fourths of them being males; the proportion of idiots is about 1 in 10,000, more than three-fourths of them also being males; the proportion of deaf-and-dumb is 1 in 2,500, nearly three-fourths of them being males; the proportion of blind is 1 in 1,282 of the population, the males being twice as many as the females; the proportion of lepers is 1 in 1,666, the males being nearly seven times as numerous as the females.

In the United Kingdom there is 1 *blind* person in every 994 of the population.

In France there is 1 to every	...	...	938
„ Belgium	„	...	1,233
„ Holland	„	...	1,663
„ Prussia	„	...	1,738
„ Bavaria	„	...	1,986
„ Norway	„	...	540
„ United States	„	...	2,470
„ Bombay (census of 1864)	...	...	1,503

It will be seen therefore that the proportion of blind in Bengal is almost the same as in Belgium, and approaches nearer to that in England and France than

any other country of Europe. Of *deaf-and-dumb* there are in England and Wales 1 in every 1,641 of the population.—

In France	...	...	...	...	1,671
„ Holland	...	...	...	...	2,714
„ Prussia	...	...	...	...	1,334
„ Bavaria	...	...	...	...	1,774
„ Norway	...	...	...	...	1,200
„ Bombay (census of 1864)	...	...	...	...	8,505

The proportion of *deaf-and-dumb* in Bengal therefore would seem to be less than in any European country mentioned with the exception of Holland. The further discussion of this interesting question, however, I must leave to those who are more competent than I am to deal with it.

515. General Statement III, prescribed by the Government of India, classifies the population according to their ability to read and write. This information was not sought in Bengal, except in the case of a few municipal towns for which the figures are given in a special table; but it was thought that advantage might be taken of the census to institute inquiries regarding the existing schools in the country and the number of persons attending them. Unfortunately this decision was not taken until quite the close of last year, and the consequence was that in some districts the requisite forms for the purpose did not reach the enumerators before the completion of the census. Another unfortunate blunder interfered with the success of the school census. In the form prescribed the enumerators were called upon to state the number of boys or girls *on the rolls* on the 1st January 1872. This was understood by many of the enumerators to mean the number of scholars *who attended school* on that day, and as the date fixed was a holiday, a large number of schools—at least one European school being among them—were returned as having no scholars at all. Moreover, the forms being on loose slips of paper may easily have been overlooked, lost in transmission, or mislaid. For these reasons I am of opinion that the figures given in the Appendix do not correctly represent the extent of education in these provinces. In this opinion the district officers, to whom the figures have been supplied, for the most part concur. With the aid of the census registers, however, there ought to be no difficulty in ascertaining correct information on the point at any time.

516. It has been found impossible to compile the statement of population with reference to land and land revenue in the elaborate form prescribed by the Government of India. In Bengal we have as yet no trustworthy statistics of cultivation, and any figures that might be given on the point would only be the result of mere guesswork. Accordingly a simpler form of return has been devised; and even this must be accepted as only approximately correct. The land revenue can only be strictly ascertained from the *towjee* or revenue roll which is kept up in Collectors' offices. The *towjee*, however, refers to areas other than those which have been adopted for census purposes, the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of a district being often different from that of the Collector, and the *towjee* area (if I may use the term) differing perhaps from both. Accordingly certain calculations were necessary in order to adjust the land revenue to the areas adopted for the purposes of the census, and although this task has been performed with unsparing labour and carefulness by Mr. D. J. McNeile, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, it is not pretended that the results are more than approximately accurate.

517. The want of statistics of cultivation is much to be regretted from many points of view. There is no doubt that information on this head would have been of the greatest assistance in checking the returns of population and in verifying the accuracy of our figures. As I have already pointed out, Buchanan's estimates of population were mainly based upon his statistics of cultivation, and there is no

doubt that in a rough way such statistics do afford a very valuable test. When we know how many mouths an acre of cultivated land will feed, and how many acres are under food-grains, we have a tolerably correct idea of the number of mouths there must be in the country. Arrangements are being made, it is believed, to collect information on this important subject, and when the next census is taken, it is to be hoped that the materials for contrasting the extent of cultivation in Bengal with that in other provinces will not be altogether wanting.

518. The same Statement shows the proportion of the agricultural to the non-agricultural population. The male adult agriculturists are taken from Class IV of the Occupation tables. The ratio which they bear to the rest of the population, varies naturally in different districts. In the forty-nine districts mentioned in the table, nearly one-fifth, or 18·4 per cent., of the population are classed as male adult agriculturists. The male adults average 31·3 per cent. of the population, so that at least two-thirds of the people may be said to derive their support from some or other form of agriculture. I say *at least* two-thirds of the people, for though as a general average this figure is probably sufficiently near the truth, there is reason to think that the agricultural population is understated rather than exaggerated. A large proportion of the shop-keepers and artisans, who describe themselves as such, have nevertheless their little patch of two or three acres which they cultivate between times or by the labour of their families. And there is always an element of uncertainty in any calculations regarding the distribution of the population into agricultural and non-agricultural divisions in that large and indefinite class of "labourers," who may be employed in building operations, road-making, or other work not strictly of an agricultural character. In the present instance I have included all labourers in the indefinite Class VII; but if the true proportions could only be ascertained, they ought more correctly to be distributed among Classes IV, V and VI. It will be seen that among the males alone they number upwards of two and a half millions (2,659,701) out of a total of thirty-three millions. If they were all added to the agricultural class, they would raise the total of that class to 14½ millions, or 45 per cent. of the total males.

519. And this brings me to the discussion of the Occupation tables. These tables have been drawn up according to the elaborate classification prescribed by Colonel Strachey. The labour which their compilation involved has been enormous, and is very inadequately represented by the few pages of tabular matter appended to this report. Neither can I regard the result as altogether satisfactory. Even were it possible so thoroughly to train several large establishments located in different places in the principles of classification upon which the statement is intended to be based, that blunders on their part should be the exception instead of the rule, practical difficulties arise at every step from the indefiniteness of the information afforded by the returns themselves. To take, as an instance, the first class,—Government servants, the figures under this head will probably be found very wide of the truth. A man who describes himself merely as an engineer, a kerani, or a piyada, may or may not be a Government servant, and it is left to the sweet will of the compiler to include or omit him from the class. The same difficulty presents itself in regard to every other class. A weaver may weave silk, cotton, or jute; but unless information on the point is afforded, it is impossible to acquire a satisfactory idea of those various trades. Even were it practicable for the head of the office to go through the millions of returns himself, the result, considering the nature of the material, could not be other than unsatisfactory. As it is, his exertions are far from cheered by the conviction that will continually force itself upon him, that, after all, the statistics exhibited in this voluminous statement must be but a sorry equivalent for the immense labour and expense which its preparation involves.

520. It is important, however, that I should state how the information in these tables has been obtained. In the form of return the occupation of male

adults only was intended to be recorded. In cases, however, where there was no male adult house-holder, the occupation entered has been assumed to be that of the women shown against it. The statement therefore as regards women is altogether incomplete. The occupation of those women who have husbands or fathers is not shown, while that shown is often the occupation rather of the woman's absent or deceased husband than her own. It was not uncommon for instance to find women describing themselves as pursuing the avocation of blacksmiths or braziers. A strictly accurate return of the occupation of women can of course only be compiled when each individual woman is separately specified in the returns.

521. Without going into the details which are disclosed in this return, a fair idea of the occupations of the people may be gathered from a comparison of the totals of each class. Out of thirty-three millions of males, over twelve millions are male adults falling within the agricultural Class IV, while fifteen and a half millions are to be found in the indefinite Class VII, mainly of course composed of children. The merchant and trading classes number nearly a million and a quarter; the artisans two and a quarter millions; persons in service over a million, the great bulk of whom have simply described themselves as "servants," and who, if more detailed information were vouchsafed, might be found to fall under one of the other classes. Professional persons number nearly 400,000, but it is to be observed that this class includes many, such as drummers and dancers, whose claim to practise a profession may fairly be considered open to question. We have thus scarcely more than five millions in Classes II, III, V and VI, against twelve millions in Class IV; and when it is considered that many of the weavers and other artisans are also agriculturists, and further that all persons describing themselves as mere labourers have been included in the miscellaneous class, the figure at which I have put the agricultural population, viz. two-thirds of the whole, will probably not be thought excessive.

522. It is scarcely necessary to discuss at length the various occupations met with in Bengal. They have been shown in considerable detail in the tables, and, so far as the returns have been correctly made, there will be no difficulty in extracting the information regarding any particular trade or profession. Agriculture is of course the principal business of the province;—the raising of food grains or other produce either for home use or exportation. The staple food of the country is rice, and this is consequently the great staple of agriculture in Bengal; but other cereals are also grown in large quantities, especially in Behar. Among our exports we may reckon opium, oil-seeds, jute, tea, indigo, sugar, and many other articles. Jute is grown to a large extent throughout Eastern Bengal, and besides the quantity exported, a considerable amount is worked up in this country into gunny bags for the packing of rice and other exports. Tea is grown and manufactured in the districts of Central and Upper Assam, in Darjeeling and Cachar, and (though to a less extent) in Sylhet, Hazareebagh and Chittagong. Indigo may be said to be grown almost all over Bengal and Behar, the latter province now-a-days perhaps ranking first as regards this product. Opium is also grown in Behar, the cultivation being under Government supervision, and its manufacture a Government monopoly.

There are few native manufactures of any importance in Bengal. The invention of machinery and the appliances of steam in Europe have ruined what once formed the pride of the province and the bulk of the East India Company's annual investment. Instead of the Dacca muslins now finding their way to Europe, we hear nothing but complaints of our market being glutted with imported English piece-goods. Even the native weavers are said to prefer English twist to what they can spin themselves, and it is not surprising therefore if we find the art of weaving employing a smaller proportion of the population than formerly. A few mills on the European system have been set up in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but they give employment to comparatively few hands, and the weavers of Bengal are gradually being compelled to take to other and more remunerative pursuits.

523. The statements of towns and villages seem to call for some explanation. In the first part of this report I have spoken of the ambiguity involved in the use of the term village in Indian official correspondence ; and I also stated in that place that in many districts the term " village " as used in these tables was synonymous with the survey mouzah. This is the explanation of the discrepancy which will be detected in some districts between Statement VII and Statement VIII. Villages which are entered in the former statement as having a population of more than 5,000 souls, find no place in the latter. The fact is that the population in question is that of the survey mouzah which may contain two or more villages in the sense of clusters of houses. In the Chittagong district especially we shall find a large number of such villages returned in Statement VII, but which the Magistrate says are in no sense whatever towns. The same discrepancy is noticeable in the Behar returns. The result is that, while according to Statement VII we have 286 towns with a population exceeding 5,000 souls, only little more than half this number are detailed in Statement VIII. This is no doubt a small number considering the enormous population of the country, but Bengal is not a country of towns, and cannot be compared with England or other European countries in this respect.

524. While a simple form of enumerator's return was prescribed for Bengal generally, it was left optional with municipalities to adopt the more elaborate form prescribed by the Government of India ; and this form was used in Calcutta, the Suburbs, the North and South Suburban towns, Howrah, Burdwan, Burisaul ; for the European quarter of the cantonments of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum and Hazareebagh, and for certain Christian communities in Backergunge. For these places, therefore, I have compiled the statements according to age and education prescribed by the Government of India, and I have added a table in which the population is classified according to conjugal condition. These statements, however, though useful enough so far as they go, cannot be made the basis of any general deductions, relating as they do to certain towns only, or other special communities.

Conclusion.

525. Here, then, must end my account of this great undertaking. That it has been as successful as it undoubtedly has been, is mainly due to the exertions of local officers and the many non-official gentlemen, both Native and European, who lent their assistance on the occasion. To one and all the Government and the country are indebted for the part they have taken in the accomplishment of an important and gigantic work. Imperfectly as they have been set forth in this Report, the results of the census cannot but have a weighty and beneficial influence upon the administration of these provinces. A flood of light has now been thrown upon problems in regard to which we were previously groping in the dark. Now, at length, we are for the first time aware of the real responsibilities of our position in Bengal. In these provinces alone we have learned that there are no less than sixty-seven millions of persons. We have ascertained how these millions are distributed throughout the country ; how some districts seem to teem with human life far in excess of any thing known in Europe, or believed to exist even in the East ; while even the waste places of the country are being brought under cultivation and made to contribute to the support of increasing multitudes. A knowledge of the distribution of the people cannot but assist the administration in supplying the wants and necessities of the people in such matters as justice, education, health, and the like. Nor is the information we have gained in respect of the religions and races of the people less important or less pregnant with beneficial consequences. The discovery that nearly one-third of the population of these provinces professes the Muhammadan faith is not only interesting in itself, but puts the character of the people in a new light altogether.

The millions of aboriginal tribes whom the census has shown to be still in existence and flourishing, but who have hitherto perhaps been too much overlooked amid the pressing emergencies of our position, may now receive the attention which their increasing numbers seem to demand; while it may fairly be expected that the information which has been collected in regard to the various castes and tribes of these provinces will so foster further inquiry in this direction as to be the means of adding largely to our present knowledge of the historical and social phases through which the country has passed. The cost, moreover, has been insignificant: for little over £20,000 a census has been taken of some sixty-seven million souls, and the results have been published within a twelve-month. After this who will venture to say that the census was uncalled for, or was a work unworthy of a great and civilized Government?

526. As for my own part in the business, laborious as it has been, I feel that without the assistance and co-operation I have received from local officers, the labour would have been increased ten-fold. That assistance has been too generally accorded to justify me in selecting any individuals for special mention. To one and all I would tender my sincere acknowledgments. The responsibility imposed upon me in the task of compiling the mofussil returns was under any circumstances a weighty one; and if I have not done them sufficient justice, or succeeded in extracting from them all the points of interest which they disclose, I can only hope that allowance will be made for the difficulties of my position, isolated as I have been from many parts of the country, and ignorant as I necessarily am of many local peculiarities. I trust, however, that in such cases district officers will themselves supplement my deficiencies, and add to the general stock of information which this great work has succeeded in eliciting. If the present report should have no other effect than to stimulate inquiry in regard to the many interesting topics of which it attempts to treat, it will not have been written in vain.

The 24th December 1872.

H. BEVERLEY.

APPENDIX A.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CIRCULAR ORDERS ISSUED IN REGARD TO THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

Circular letter from H. BEVERLEY, Esq., Registrar General of Bengal, to all Commissioners, No. 1C, dated Fort William, the 5th July 1870.

UNDER instructions from the Government, I have the honor to invite your attention to the measures which it is necessary to put in hand with a view to carry out the general simultaneous census which, as you are aware, the Government of India have directed to be taken on the 15th November 1871. I think you will agree with me that the interval which remains is not more than sufficient within which to organize the preliminary arrangements necessary for the success of so novel and gigantic an enterprise in Bengal; and I therefore feel confident that you will lose no time in issuing such instructions to district officers as your experience may consider to be best calculated to effect the object in view.

2. Referring to paragraphs 68 to 74 of my report upon the experimental census operations last year, it seems to me that the object to which operations should in the first place be directed, is to obtain an accurate account of the towns, villages and hamlets in each district with the number of houses or homesteads comprised in each, and then to distribute these homesteads and villages into enumerators' blocks for the purpose of counting their inmates, and into supervising circles for the more effectual control over the enumerators' proceedings. An accurate list of villages and their contents can only be obtained by taking a strict account of the *land*, and it was on this account that the original orders on this subject provided for the distribution of the work upon the geographical basis of the survey. It is believed that this is the only method by which the omission or double entry of particular villages and hamlets can be avoided.

3. I think it is very desirable that you should warn all district officers against basing their operations upon the village registers kept up at the Police stations. These records are too imperfect to afford anything like an accurate basis for a detailed census. As a rule, only those villages are entered in which there is a *chokidar*; and in very few cases do the names of the villages recorded in these registers correspond with the names shown in the maps, rendering identification wholly impossible. It is the more necessary to point out the imperfections of these police registers, because I find that several officers have attempted to make use of them in estimating the cost of the census, and the attempt has only ended in disappointment and failure. Thus, in Purneah, the police registers showed a total of 4,999 villages in the district, whereas a detailed local inquiry disclosed the existence of about a thousand more. And similarly unsatisfactory results elsewhere have demonstrated the utter uselessness of these police registers for our present purpose. The fact is, we can only secure accuracy by taking account of every parcel of land in the district, and then ascertaining, parcel by parcel, the number of villages and homesteads now actually in existence.

4. The *survey mouzah*, therefore, or *hulka*, will be the most convenient parcel or unit to adopt with which to work in these operations. If we proceed by ascertaining the number of *bustis* and *baris* in each *hulka*, it will be tolerably certain that no *busti* or *bari* will be omitted or counted twice. As an additional check, it is particularly requested that in every process of these census operations, the *thakbust number*, as well as the name, of the survey *hulka* be mentioned.

5. As it would be obviously impossible for the Collector single-handed to undertake the local investigations necessary for the proper grouping and distribution of the work throughout his district, the first stage in the proceedings will be its division into sub-districts, to be controlled by the Collector's assistants and deputies. And here the first difficulty will probably present itself. The most convenient method of division will naturally be by *thannahs*, and this method will also accord with the sub-divisional system. But unfortunately it is only in few districts* that the survey maps show the revised *thannah* boundaries. The older of the survey maps are drawn up by *pergunnahs*, and show no *thannah* boundaries whatever. It is obvious, therefore, that if it is determined to proceed *thannah* by *thannah*, it will be necessary first to trace the *thannah* boundaries upon the maps which show the survey *hulkas*. This done, a correct list of the names and numbers of all the *hulkas* contained in each *thannah* may be prepared from the survey register, and a copy of both the list and the maps should be furnished to the officer entrusted with the work in that particular *thannah*.

* Presidency
Patna
Orissa

} Divisions.

* Monghyr District.

6. The names and numbers of the survey *hulkas* can, it is believed, always be ascertained from

* In districts surveyed since 1855, atlas sheets showing a certain number of villages with their areas, on the scale of 4 inches to the mile, have taken the place of this register.

the inch-to-the-mile survey maps, but it may not be out of place to mention that there is, or ought to be, in every Collector's office a survey register of villages,* giving a brief description and plan of each, with its boundaries. These registers were originally, like the maps, prepared by *pergunnahs*, but in those districts in which the thannah boundaries have lately been revised, thannah lists of villages have been compiled, and for some districts (as in the Presidency and Patna divisions) they have been printed. These thannah lists must not be confounded with the police registers spoken of in paragraph 3; the survey lists may be found most useful, though it must be borne in mind that the number of houses recorded therein was the number found at the time of survey, and cannot be accepted as a trustworthy basis in the present operations.

7. It has been suggested that the *pergunnah* should be taken as the unit in the sub-division of a district, but I think there are obvious reasons why the method suggested in paragraph 5* should be uniformly preferred. Not to say that the *pergunnah* is now almost an obsolete term in many parts of Bengal, the mere fact that it is wanting in compactness—that detached portions of a *pergunnah* may be found all over the district (as a glance at the *pergunnah* maps will show)—seems to me to be an insuperable obstacle to our proceeding by *pergunnahs* in this matter. It will be preferable, I think, in every case to divide the district by thannahs: where the thannah boundaries have been finally settled, these boundaries will be recognized; where the revision is still under consideration, the thannahs will be mapped out according to their existing boundaries.

8. This work of sub-dividing the district should be put in hand at once, and the maps and lists referred to above should be in the hands of those to be employed in the local inquiry by the end of September at the latest. In some few cases it is possible that copies of the survey maps may be available in the Surveyor-General's office, but as a rule, I apprehend that the maps required will have to be traced in the Collector's own office. The Collector's assistant (where there is one) or an intelligent deputy, will probably be able to make rough duplicates of the district map in a very short time.

9. The next stage of the proceedings will be more difficult, and will necessitate considerable local inquiry, which will probably extend over the whole of the cold weather. The sub-district officer (by which term I mean the officer to whom the Collector has entrusted the work in one or more thannahs) will now have to ascertain the number and distribution of the homesteads situated in each survey *hulka* within his sub-district, and then to map out and arrange these homesteads into enumerators' blocks and supervising circles. The size of these latter divisions must depend upon the distance of one village from another, the density or sparseness of the population, and other circumstances, which can only be taken into consideration when the actual number of homesteads is known. In some *hulkas* a single enumerator will suffice, in others two or more may be required; while in some cases possibly two or more *hulkas* may be included within the same enumerator's block. A knowledge of the number and distribution of the houses or homesteads is, however, obviously indispensable for the proper sub-division of a sub-district into supervising circles and enumerators' blocks, and in order to obtain this knowledge, it will be necessary that every survey *hulka* within the thannah should be personally visited by the sub-district officer himself or some responsible subordinate.

10. In mapping out these circles and blocks, the following rules may be laid down:—

(i.) The blocks should be as compact and well-defined as possible, containing each on an average not more than 100 homesteads, all of which can be conveniently visited on one and the same day.

(ii.) As far as possible, they should conform to the survey distribution; that is to say, one or more *hulkas* might constitute a block, or a single *hulka* might form two or more blocks, but a block should not consist of portions of two or more *hulkas*.

(iii.) The circles should similarly be compact and well-defined. A circle should comprise on an average about twenty enumerators' blocks, consisting of a specific number of entire *hulkas*.

11. Simultaneously with these local inquiries and the formation of enumerators' blocks and supervising circles, may proceed the selection of the enumerators and supervisors. In regard to this question, district officers have probably gained some valuable experience in preparing the detailed estimates of the cost of the census which the Government lately called for, and it would probably be undesirable, even if it were possible to lay down general rules upon the subject. Personally, I may express my own opinion that while a considerable amount of voluntary agency will be found available for the actual work of enumeration, if the matter is properly explained to the people, and if the option is put before them of furnishing the required returns voluntarily or of having a paid official deputed to collect them, the supervising agency must, as a rule, be paid; and there is no doubt that, to be thoroughly efficient, it must be organized and trained for some little time previous to the date fixed for the census.

12. The sub-district officer will now be in a position to fill in the register of which a copy is enclosed (A). Copies of these registers should be forwarded to the Collector when complete, and ought to reach him by the 31st January 1871. They should be accompanied by a register of circles and blocks in the form (B). These registers will then be thoroughly scrutinized by him; he will test them to see that the operations have been thoroughly understood by all his subordinates, and that no part of his district has been omitted or entered twice. They will also afford him the materials on which to base a regular estimate of the cost of the census, and to calculate the number of forms, &c., which he will require.

13. Meanwhile the supervisors must be instructed to take their work in hand. Each supervisor will be furnished with a rough plan of his circle, and a list showing the *bustis* and number of homesteads in each enumerator's block. The enumerators will then be directed to number the houses within their respective blocks, recording the name of the head of each, and these house lists will form the basis on which the enumerators' returns will be prepared. There will thus be a numerical series of the homesteads within each enumerator's block, a series of blocks within each circle, and a series of circles within each thannah.

14. It may not be always possible to adhere strictly to the procedure laid down above in the case of towns. Where a municipality exists, it will be desirable that its population should be counted separately, and the duty should be undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners. But the municipal boundaries may not coincide with the *hulka* boundaries; a portion of a *hulka* may lie within the municipal boundary and a portion may lie without. In these cases great care will be necessary to prevent the overlapping of boundaries, or the omission of portions of *hulkas*.

15. I shall take another opportunity to address you on the subject of the forms to be used in taking the census, and other matters on which instructions will be required. It is important that no further time should be lost before the preliminary task of mapping out and distributing the work in each district is taken in hand. This is a task which can only be performed at head-quarters, and it is very desirable that copies of plans and *hulka* lists should be in the hands of sub-district officers before they start on their next cold weather tour. I may add that while the responsibility of collecting the most accurate returns possible in this matter will rest with the district officer, it is not intended to impose upon him the additional labour of tabulating the results. It is not expected, therefore, that any addition to the Collector's office establishment will be required. When the enumerator's returns have been collected and submitted to the Collector by the supervisors and sub-district officers, they will be forwarded at once with the registers A. and B. to this office, where the work of compilation will be undertaken.

Register A.—(to be drawn up for each thannah—see paragraph 12.)

Serial number of hulka.	Name of hulka.	Thakbust number of hulka.	Area of hulka.	VILLAGES AND HOUSES.		Total number of homesteads.	Serial number of enumerator's block or blocks.	Names of enumerators.	Serial number of circle.	Name of supervisor.	REMARKS
				Names of bustis therein.	Number of homesteads in each.						

Register B.—(to be compiled for each thannah—see paragraph 12.)

Serial number of circle.	Name of supervisor.	Serial number of block.	Name of enumerator.	Names of bustis.	Number of homesteads.	Name of hulka in which situated.	Thakbust number of hulka.	REMARKS

FORM OF THE ENUMERATOR'S RETURN USED IN BENGAL.

*Enumerator's Return of the inhabitants of village ———, Thannah ———, District ———,
compiled between the — of ——— and the — of ——— 187 . .*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial number of house.	Names of all males over 12 years of age.	Religion or caste.	Race and tribe.	Occupation.	Number of females over 12 years of age.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE		Total of cols. 2, 6, 7, and 8.	REMARKS.
						Males.	Females.		

Instructions for filling up the Enumerators' Form (printed on the reverse of a specimen form filled up).

1. A separate book should be used for each village or town; but, if necessary, two or more books may be used for the same town.

2. In filling up the form, the inmates of each house will be entered separately, a consecutive number being given to the house in column 1.

3. All persons living in the house at the time the enumeration is made, should be entered in the return. Persons absent on journeys should be excluded as they will be counted elsewhere, but no person should be excluded who is merely temporarily absent for the purpose of fishing, working in his fields, or watching his crops. Young girls, too, must not be excluded from the return because they have been married, and will at some future time go to reside with their husbands. All persons, young or old, male or female, who slept in the house the night before the inmates are counted, should be entered in the return.

4. For the purpose of ensuring greater accuracy, the names of all adult males should be given. These will be entered in column 2. In regard to females and children, it will be sufficient to give the numbers only. These will be entered in the proper column 6, 7, or 8.

5. In columns 3, 4, and 5 will be given the religion, the race and the occupation of the inmates, and these particulars must be given even if there are no adult males. See house No. 2 in the specimen form. Where the women and children in the same house are of different castes or occupations, they must not be entered all together, but separately according to their caste or occupation. See house number 1 in the specimen form, where four females are shown against the word "zemindar" and one against "domestic servant."

6. In column 3 the *caste* of Hindus should be given and the religion of others, as Muhammadan, Christian, Buddhist, &c.

7. In column 4 the nationality or country of birth will be entered, as Bengali, Hindustani, Pathan, Punjabi, Oorya, Sonthal, Kol, &c.

8. The information given in column 5 must be precise. It will not be sufficient to enter "agriculture" or "labour" or "service," but the nature of the labour or service must be explained.

9. When the first 8 columns have been filled in, the number of names in column 2 should be counted and the total of this number and the figures in columns 6, 7, and 8 should be entered in column 9. Care should be taken that this total represents the entire number of persons in the house and that no one has been omitted.

10. When the inmates of houses have been counted, it will be necessary to count any pilgrims or other persons who are travelling and who may have passed the night on the road. For these persons there will be no number in column 1; but it should be stated that they are travellers. See the last entry in the specimen form. (A special form of return is prescribed for boats.)

11. In column 10 any remarks will be noted which may seem to be called for, as in the specimen form. Amongst other things it should be noted when a person is a leper, or blind, or deaf and dumb, or insane or an idiot.

12. No enumerator is authorized to ask the name of any woman, or the amount of any person's income. But all persons are bound to give such information as shall enable the enumerator to fill up this form. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census, renders himself liable to be punished for bribery under the Penal Code.

From R. H. WILSON, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to H. BEVERLEY, Esq., Inspector-General of Registration.—(No. 2279, dated Calcutta, the 2nd August 1871.)

I AM directed to inform you that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in accordance with section 2 of the Bengal Census Bill, to appoint you to superintend the taking of the census in Bengal as soon as the bill shall have become law. Meanwhile you will continue to supervise all census affairs as heretofore.

2. The Government of India has consented to forego for Bengal the comparatively elaborate census form which was prescribed for the rest of India. It has also been conceded that the census need not be taken on one day or one night all over the country or all over any district. All that is absolutely necessary is, that the inmates of every house and boat in Bengal should be counted some time between the 1st November and the 1st March, and that returns in the form * below should be prepared for every village, and that these returns should be sent to your office for compilation by the 15th March 1872 at latest. If any municipal body should, with the Commissioner's approval, desire to obtain more elaborate statistics of their town, they are at liberty to do so at the coming census, provided any special enumerator's form contains all the columns of the standard form, and that any special form is approved by the Commissioner and forwarded to you for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor before its adoption is ordered.

* There should be a separate book of these sheets for each village, however small. For towns and parts of towns many such books will be needed. The sheets will be bound into books of from five to fifty sheets. The first page of each book will contain a specimen form filled up, and on the reverse will be endorsed a paper of instructions to enumerators.

returns in the form * below should be prepared for every village, and that these returns should be sent to your office for compilation by the 15th March 1872 at latest. If any municipal body should, with the Commissioner's approval, desire to obtain more elaborate statistics of their town, they are at liberty to do so at the coming census, provided any special enumerator's form contains all the columns of the standard form, and that any special form is approved by the Commissioner and forwarded to you for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor before its adoption is ordered.

Enumerator's Return of the inhabitants of Village Tribeni, Thannah Bausberia, District of Hooghly, compiled between the 9th of December and the 10th of December 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial number of house.	Names of all males over 12 years of age.	Religion or caste.	Race or tribe.	Occupation.	Number of females over 12 years of age.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.		Total of cols. 2, 6, 7, and 8.
						Males.	Females.	
1	Rain Narain Ghose ...	Kayeth ...	Bengalee ...	Zemindar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kedar Nath Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	3	2	.....
	Huri Nath Mitra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Student ...	1	.....	.....	.....
	Rain Dass ...	Bolahnab ...	Ditto ...	Domestic servant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hyder Khan ...	Musulman ...	Pathan ...	Durwan ...	.....	1	.....	16
2	Rainu ...	Kayeth ...	Bengalee ...	Zemindar ...	2	.....	1	.....
	Bagdi ...	Bagdi ...	Ditto ...	Domestic servant ...	1	1	1	7
3	Mahomed Ali ...	Musulman ...	Syed ...	Cultivator ...	1	1	.....	.....
	Golam Akbar ...	Ditto ...	Sheikh ...	Farm servant ...	1	.....	1	.....
	Nabhi Khan ...	Ditto ...	Pathan ...	Priest ...	1	.....	.....	8
* 4	Kazu ...	Dom ...	Bengalee ...	Village servant ...	1	1	1	4
Traveller	§ Rahman ...	Musulman ...	Pathan ...	Horse merchant ...	1	1	.....	.....

† As a woman is the head of this household, no name appears in column 2 except that of a servant.

‡ One mosque in this enclosure, and a boys' school is held therein.

§ Travelling from Peshawur to Calcutta.

3. The time at, and the manner in which the census shall be taken, will be settled by each Commissioner for his own division in consultation with yourself. Ordinarily the thannah (or police circle) will be the unit according to which the villages and village returns will be grouped; and the police department has been informed that the Magistrates of districts will use to the utmost the services of the police of all grades, both during the census-taking and during the preparation therefor. The Director of Public Instruction will also be instructed that the Government expects to receive much effective aid from his department in taking the census. Schoolmasters will doubtless make most efficient enumerators under section 3 of the Census Bill. It may perhaps be necessary for Circle Inspectors to sanction the closing of schools during the days of the census in places where schoolmasters may be employed as enumerators.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor understands from the reports which have been submitted that in some divisions the Commissioners have already perfected their plan of operations, and that a great deal of the preliminary work of the census has already been done. In the Rajshahye division most of the preliminary work has been done. In the Patna division the Commissioner has formed his plans for having the census done completely and cheaply by the putwaris, who form an agency ready to hand in Behar, but who are unfortunately wanting in the other divisions. In the Assam division the Commissioner expects to effect the census through the existing executive agency, and in Chota Nagpore the Commissioner expects to get a great deal of supervision done by the police. In Orissa the large establishment of kanungoes should be utilized to the utmost, and the putwaris as much as possible.

5. In some divisions the preparatory work appears not to be so well forward. More than one

* See Appendix A.

Commissioner has suggested that it would be well if explicit instructions were to be issued. I am therefore to append* a short account of the steps which are being taken, and the arrangements which are being made, in districts where the census preparations are well advanced. I am at the same time to say that the Lieutenant-Governor by no means prescribes any particular mode of operation, as he prefers to leave unfettered the discretion of Commissioners.

6. The special points on which instructions seem still to be called for are—

I.—The taking of the census in cantonments, civil stations, or on railways.

II.—The numbering of travellers by road, and of boatmen.

III.—The cost of the census, and the source from which such cost will be defrayed.

IV.—The nature of the assistance which Collectors may require from landholders and others, under section 5 of the Census Bill.

7. I.—*The census in cantonments and stations.*—Although a census of Europeans in India has recently been taken, it will be necessary to include Europeans in the general census. The Lieutenant-Governor will ask the Generals of Divisions and Brigadiers-General commanding in Bengal to permit the commandants of regiments and staff officers under them to assist in taking the census. Cantonment Magistrates or district officers will have to settle with the officer commanding each station as to whether the commandant of each regiment will not undertake the census of all persons belonging to his regiment or in his lines. Similarly, each regimental bazaar will have to be provided for. In cantonments and civil stations a separate blank form with instructions will have to be delivered to the head of each house, who will have to fill in the return for his family, and all his servants and their families. The form to be adopted by the Justices of the Peace for the European quarter of the town of Calcutta, will probably be applicable to all cantonments and stations, and also for the houses of Europeans in the interior of the district. The railway companies will be asked to direct their station-masters to take the census, to keep an account of all male and female passengers who may take tickets, and of all persons present in their stations or station premises on such day or night as the Magistrate may appoint.

8. II.—*The numbering of travellers by road.*—In districts or places where effort is made to take the census on one day, it will perhaps suffice if enumerators are specially instructed to count and return all persons who rest or halt the night within their circles. But where the census takes two or three weeks, it will not do to count the travellers every day; and the only plan will be to make such enumeration as may be possible of travellers halting at any place on the last day of the census-taking. At markets or places on the high road, it will be absolutely necessary to take note of, and register beforehand, all halting places and encamping grounds, so that the sojourners thereon may be properly counted when the time comes.

9. The business of counting boats and their occupants will be more difficult. In the port of Calcutta, the Master Attendant will have to get a census paper filled up by every captain or master or tindal of any steamer or vessel or boat lying in the port on such night or day as he may determine; and he will have to obtain in such way as may be possible approximate figures for all vessels or boats at sea, but not for vessels or boats plying on Indian rivers. The other seaports in Bengal being under the control of the Divisional Commissioners, the necessary orders will be issued by them. The river-going population will have to be counted at every ghât in each district. The enumerators of villages, where there are small ghâts, will have to undertake this duty. At other larger ghâts, where the work would be too heavy for the ordinary village enumerator, a special enumerator, if possible, or policeman, must be told off. A special form for boat enumerators is prescribed, and a sample form is given below. When once a boat which is on a voyage has been counted, the headman should receive a coloured ticket signed by the enumerator, and no boat showing such a ticket would be counted again. The counting of boats at ghâts will probably have to be continued for a whole week on most rivers; and in a week's time all the boats on the river, with their crews, will perhaps have been counted. It will not be necessary to count the canoes or rowing boats of fishermen or ryots who habitually pass the night in their houses on dry land.

Boat Enumerator's Return of boats at Tribeni Ghât on the Bhagirutty river, Thannah Bansberia, Zillah Hooghly, between 9th December and 16th December 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number of boat.	Approximate number of maunds burden.	Names of tindal and adult males in crew.	Caste.	Number of females over 12 years.	CHILDREN.		REMARKS.
					Male.	Female.	
1	200 maunds	Bhyram Khan Zaru Yaru Poyku	Pathan Bagdi Ditto Ditto	..... ..... ..... .....	1 1 ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	Ticket given on 11th December.
2	River steamer of 10,000 maunds...	E. Darby G. Thomas C. Smith Ramu Dadu Malary Sarwan Shahlu Rama Shahlu Ashfak	European Ditto Ditto Bagdi Musulman Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Ticket given on 13th December.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor will be very glad if any officer of a river-district or division should see his way to adopting, with the Commissioner's sanction, some handier plan of counting the river population; but so far as the suggestions yet received go, the above seems the best arrangement which has been suggested. This question of the best way of counting the river-going population assumes a special importance in Eastern Bengal, where an immense river trade goes on in December and January.

11. III.—*The cost of the census.*—The Lieutenant-Governor feels satisfied that, whatever assistance the Government may require of landholders, it will be undesirable to call upon them to pay special enumerators at places where they may have no servants who can read and write. In large villages and towns it will obviously be impossible for the zemindar's (or tenure-holder's) agent to do all the enumerator's work. The salaries of supervisors of circles, where Government servants may not suffice for the duty, will have to be met, and some travelling allowance will have to be disbursed, as well as a good deal of money for the cost of conveying papers and forms about the country. It is expected that municipal committees will take the census of their town through their own officers, or else will pay half the cost of the census. The Justices of Calcutta are going to pay half the cost of their census, which will be a costly matter; and unless the Commissioner should see fit to exempt from this rule some few very poor municipalities, it seems right and fair that the towns should share the cost of their census with the public treasury. The services of police and of schoolmasters will of course be available in towns as elsewhere. It would conduce very greatly to the successful taking of the census in towns if the Municipal Commissioners would undertake the supervision and management of their census themselves.

12. Any Government officer or public employé who takes part in the census will do so as part of his proper duty, and he will get no extra pay beyond such travelling allowance as he may be entitled to under the rules. So also no zemindar's gomashta or resident agent or putwari or kanungo, who may be an enumerator or supervisor, will ordinarily receive any pay for the duty; but it will be at the discretion of the Magistrate to recommend for special reward any subordinate official or zemindari agent or putwari who may do specially good work at the census time. Much of the enumerating and supervising will thus cost comparatively little; still there will be a good deal of money to be spent in paying enumerators in wild parts of country, in paying supervisors, and in miscellaneous ways. For these purposes the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be able to grant such moderate sums as may be absolutely necessary, but he cannot hold out any hope of being able to grant more than 2½ lakhs for the whole of the census in Bengal. In some divisions, where there are special facilities or special establishments, the cost of the census will be as small as in other parts of India; but in some divisions the business must be more or less costly. The estimates which have reached the Lieutenant-Governor up to date are—

	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency division ...	12,000	
Half cost in Calcutta and Suburbs...	16,000	
		28,000
Burdwan division		23,024
Assam "		2,100
Patna "		25,000
Rajshahye "		27,880
Dacca " (revised estimate)		20,000
Chota Nagpore		7,252
Bhaugulpore		20,000
Cooch Behar		2,710

These estimates the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to accept, but he will require a detailed estimate for each division, showing precisely how the money asked for will be spent. For the Cuttack division and the Tributary Mehals Rs. 48,000 are estimated; but this estimate will be, it is believed, susceptible of much reduction. Cuttack has to print its own forms in Oorya, so that though the population is small, and though there is a staff of kanungoes, the Orissa census will be in that one respect comparatively more costly, but the Lieutenant-Governor can see no reason why in any other respect a large cost should be incurred in this division. Forms in Hindi or Bengali for the other divisions will be supplied from the Alipore Jail Press.

13. IV.—*The assistance to be demanded of zemindars.*—The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with any suggestions from Commissioners as to the particular kind of assistance they think should be called for under section 5 of the Census Bill. So far as His Honor can at present judge, it will be desirable to provide—

(a.)—That wherever there is a resident gomashta or agent or village headman who can write in a village, the Magistrate may require from him a list of houses and householders for the village he inhabits, and for any surrounding villages belonging to the same owner.

(b.)—That any resident agent or manager or village headman, if he can write, may be called upon to be enumerator or supervisor of enumerators. If he cannot write, he may be called upon to be present and give assistance when the enumerator is preparing his house register, or taking a preliminary census, or taking the actual census.

(c.)—That any resident agent or gomashta or headman, or any resident zemindari peon or nazir, may be warned to attend the enumerator as he goes round from house to house, in order that the people may rightly and readily answer questions put to them.

(d.)—That the zemindar or his resident agent may be called upon to proclaim to his villagers, by beat of drum, or in some other way, the day on which the enumerator is to count the people in such village. The proclamation should be made as soon as the enumerator or supervisor may send word of the date on which the census will be taken.

14. The rules required by section 5 of the Census Bill will not be published until the end of August, so that there will be time for the Lieutenant-Governor to consider any suggestions which may reach your office by the 20th August.

15. A copy of this letter will be sent to each Commissioner and district officer, who will be requested to refer to you for further suggestions or instructions. I am to add that if in any census matter you find it necessary to take the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, you should forward the papers with your opinion, and His Honor's orders on the matter will be communicated through yourself, as if you were Under-Secretary for the purposes of the census.

16. It is understood that there may be difficulty in your getting the required number of forms with sufficient promptitude from the Alipore Press. The Inspector-General of Jails will be asked to let the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail consider all census work as "emergent" and, if necessary, to set aside more than half his presses and workmen for census work exclusively.

APPENDIX.

Sketch of the measures which may be required in order to the taking of the census in a Bengal district. This sketch has been laid before the Government, and the measures it proposes seem to be sufficiently good. It is not prescribed for general observance, as each Commissioner can arrange for his division as may seem best to him.

THE first step must be to prepare a list of villages and hamlets in each thannah circle. In some districts difference will be found between the police lists of villages and the survey lists. These differences will have to be cleared up, and a really correct list must be obtained and verified.

The Magistrate or the sub-divisional officer will have to decide whether the thannah circles will be too large for one supervisor to look after. If they are too large, the thannahs will have to be sub-divided into supervisors' circles, and a list of the villages, ghats and markets distant from villages will have to be prepared for each circle.

A supervisor will have to be appointed to look after the census in each circle. Usually such supervisor will be a police officer, or a kanungo, or a clerk in the sub-divisional office, or an employé on some khas mehal or ward's estate in the circle. If the Magistrate or sub-divisional officer sees his way to enlisting the personal aid of any European planters, or of any specially liberal zemindars, he would doubtless ask such gentlemen to undertake the duty of supervising the census of the circle nearest their homes.

The sub-divisional officer, or other officer charged by the Magistrate with the supervision of the census in any portion of the district, will have to assemble his supervisors at such central places as he may be able to visit; and he will make over to them the lists of villages and places in their circles, give them such translations of census instructions as may be available, and ascertain orally from them that they understand the work before them.

Then will come the most difficult part of the business, namely, selecting and appointing enumerators. In districts where there is a regular staff of putwaris there will be no difficulty. In other

* Ordinarily it will be comparatively easy to take the census of towns on a single day or night.

will be required for every hundred

† In Chota Nagpore the Commissioner proposes to take a gradual survey of the people, and the business is to occupy two or three months. In other parts of India it has been usual to prepare a house register at leisure, and gradually to enter the people, and finally, to verify such enumeration on some "one day or night" all over the country.

districts the Commissioner will have to decide whether the village* census in a district is to be simultaneous, or is to stretch over a week or two. If it is to be simultaneous, then one enumerator houses. If the work in a particular circle is to be spread† over seven or eight days, then one competent enumerator could probably undertake 500 houses. This point, as to the time during which the census should be taken, will have to be settled by the Commissioner and the Magistrate as soon as possible. It will be by no means necessary that there should be the same rule in this matter all over a district; and it may well be that the census of the open and populous tracts should be taken in one or two days, while the census of the hilly and jungly country might occupy a week or a fortnight.

When the period for taking the census has been fixed upon, the enumerators will have to be

Note.—Mr. Beverley's circular No. 10 of the 5th July 1870 gives very full suggestions on most of these points. But the pattern forms thereto appended show more details than are absolutely required now.

possible enumerators will have to be called for and rendered, while the village lists for thannah circles are being prepared and tested.

From the lists of educated men, the supervisor, acting under the sub-divisional officer, will have

‡ Where there may be room for choice, zemindari agents, schoolmasters, munsifs, resident priests, should be preferred.

to select§ enumerators; and they will have to propose official or paid enumerators for any places where no resident fit for the business can be found. The list of proposed enumerators will have to be considered by the sub-divisional officers, who will submit the list to the Magistrate, noting the places at which it will be necessary to give any (and if any, how much,) remuneration to resident or non-resident enumerators. The Magistrate, on receipt of these lists, will issue the letters of appointment.

When the enumerators are appointed, the first step must be for the supervisors to obtain from each enumerator a house register of the enumerator's circle. The enumerator when preparing such house register must have the assistance and countenance of the zemindari agents or peadars and of the village ohokidar. Such house register will show the name of each householder (or head of a house) in the circle; and a serial number* will be given to each house, so that no house

* In towns and large places it may be well to print or affix a corresponding number on the house door. may be omitted. The supervisors,

† N.B.—It is believed that many European planters in the interior will be willing to give valuable aid in directing the census round their estates, and in helping the authorities to make the census as complete as possible.

the sub-divisional officers, the municipal commissioners, and any other gentlemen who may be able to give aid in the matter, would have to test a large percentage of these house registers, so as to secure their accuracy. If these house registers are really correct, the subsequent work of enumeration will be comparatively easy; if the house registers are worthless, the census cannot possibly be correctly taken.

When the house registers are ready and have been tested, the Collector will have to supply books of census forms to enumerators. The enumerators will have to enter in columns 1 and 2 of the census form the "number" of each house, and the householder's name. Unless a house or establishment is very large, two or three houses will come into each page of the forms. The supervisors will have to see that the numbers and names are correctly entered in each enumerator's census book. When this has been done, all will be ready for the census, which can be taken as soon as the Commissioner and Magistrate may decide.

When the census shall have been taken, the enumerators' books must be made up into thannah bundles at the sub-divisional office or at the Magistrate's office. Each thannah bundle must be fastened up separately; and on the top of each bundle must be placed a list of the villages to which it refers. The bundles will be despatched as soon as possible to the Inspector-General at Calcutta.

As soon as possible after the completion of the census, the sub-divisional officers will submit to the Magistrate a short report showing the manner in which, the agency by which, and the time during which, the census was taken. The Magistrate will furnish his report to the Commissioner with such remarks regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the census; regarding the demeanour of the people; regarding the cost of the census, and regarding cognate matters as he may see fit. He must append to his report a list of his thannah circles showing the number of villages and the total area (in acres or square miles) of each thannah. In the column of remarks must be entered a note showing how the area figures have been obtained; whether from the survey papers or by estimate from the map, or how. These reports, however brief, should be prepared directly the census is over, so that there may be no risk of the officer who took the census leaving the district without recording what he did, and what he may think as to the census.

The Inspector-General will have the enumerators' forms compiled according to thannahs. When the totals of any district are ready, he will forward them to the Magistrate, who will submit to the Commissioner such descriptive report of his district, its castes and its industries, as he may be able to compile.

Circular letter from H. BEVERLEY, Esq., Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, to all Magistrates and Collectors,—(No. 20, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1872.)

I HAVE the honor to request that, as soon after the completion of the census as possible, you will have the original enumerators' returns made up and transmitted as below for compilation. The returns for the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions should be sent to Bankipore, where a branch census office is being organized under the supervision of Mr. O. F. Magrath, Inspector of Registration Offices; the rest should be forwarded to my care in Calcutta.

2. The return for each village or town should be tied up separately, the name of the town and the number of books relating to it being attached. If loose forms have been used instead of books, they should be strung together in the form of a nutcase, and a docket label attached.

The bundles for each thannah must be packed separately, and must be accompanied by a list of the villages comprised within it. Of course district officers will satisfy themselves that no village has escaped enumeration, or been enumerated twice over, and care should be taken that the village bundles correspond with the list.

3. I shall also wish to receive from you, at as early a date as possible, a list of your thannah circles, showing the number of villages and the total area (in acres or square miles) of each. In districts which have been surveyed there ought to be no difficulty in arriving at these areas; but in every case it should be stated how the figures have been arrived at, whether from the survey papers, or by estimate from the map, or in what other method. These thannah areas are necessary, as under the orders of Government the returns will be compiled in this office according to thannahs.

4. It will also be necessary for you to submit a report showing the manner in which, the agency by which, and the time during which, the census was taken. This report should be forwarded through the Commissioner with such remarks regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the census, the demeanour of the people, the cost of the census, and other matters as you may see fit to make. The Government wish this report, however brief, to be submitted directly the census is over, so that there may be no risk of the officer who took the census leaving the district without recording what he did, and what he may think in regard to the census.

5. As soon as the returns for your district have been compiled, you will be furnished with the thannah totals in each particular for such further report in regard to the castes, industries, &c., of your district as you may wish to submit.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department, to the Inspector-General of Registration,—(No. 2150, dated Calcutta, the 24th June 1872.)

I AM directed to convey the following instructions on the points raised in your letter No. 3110, dated 3rd June, regarding the Bengal Census Report.

Point I.—Arrangement of Districts.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees to your arranging the districts according to Commissionerships except Cooch Behar, and the Commissionerships according to provinces. He would however group the provinces thus—

Bengal, Western...	...	...	Burdwan Division.
" Central ...	...	...	Presidency "
"			Rajshahye "
"			Cooch Behar, except Gowalparah and Garo Hills.
" Eastern ..	...	...	Dacca Division.
			Chittagong "
Behar ...	...	...	Patna "
" ...	...	...	Bhaugulpore "
Orissa ...	...	...	Orissa "
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	Chota Nagpore Division.
Assam ...	...	...	Assam Division.
" ...	...	...	Gowalparah and Garo Hills.

The outlying and sparsely peopled tracts, such as are mentioned in your 4th paragraph, must be treated under the division to which they may belong, excepting the part of Cooch Behar which belongs to the province of Assam. Each statement should contain separate totals for each province and each division.

Point II.—Transliteration.

3. The ordinary spelling should be adhered to as far as possible with all places and names. In transliterating the names of little known castes and places, the use of diacritical marks should, if possible, be avoided. It would not be desirable to have some few words spelt after the new fashion, while the bulk of the names are spelt after the old fashion.

Point III.—Details to be given in Statements.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees to your showing for each thannah the information to be contained in statement IA and in columns 1 to 28 of statement IB; for the rest of the statements the information can be given for districts only. Thannahs in the same sub-division should be bracketed together, and must be given. In those statements where the thannah details are given, district and sub-divisional totals must be entered.

Point IV.—Number of Castes and Sub-Castes.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this is an important matter. There can be no advantage in burdening the census statements with the names of castes, sub-castes, and gôts, which contain only a few scores of people in one or two out-of-the-way districts. At the same time it would be a great pity if the only census ever taken in Bengal failed to record in considerable detail the many castes which are peculiar to one or another of the widely differing provinces under this Government. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the uncompiled census figures, as they reach your office, show a very great number of castes and sub-divisions of castes, under some of which there are only ten or twelve persons. Moreover, it is believed that many of the castes which are separately shown are merely offshoots from better known large castes, from which the new castes have comparatively recently separated themselves.

6. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that you cannot conveniently decide how many castes you should enter in your final statements until you have compiled all the census returns of the several districts. The best way will probably be for you to send to each Collector one manuscript statement showing the number of persons shown under every one of the castes named in his returns. You should instruct the Collector that you do not wish to show more than a few score castes for the whole of Bengal, and that if possible there should not be more than 50 or 60 for any one district. The Collector will then analyse his list of castes and place under the parent caste all the smaller and less important offshoots; ordinarily he should not show as a separate caste any sub-division which does not contain at least 1,000 souls in his district. The small sub-divisions which he cannot refer to any parent caste, he will have to enter under the head of "other castes." If there

is in any district a very small caste, to which some peculiar historic or other* interest may attach, the Collector will use his discretion in retaining such a caste as a separate heading; but he will append to his census report a short memorandum of the caste he may have struck out, the heading under which he

may have grouped the men of each insignificant caste, and his reasons in each case. It may happen that some Collectors who are new to their districts, or who may never have turned their attention to such matters, will be quite unable to re-distribute the minor sub-castes under the parent castes, and may be unable to judge to what castes any historic or other interest may attach. In such cases the Collector will have to entrust the business of revising and noting on the caste lists to competent natives, official or non-official, who may be willing to undertake the duty. It can hardly happen that there will not be about the district head-quarters men who have full information about the district castes. In the very large districts, or in districts of which the parts are not homogeneous (as for instance, Bhaugulpore with its cis-Ganges and trans-Ganges thannahs; Okumpardin with its alluvial tracts along the Gunduck and its comparatively wild valleys under the Nepal border), the Collector may have to refer to sub-divisional officers for a revision of the caste lists; but the work of revision should be done as quickly as possible, so that the full district census report should not be delayed.

* For instance, a new caste may be formed by a religious schism which ended in the schismatics ceding from the caste to which they formerly belonged and taking to some newer persuasion.

APPENDIX B.

SELECTIONS FROM THE REPORTS OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Remarks on the Census of Burdwan by C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector.

THE physical character of thannah Niyamutpore, in the extreme west of the district, in extent 278 square miles, is barren and arid, with numerous villages situated wherever patches of culturable land are found. There has been no sickness here. Raneegunge, which adjoins Niyamutpore, is of a precisely similar character. In both thannahs there are collieries, those at Raneegunge exceeding the number worked about Assensole and Setarampore which lie in Niyamutpore. The number of villages inhabited by miners in Raneegunge exceeds those in Assensole, and the population of 132,282 souls for Raneegunge, against 71,453 for Niyamutpore, is quite in accordance with local facts.

Again, I find from the returns 161 small clumps of villages in Niyamutpore with less than 200 inhabitants. These are the houses around the rice patches. In both thannahs the number of villages are nearly equal,* but the large mining operations of Raneegunge account for the villages with the denser population.

* No. of villages in Raneegunge...	289
Ditto in Niyamutpore	278
Villages with over 2,000 souls in Raneegunge	29
Ditto in Niyamutpore	5

The other thannah of Raneegunge sub-division, viz. Kaksa, contains a purely agricultural population with a few silk and cloth weavers. Here again the villages are very far apart, and extensive

tracts of laterite are met with. The northern portion is one dense jungle, with here and there a village. The population is located chiefly along the banks of the Damoodur, and the result of the census—111 villages only with a population of 41,282—is probably correct.

In looking over the Boodhood figures, I am surprised to find the population of Boodhood so high as 91,301. There are certainly a number of middle-sized villages at considerable distances from each other, but they have always appeared to me very thinly populated.

Excluding the town of Burdwan, the rural population of the sudder thannah is only 22,188, or 267·8 per village. There are fewer villages in this thannah than in any other part of the district. There are only three considerable villages. On every side of the head-quarters there are wide tracts of rice lands and extensive patches of fallow and unculturable lands. Villages are far apart; for instance, not a single village is passed on the line of railroad from Burdwan to Kanoo, a distance of 8 miles; on the south-east the nearest village is 3½ miles. All the medical officers for several years past have remarked on the severity of the fever in and around the sudder station. Gopalpore, once a flourishing village, is now reduced to a small population; 2,000 persons have disappeared from Khojanorbear. The deserted remains of ruined houses depict the havoc the fever has committed. I am not surprised therefore to find a return of (omitting the town) only 22,188 inhabitants for 82 villages. Hooghly, which like Burdwan has severely suffered from fever, has, I find, only a population of 67,588, and yet it is a far more populous place than Burdwan. The average population for villages in the Burdwan thannah is 267·8, as compared with 396 for villages in other parts of the district, or 128·7 persons per village less. These figures are quite in accordance with my observations of the small population of the villages around Burdwan.

The densest population of this district, as far as outward observation would lead me to conclude, is to the north of Mymaree railway station. Large numbers of Muhammadans inhabit the villages of Chowghuria, Bohar, Satgachia, and the figure of 133,200 (far exceeding other thannahs), of whom 14,244 are Muhammadans, is strictly in accordance with local features.

In the Culna sub-division I had expected lower figures for Bhatooria thannah, where there has been great mortality for several years. Dr. Jackson, the Sanitary Commissioner, in his tour in March remarked on the depopulated condition of this division.

The Outwa sub-division too has suffered severely from fever; so have the thannahs of Selimabad, Roynah, Jehanabad, and Munglecoote. In some of the villages deaths have been noted at 24 per cent. Next to Gangooria the most populous part of the district is Selimabad. The villages are large and close to each other, but the mortality from the fever has been frightful. Whole households have been swept away. In other houses one or two remain out of 20 persons. In one household one remains out of 17.

The population in the whole district is densest in Jehanabad and Goghat. The population ten years ago must have been at least 20,000 more than at present within the Jehanabad sub-division alone.

Remarks on the Census of Hooghly by F. H. PELLAW, Esq., Magistrate and Collector.

The district of Hooghly as at present constituted is the tract of country which lies between the Hooghly river and the Damoodar, but towards the south it also includes the country which lies between the Damoodar and the Roopnarayan. The district is 72 miles long from north-north-east to south-south-west, and 36 miles broad in the broadest part. In the south it narrows to a point at the junction of the Roopnarayan with the Hooghly close to the dangerous "James and Mary" sands.

The Hooghly river is well known; it is the name given by Europeans to the Bhagirutty after its junction with the Jellinghy. By the natives it is called the Gunga, and is looked upon as the sacred Ganges, though the main body of the Ganges water passes down the Pudda in Eastern Bengal. It is tidal as far as the northern extremity of the district, though the bore does not come in strength beyond the town of Hooghly. The ancient Sanskrit name of this mouth of the Ganges was "Bridhamantesshwara Samudra," or the swelling Lord Ocean, in allusion to the bore.

The Damoodar—a sacred name of Vishnu—rises south of Hazareebagh, and after its junction with the Burrakur, pursues a very straight course down a steep incline in the direction of the Hooghly river, above the town of Hooghly. In this neighbourhood, in all probability, the confluence formerly took place, but the gradual rise of the country, due to deposition, has turned its course, and at present the Damoodar, making a sudden bend a little below Burdwan, flows in a due southerly direction till it meets the Hooghly, which there flows to the south-west, a little above Diamond Harbour.

The next river which requires mention is the Darkeshur (properly Dwarkeshur or Lord of Dwarka, a name of Vishnu). This river, like the Damoodar, flows to the south-east at first, and then turns to the south. Just before its junction with the Hooghly it expands into a broad lake-like surface called the Roopnarayan, or "face of the spirit of Vishnu."

The Damoodar and Darkeshur flow at a greater elevation than the Hooghly, and the tide in these rivers only flows as far north as a little beyond Ampta in the Howrah sub-district. Both rivers have but little water in the dry season, but are subject to violent floods in the rains, which their channels are unable to retain; their beds and banks have been so raised by deposition that the country on either side at a distance of a few miles from the rivers is below the level of the bed. Moreover the channels decrease in width and depth as the rivers flow.

On both sides of the Darkeshur strong embankments are maintained to protect the country from the natural results of this state of things. Formerly the Damoodar was also embanked on both sides, but the attempt to confine its waters was at length given up, and the embankments on the right bank were abandoned after much careful consideration and discussion.

It so happens that between the Darkeshur and the Damoodar, but nearer to the latter river stretches continuously a strip of low land about five miles broad. It was perceived that by sacrificing this strip, immunity to the rest of the district might be secured. Consequently in the rainy season the traveller proceeding westwards, after crossing the Damoodar and its elevated banks, has before him a shallow but rapid stream five miles broad, from which project houses, trees, and the remains of old bridges, the roadway connecting which has long since been washed away. It is believed that considerably more water passes down this secondary stream of the Damoodar than in the channel of the river itself.

This flood water is at length collected in a great swamp in the south of thannah Khanakool, which again on the cessation of the floods is gradually drained off into the Damoodar and Roopnarayan. Before the abandonment of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodar rendered it possible totally to exclude the Damoodar flood waters from the country to the east of the river, this tract was also a prey to inundation. From the neighbourhood of the great bend of the Damoodar above described, at which point the river is about 70 feet higher than the Hooghly on the other side of the district, the country slopes rapidly to the west-south-west and south, and down this slope the flood waters of the Damoodar used to flow, but as the land rises again towards the banks of the river Hooghly the water was unable to escape through the two or three narrow channels which communicate with that river, and the greater portion was driven southwards into some immense swamps between Howrah and Ampta, from whence, after the subsidence of the rivers, they were gradually drained off into the Hooghly and Damoodar. Now that the Damoodar floods have been excluded from the district, the numerous channels through which the water flowed have become silted up, cultivated and effaced, and little remains to show what was the former condition of the district but the great swamps in the south.

Although the protection from floods must be looked upon as on the whole beneficial, yet some injurious effects have been also produced. Many towns and villages were dependent for their drinking water and for the irrigation of certain crops on the nullahs and rivers which have become extinct or have much deteriorated, and it is a remarkable fact that the sickness which has afflicted the district during the last twelve years has clung most tenaciously to the villages on the banks of the Joolka, Kana Nuddee, and Kana Damoodar, three rivers which were formerly supplied with full streams of water from the Damoodar, but now consist even in the rains of pools of nearly stagnant water.

About five miles north of Hooghly, a small river leaves the Hooghly river, and flows south-west till it is crossed by the railway. It then flows south and nearly parallel to the Hooghly, for about 20 miles, when it rejoins it at Sankrail below Howrah. This river is in its middle portion completely silted up, though its former channel of about 200 yards in width is to be distinguished on careful observation at both its northern and southern mouths; moreover, the tide still enters it from the Hooghly, and flows some 10 or 15 miles, according to the season, up its channel.

This river is the Sursutty (Saraswati, goddess of learning), a famous river in old times, and considered by the Hindoos as identical with the Sursutty, which, leaving the Himalayas to the west of the Jumna (Yamuna), passes close to Thanessur and loses itself in the great desert of Bikaner. Wilford, taking as his authorities the *Kashetra Samasa* and some other ancient geographical works,

gives some Hindoo ideas on hydrography which are worth mentioning here. The theory is that the Ganges is composed of three streams—the Bhagirutty, the Jumna, and the Sursutty, which unite at a Tribeni, or three plaits of hair, and again divide at another Tribeni. The first Tribeni is at Prayag or Allahabad. Here the Jumna and Ganges unite visibly. The Sursutty is supposed to flow underground from the desert, and to enter "humbly oozing below one of the towers of the Fort." "These three rivers then flow on together, as far as the southern Tribeni in Bengal." "Their waters do not mix, but keep distinct all the way. The waters of the Yamuna are blue, those of the Sursutty white, and the Ganges is of a muddy yellowish colour."

This southern Tribeni is the village of that name in the Hooghly district, at which point the Sursutty leaves the Hooghly as above described. It is a very sacred place. There is an annual bathing festival held there at which thousands attend, and bathe at a ghat erected in 1551-59 by Mukund Deva, "the last independent King of Orissa" (*vide* Hunter's *Orissa* II, App. p. 189). Just opposite the mouth of the Sursutty and near Kanchrapara is the mouth of another small river called the Jamoona or Jumna, corresponding theoretically with the Jumna of the Upper Provinces. Its silted-up bed forms a long marsh famous for snipe.

Wilford says that both these rivers are described by Ptolemy, who states that the Bhagirutty sends one branch to the west, the Sursutty, which enters the sea by the Cambusan mouth or Sactimati, and another by the Camberican mouth. The former mouth cannot be identified, and is an impossibility in the present state of things, as the Sursutty would have to cross the Damoodar and Roopnarayan. The latter, Wilford identified as the Kobhadok. With regard to the Sursutty, it is quite possible that in former days it may have received the Damoodar and Darkeshur, and even the Cosaye, as tributaries, and entered the sea by a separate mouth near Pippley, inasmuch as the whole tract in that direction is alluvial, but the ideas of such vast changes are certainly somewhat startling. In D'Anville's map, derived, I believe, from descriptions of ancient geographers, the Sursutty is delineated as having a separate mouth near Pippley, where the mouth of the Soobunrekha is now, and in Wilford's own day (1822) it was possible to proceed by water in the rains "from Hooghly through the Saraswaty and many other rivers to within a few miles of Dantoon" on the Soobunrekha.

In fact there is nothing very surprising in this. Two large and swift rivers, the Darkeshur and Damoodar, laden with sand, flow eastward from a lofty plateau and down a steep incline, towards the low flat plain of the Ganges delta, along the western edge of which flowed the Sursutty, just as the Hooghly does now. They would naturally deposit their sand in its slower moving current, and the Ganges water would have to take a course more to the east. At the same time by reaction the Damoodar and Darkeshur might be forced to the south. Only the other day the railway engineers objected to a canal from the Damoodar to the Hooghly for fear of silting up the Hooghly itself.

The remaining rivers of the district are either local drainage channels originating in swamps terminating in the large rivers, or they are the silted-up remains of old channels through which the Damoodar waters entered the Sursutty and Hooghly. Of the former class are the Kedarmatty, the Bally khali, the Bydebatty khali, and the Bansputty khali in Howrah. Of the latter, the Kana Nuddee, the Ghesa, and the Beoolya are the principal examples. With regard to the Kana Nuddee, there are strong reasons for supposing it to have been once the principal channel of the Damoodar itself. Its communication with the Damoodar continued up to a few years ago, and there are still traces of a communication between it and the Sursutty, but it is now unable to force its way through the high banks of that river, and pursues a devious course northward to the Hooghly.

The aspect of the district, notwithstanding the slope from north-west to south-east, is flat, but, as in all alluvial formations, the banks of the rivers and creeks are relatively high, and the land slopes away from these banks so as to form basins. The villages are built on the high grounds on the banks of the rivers, and here also are situated the two-crop lands which require irrigation, their value being greatly dependent on their proximity to the water-courses. In the central low lands, which receive all the drainage of the basin, the great winter rice crop is grown, unless the water lies too deep, as it does in parts. In some parts of the country where the basins are very extensive, villages are built on artificially raised lands in the midst of the rice fields. As the rainfall is considerable, about 50 inches per annum, the whole country except the elevated edges of the basins is covered with water for several months.

The chief difference between the face of the country in Hooghly and that of Jessore, 24 Per-gunnah, and other districts of the lower delta of the Ganges, consists in its having fewer water courses. Moreover the water-courses are much silted up, and the tide only enters them freely in the south of the district. The basins are on a smaller scale in Hooghly than in the country to the east, and the village sites closer together.

Having thus described at some length the features of the country, I proceed to mention a few remarkable places in it connected with its history.

Stretching westward from Tribeni runs an immense embankment to Mahanad, eight miles south of Pundooah. This is said to be the northern boundary of the old kingdom of Orissa. Its date is quite uncertain, but it may have been erected against the Afghan Kings of Bengal after 1886, or, if older, may have been intended to keep back the armies of the Delhi Emperor.

On this mound at its western extremity, as Tribeni stands at the eastern extremity, stands Mahanad, properly Mahanath, Great Lord. In 1295, A.D. this place was the capital of the Pandub Rajah. What the extent of his country was, or whether he was independent or tributary to Orissa, is unknown. Shah Sad, the son-in-law of the Emperor, Jelaluddeen Khilzi Firoz Shah, and General of Alla-uddeen, attacked him from Pundooah, and annexed that pergunnah and probably the whole north of Hooghly to the Emperor's dominions. This was at the end of the 13th century according to Blackmann. In commemoration of this event the tower at Pundooah was erected, probably surmounting some older Hindoo or Buddhist edifice, the remains of which are visible in the lowest story.

As before mentioned, at the other or eastern end of the embankment is Tribeni. This place, already sacred as the place of division of the three rivers, contained magnificent buildings in the Buddhist style of architecture. It is stated to have been the capital of another Hindoo chief or Rajah. It appears to have been conquered by Zafar Khan Ghazi, a friend of the Shah Safi, who conquered the Pándub Rajah. This Zafar erected out of the Hindoo buildings the present mosque and durga. In the latter, his tomb and those of his wives and other relations stand in a most commanding spot overlooking the Hooghly from a height of 60 feet. The natives of Hooghly say that he turned a Hindoo and composed a hymn to the Ganges, which is still extant.

In later times, *circa* 1560, A.D., Satgong on the Sursutty, six miles from Tribeni, had become a most important port, but soon after this the silting up of that river commenced, and Satgong is now a few huts; there are, however, the ruins of a very handsome mosque.

It is said that the Portuguese had a settlement on the Sursutty, but they were obliged to remove it to Bandel. There is a place to the west of Hooghly called Sham Pal, which an intelligent native identified with Saint Paul, the dedicatory saint of the Bandel church. The natives of the place when asked regarding Sham Pal, described him as a famous carpenter who carved the image of the Virgin on the summit of the Bandel church.

In later times on the banks of the Hooghly were four forts—that of the English at Hooghly, the Dutch at Chinsurah, the French at Chandernagore, and the Danes at Serampore. I have been able to trace out a large portion of the works of the Hooghly fort; the Dutch fort is completely demolished. Chinsurah is a somewhat remarkable town. It is intersected with narrow streets, each provided with masonry drains. There is, in addition to this, a very complete system of underground sewers leading to the river, for which the natives are indebted to the Dutch. There are many lofty houses, and few trees or open spaces, and in this respect the town is more like an up-country city than a Bengal town. These peculiarities are doubtless owing to the circumscribed area of the Dutch territory, and probably the close packing of the houses necessitated the construction of the sewers and drains.

I now proceed to make a few remarks on the census returns.

The most striking thing about the returns for Hooghly and Howrah is the extreme density of the population, in which respect this district appears to exceed every other in Bengal, even including the 24-Pergunnahs-cum-Calcutta. That district has an average density of 950 persons to the square mile. In Hooghly and Howrah the population is 1,045 to the square mile.

The most populous part of Hooghly is a narrow strip stretching from below Howrah to above Tribeni, bounded on the east by the Hooghly and on the west by some low rice land and swamp, which separates this high and populous tract from another broader though less populous high strip which fringes the Sursutty.

Going northwards from Howrah along the narrow strip on the banks of the Hooghly, the area between the swamps and the river is one long suburb, made up of Howrah, Ghosery, Bally, Outurpara, Kutrung, Serampore, Bidyabatty, Bhuddreshur, French Chandernagore, Chinsurah Hooghly, and Bansberiah, the population in which varies from 8,148 per square mile to 3,000; and on the second strip along the Sursutty and Koontee Khall the principal villages are Muggra, Rajhat, Nunda, Singoor, Koorai, Chunditola, Beluty, Doomjoor, Jhaparda, Makarda, Mowree, and Andool. Below Andool the Sursutty joins the Hooghly, and the populous strip continues thence along the banks of the combined rivers. Along this strip the density of population is not so easily determined, but it probably varies from 1,000 to 3,000 per square mile.

It may seem absurd to speak now of the Sursutty and Hooghly in one breath, but as I have already stated, there is no doubt that the Sursutty was once an important river, probably as important as the Hooghly. As Mr. Westland in his Jessore report says, the fact that a river divides pergunnahs is strong evidence of its former importance, and the Sursutty along its whole course divides pergunnahs, viz. Mozufferpore, Bulieah, Singoor and Pownan, from Boroedharra, Paikan, and Arsa.

The population of thannah Doomjoor, if the Howrah municipality be excluded, is 1,417 to the square mile; of Chunditolla 1,816 to the square mile; that of Bidyabatty, if the strip along the bank of the Hooghly be excluded, is about 600; yet in all these thannahs a large portion is swampy land sparsely inhabited, or wholly uninhabited. It is clear therefore that the habitable portions in all these thannahs must be peopled with at least 1,000 to the square mile throughout.

If the fever which has raged in this district since 1860 were not still more destructive in Burdwan, where the population though great (about the same in the fever-stricken parts as that of thannah Pundooah) is much less than in Hooghly, one would unhesitatingly attribute that scourge to excessive population. One would say these people live almost as thickly together as the people in towns, yet they have no special conservancy precautions, no means of removing night-soil or refuse, no water-supply, no drainage. They exhibit the necessities of a town population with the habits of a Bengal villager.

And it must be admitted that there would be some truth in this view. It is one that has often struck me, but which I held in abeyance till I could know what the population really was. The view that want of conservancy and other civilized arrangements is the cause of the fever, has often been brought forward, and as often met by the argument that Bengal habits have always been the same, but that fever does not always and everywhere prevail. The people have from time immemorial used the same tanks for all purposes, and have consigned their dirt to the open air in a humble dependence on the cleansing powers of nature, and she has not generally failed them. But it seems perfectly certain that though nature may be sufficient for the preservation of good air and water when the population is only 300 to the square mile, she may imperfectly perform her task where the population is 600; and when the population amounts to 1,000, air, water and earth may alike become sodden with foul matter, unless artificial precautions are taken.

We find that whereas Banberiah and Bidyabatty suffered much, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Serampore, and Howrah, though more populous, suffered little. Pundooah covers just a square mile; its present population is 8,690. It is in fact nothing more than a large village; there is no conservancy, no arrangements such as prevail even in native towns. To look at, it is clean, open, and naturally well drained, yet it suffered much from fever.

In most populous countries the centres of population are much more thickly inhabited than in Hooghly, but the rural parts are comparatively sparsely peopled. In Hooghly, on the contrary, the towns are thinly inhabited and cover large spaces, but the rural districts are inhabited with a density to which few countries can present a parallel. In point of fact Hooghly villages are too thinly inhabited to be able to afford the artificial devices which men congregated in large cities are driven to adopt, and are yet too large and thickly populated to be healthy without these devices.

This population of 1,000 to 8,000 to the square mile, with deeply-rooted habits suited to and indeed admirable in a society which, in a tropical country, may number its 100, 200 or 800 to the square mile, but quite unsuited to close living, presents a problem, and appears to the Englishman somewhat like Frankenstein's monster did to him. The population is poor and thin, if judged by the standard of towns. Institutions that would easily be maintained by populations of 15,000 to the square mile, cannot be forced upon such places as these without oppression, and yet the people may be dying from over-population.

If, for example, the town of Hooghly had a population of 1,000,000—no great number according to town statistics for its six square miles—Serampore 80,000, and Howrah 200,000, and if the rural population were nowhere more than 800 to the square mile, we might have three rich and healthy municipalities, and a still more healthy mofussil. In time probably it will be so. Already people live in Calcutta on account of its salubrity, since the water was laid on; and as populations become civilized, there is always a tendency to congregate in towns. Already the population in this district, where thickest of all, viz. on the bank of the Hooghly, enjoys substantial benefit, as the inhabitants are willing to admit, from municipal institutions, though even there the population is hardly thick enough to permit any but the most necessary expenditure, and the people are heavily taxed even for that. At present, however, every one lives in the country. There is his home; he often has a lodging in the city or sudder station, but never thinks of bringing his family there. He would much prefer leaving his womankind altogether unprotected in his village. Half the dacoities which take place in this district are in the houses of women whose husbands and male relations are in Calcutta, Howrah, or Hooghly. It is discouraging to think that the sanitary improvement of a district is dependent on the slow change of manners and habits which necessity inevitably produces, but there is no doubt that the peace which the English Government has afforded, has, in so rural a country as Bengal, resulted chiefly in an overgrowth of population in rural villages, which is at last becoming noticeable by what threatens to be universal unhealthiness.

Another very interesting question which forces itself on the attention at the sight of these census returns is the amount of decrease in population which has been caused in the district by this fever. If the population be now 1,000 to the square mile, what was it before 1860?

Four of the thannahs of the sub-division of Jehanabad in which fever has of late been most prevalent have now been removed from the district, but it must be remembered that the fever was epidemic in the thannahs which at present constitute the Hooghly district for a longer period than it has raged in Jehanabad, viz. from 1860 to 1868, during which time Jehanabad was almost free of it, and that since then, notably in October 1871, there was much sickness in every thannah of Hooghly. Between 1860 and 1868, Banberiah, Pundooa, Dwarbasineq, Dhanyakhalee towards the north, Shahbazar, Paraumba, Dhipe, Dwarhata and Krishthonagar, with other villages on the Kana Damooda; Chenchooa, Ajudhya, Sonatikree; Balia, Joce Modhab, and Bundipur, with other villages on the Kana Nuddes, were so severely attacked that by estimate at least one-third of their populations perished in one year. These villages have never been free from sickness since, and during the twelve years hundreds of others have suffered less severely.

In 1813 Boinchee was censused. It had a population of 5,840, now its population is 4,588. It was severely attacked with fever. On the other hand Chunderkona had in 1863 a population of 18,145, which has increased in 1872 to 21,811, but there has been little or no sickness in Chunderkona.

It may, I think, be considered certain that the population of Hooghly was increasing before 1860, and but for the fever would be an increasing population still, but that owing to this cause its population is now less than it was in 1860, and much less than it would have been but for the fever.

Remarks on the district of Furreredpore by W. S. WELLS, Esq., Magistrate and Collector.

The district of Furreredpore forms the north-eastern portion of the tract of land which constitutes the double delta of the rivers Ganges and Brahmapootra. It lies between the Pubna district on the north, Jessore on the west, Backergunge on the south, and Dacca on the east. The river Ganges or Pudda bounds it on the north and east; the rivers Gorai or Mudhumutty, and Barasee on the west; while towards the south it is separated from Backergunge by the river Kumar and a succession of large pools.

Furreredpore possesses a population of 1,012,589 souls. The area of the district is, as nearly as can be ascertained, 1,496 square miles. This gives an average of 877 to the square mile, a number

which admits of good average healthiness among the people without resorting to artificial sanitary arrangements. In truth, nothing of the latter description can be said to exist in this district, but the natural drainage is excellent. The people are eminently an agricultural population, with a deep-rooted attachment to their fields and rural homesteads, and for the most part rarely betaking themselves to towns save for the purpose of disposing of their produce or engaging in litigation. Consequently the towns, excepting Seydpore, Bhangah, and Kashiani, are small, and as a rule partake of the character of large marts, presenting on market days a most animated and thriving appearance, but as a rule on ordinary occasions looking small, insignificant and solitary, with few resident inhabitants beyond shop-keepers and prostitutes. Such townships are neither important enough nor wealthy enough to support municipalities which would preserve them in a thoroughly good sanitary condition. The civil station of Furreedpore is no exception. It is a small town containing 8,593 inhabitants, for the most part attracted to the place by reason of its being the principal seat of administration for the whole district, and in consequence making it only a temporary place of residence.

The district is naturally divided into two parts, each presenting distinctive physical characteristics. The first or northern division possesses a rich light sandy soil. It is comparatively high, is well-wooded, and with the exception of a few low plains devoted to the cultivation of amun rice, it is capable of producing in abundance every description of cold-weather crops.

The second or southern division is marsh land. Commencing from the sudder station, which forms a barrier between the two physical divisions, the country gradually becomes lower, until, as it approaches Backergunge, it loses itself in one immense swamp. In the words of Mr. Westland, "the river banks are high land and partake in the prosperous appearance of more favoured tracts; but in the interior, where the lands are lower, the villages are poor and scant. Rice grows in abundance, but in some places where the beels do not dry up at any time during the year, there are large tracts of land which show no cultivation. There are places where one can stand on the margin of a large uncultivated plain or marsh, and wonder that signs of human habitation can be so sparse; when not far off the country is rich in inhabitants and busy with the toil of human life." The southern portion of the district may be said in fact to consist for the most part of a series of basins, the rims of which are formed by the high banks of the streams which intersect it in every direction. So far, however, from this region being sparsely populated, as might have been supposed from its nature, the census returns show it to be teeming with human life. The thannah of Muksudpore, for example, which is situated in the very midst of this inhospitable region, shows a return of 136,069 inhabitants, or 618 persons to the square mile. The truth is that the banks of the streams traversing the swamps of the south are covered by one long continuous line of densely populated villages. The river Kumar, for instance, which winds like a huge snake all over the district, presents this spectacle, and it is much the same with the Seetul Lukhya and other streams. In addition to this, the dreary and unwholesome swamps of the extreme south are themselves largely peopled by a highly interesting Chandal race. These Chaudals were originally a complete Hindoo community, consisting of persons of all castes from the Brahman downwards, who, on having the misfortune to be cursed in a body by a vengeful Brahman of unutterable sanctity in Dacca, quitted their ancestral homes and emigrated bodily to the southern wastes of Furreedpore, Jessore and Backergunge. There with great perseverance and toil they raised in the centre of the swamps large hillocks from 12 to 20 feet in height, whereon they built their homesteads in the dry weather in order to preserve their cattle and goods during the high inundations. In this place they are located to the present day, cultivating the swamps with rice and jute, and carrying on the occupations of fishing and bird-catching, varied with mat and basket-weaving and the cutting of grass for thatching roofs and for the consumption of their cattle. In the dry weather they often suffer considerably from scarcity of water and at times almost die from thirst; as they do not preserve water in tanks, they are often reduced to what little they may have kept by them in their earthen vessels, and not unfrequently drink it when it has become quite thick and green. In the rains, the whole country becomes inundated; the water rises over ten feet and leaves their artificial mounds like so many islands in a huge lake. Locomotion then becomes impossible except by boat, while they have to collect all their cattle and keep them in their homesteads, feeding them on what fodder they may have stored up during the dry season, and on a grass which, like the rice, grows with the rise of the water and in appearance very much resembles paddy. These cattle have often to remain for weeks standing up to their necks in water, and as their food has to be stored up for them in the homesteads, they are fed on the minimum amount necessary to support existence. Consequently by the end of the rainy season they are reduced to skeletons, and very many die in the process. It is this that renders it impossible to introduce a larger and less hardy description of cattle. Notwithstanding all the difficulties this Chandal community have to contend against, however, they are strongly attached to the home of their adoption, and resist all inducements to abandon it. Efforts, for example, have been made to transfer some of them to the Sunderbuns, but with no measure of success. They prefer remaining in the region to which they have adapted themselves perseveringly and laboriously, where they are not likely to be envied their lot, and where they can dwell together a distinct community with their own Brahmans, their own priests, castes and traditions. Their occupations and their enforced practice of going about in boats during a great portion of the year have rendered the Chaudals a hardy and muscular race, while they present a favourable contrast to their uncursed and therefore contemptuous neighbours in respect of ingenuousness and truthfulness.

Furreedpore may be called, in comparison with other Bengal districts, a tolerably healthy tract. It is not subject to epidemic fevers like Burdwan or Hooghly, nor is it subject to an extravagant death-rate from any other cause. The southern portion is liable to occasional attacks of cholera, but that is owing to scarcity of water. Fever of an ordinary description and rheumatism are very prevalent. Towards the close of the rains, indeed, fever is almost universal, attacking all with more or less severity, but the inhabitants of the place have become in the course of

generations so adapted to it, that they are rarely seriously inconvenienced by their periodical attacks. At present the health of the district is admirably sustained and preserved by its river system. It is girt both on the east and on the west by immense rivers which drain the land enclosed between them, while every year the high inundation affords an ample supply of fresh water to the numerous tanks and khals; and the silt brought down tends gradually to raise the low lands and beels.

It is probable that this comparatively healthy condition of the Furreedpore district will be of considerable duration, for there appear to be no causes at work which will affect it adversely. The Ganges exhibits a tendency to silt up between Furreedpore and Pubna, and to be seeking an outlet by means of the Gorai river; but as the drainage is from north to south, and Furreedpore would still have a large river compassing it on the east and on the west, such a change in the course of the Ganges would be fraught with no evil consequences. The northern part of the district has, during the last hundred years, been undergoing a gradual process of consolidation by means of the silt deposited by the large rivers. In the north there remain now only one or two large beels which have not been thus filled up, and in them the process is clearly seen to be rapidly going on; and if nothing occurs to obstruct the present steady operation of the consolidation, such as the streams silting up within their own banks and leaving the beels *in statu quo*, we may look forward to see in time the present lonesome swamps of the south one after another gradually converted into high rich ground teeming with the date, supari, sugar-cane and other crops, which are now only found in any abundance in the north.

It remains to comment on the peculiarities represented by the several returns from each police division. Furreedpore, for instance, possesses only a population of 558 to the square mile, but this is easily accounted for by a large portion of its area being covered by the lake called Dol Samoodra. Deorah is reported to possess 947, and Bhoosnah 846 inhabitants to the square mile. These two are the most densely populated thannahs in the district, but are physically very different from each other—the former lying in the inundated tract, whereas the latter is comparatively dry. Through Deorah run the Kumar and Seetul Lukhya, the former meandering all over the thannah, and these rivers join at Bhangah. Throughout their length their banks are covered by one continuous village, thickly peopled. Bhangah is a large and important town, the principal seat of commerce in the district, situated on the high road to Calcutta from the whole of Eastern Bengal, and a place where much produce changes hands. The banks of the Barasee, in Bhusnah, are densely populated, and although Seydpur has lost much of its former importance and notoriety as a great centre of trade, it is still a village which extends for miles. The comparative sparseness of the population in Gopalgunge results from this country being to a large extent covered by water all the year round, and nowhere, excepting in the immediate proximity of the Mudhumutty, is the land not immersed several feet during the prevalence of the annual inundation. That the rich and high country to the north about Goalundo and Pangas should possess a population of 767 and 717 respectively to the square mile, is not surprising. The census, it must be borne in mind, was taken towards the close of the cold weather, at a time when the paddy is all gathered in the inundated tracts, and where again no cold weather crops are grown. The males of these parts generally migrate southwards in search of employment to the Sunderbuns, or go there to cut timber which they import; some too were attracted north by the works on the Eastern Bengal Railway which runs through Helgachi and Goalundo. It is to the amount of repairs rendered necessary by the severe floods of last year that I attribute the return of a large excess in the male population of those thannahs.

Remarks on the Census of Nuddea by C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

THERE is no very considerable difference in density of population between the different portions of the district. The average for the whole district is one person for every 1.20 acres of gross area. If roads, rivers, and unculturable and uncultivated tracts be deducted, the average will probably be pretty nearly one person to the acre; but as it is not possible to make an exact calculation of the deduction which should be made on these accounts, I prefer considering the gross areas only.

The densest population is to be found in the sub-division of Kooashtea, where there is one person to .97 of an acre. The remaining sub-divisions show the following figures:—

Chocadangah	...	...	1 person for 1.18 of an acre.
Ranaghat	1	"	1.19 "
Meherpore	1	"	1.30 "
Bongong	1	"	1.30 "
Sudder		"	1.38 "

Of all the thannahs the most densely populated is Kooashtea, where there are nearly 2 persons per acre. This thannah is, however, very small, comprising as it does only between 13 and 14 square miles, about half of which area falls within the township of Kooashtea. Instead, therefore, of considering the Kooashtea thannah to be a densely peopled country tract, one should look upon it as a sparsely populated town tract. The least thickly populated thannah is Nakasheepara, in the sudder sub-division, where only one person for every 1.54 acres is to be found. The unculturable area is comparatively large here. The thannahs of Kishnaghur and Santipur, including as they do the large towns bearing those names, show a high average of density, in the one case nearly equalling, and in the other slightly exceeding, one person per acre.

The proportion of males to females in the district appears from the census papers to be 1,000 to 1,067. The number of males was slightly lower at the time when the census was taken than it

usually is ; for at that time in the eastern parts of the district, especially in the Bongong sub-division, many of the men were absent cutting rice in the Sunderbuns.

The proportions in the several sub-divisions are as follows :—

Chooadangah	...	...	1,000 males to 1,008 females.
Meherpore	...	...	1,000 " 1,051
Sudder	...	...	1,000 " 1,070
Ranaghat	...	...	1,000 " 1,070
Kooshtea	...	...	1,000 " 1,080
Bongong	...	...	1,000 " 1,107

Among "insanes," "idiots," "deaf and dumb," "blind" and "lepers," the disproportion between the number of males and that of females afflicted is very striking. The numbers of the sufferers and the relative proportions of the sexes vary very greatly in different thannahs, and it is not impossible that the figures may be to some extent imperfect. I can readily understand the reluctance which many a man would feel to declare the afflictions of the women of his family. At the same time the returns are probably near the truth with reference to the males, and sufficiently so upon the whole to enable us to say confidently that women do enjoy a greater immunity from the specified evils than men.

The returns show that in the district at large, of every 1,000 persons, 7 are attending elementary schools, and that of every 1,000 boys, 40 (or 1 in 25) are "scholars." The proportions in the several sub-divisions may be studied with interest. They are as follows :—

Sub-division.	Scholars to each 1,000 population.	Male scholars to each 1,000 boys.
Sudder	11	68
Ranaghat	10	60
Bongong	9	44
Chooadangah	7	36
Meherpore	5	27
Kooshtea	4	19

The particular thannahs which stand highest are the following :—

Thannah.	Scholars to 1,000 population.	Male scholars to 1,000 boys.
Kishnaghur	16	98
Kishengunge	15	102
Nakasheepara	15	82
Santipur	14	94
Ranaghat	11	68

The first three are in the sudder sub-division, and the others in Ranaghat.

These figures plainly show that elementary education is much more cultivated in the southern and western parts of the district than in the eastern, central, and northern.

The proportion of inhabitants to houses varies in this district from 5·7 to 1 in Kooshtea, to 4·4 to 1 in the Ranaghat sub-division. The average throughout the district is 5·16 to 1. The low rate at Ranaghat is, I think, due to the effects of the epidemic fever which some years ago devastated the sub-division. Even now Ranaghat is generally considered the least healthy sub-division in the district.

The Mussulmans exceed the Hindoos by 155,484. The former constitute a little more than 54 per cent., and the latter a little less than 45½ per cent. of the population of the district. People of other sects, of whom Christians are nearly four-fifths, comprise rather less than ½ per cent. This proportion of Christians will probably be found to be very high in comparison with that existing in other districts. It is mainly due to the Church Mission, which has been for a generation established in Nuddea.

Taking the sub-divisions separately, we find that the western and southern portions of the district are the most distinctively Hindoo, while Mussulmans predominate in the north and in the east. The following are the exact figures :—

Sub-division.	Percentage of Hindoos to population.	Percentage of Mussulmans to population.
Ranaghat	60½ nearly	39½ nearly
Sudder	over 56	43
Chooadangah	44½	55
Bongong	42½	over 57½
Meherpore	40	59
Kooshtea	35½	64½

It will be observed that in the thannahs which border on the sacred stream of the Bhagirutty there is a predominance of Hindoos. In fact it may be roughly stated that a strip of country on the west side of the district is chiefly Hindoo, and the remainder is decidedly Mussulman in its population, and that the Mussulmans in the north-east largely predominate.

The proportions of males to females vary in the different sects ; of 1,000 Hindoos 480 are males ; of 1,000 Mussulmans 487 are males ; and of 1,000 Christians no fewer than 514 are males. These are singular differences which I confess myself unable to explain.

It has been shown above that generally in the district there are about 54 Mussulmans to 451 Hindoos; in the 11 largest towns and townships the proportions are nearly 28 to 72. Of these 11 towns, 7 (including the two largest and the 4th and 5th) are situated in the strip of country which has already been described as Hindoo. The predominance of Hindoos is, as might be expected, especially remarkable in Nuddea, the head-quarters of the Brahmans in this district. Kooashtea is the only town in which Mussulmans are the more numerous, and it is situated in the Mussulman part of the district. Even here, however, the proportion of Hindoos is higher than in the average of the sub-division, being very nearly 40 per cent. as against 35½. These facts seem to confirm the impression which had been previously formed, that the Hindoos are far more enterprising than the Mussulmans and more ready than they to take advantage, for purpose of trades or professions, of the collection of people into towns. An instance of this is to be seen in the Kooashtea return. It will be perceived that Kooashtea is the only town in the district in which the number of male Hindoos exceeds that of the females. The reason is that Kooashtea is a new town created by and for trade, and that the Hindoos with their usual enterprise have betaken themselves thither for purposes of business, but have not yet had time to settle there with their families. If the trade of Kooashtea continues, we shall certainly see in the course of a generation a Hindoo population settling there and outnumbering the Mussulmans.

There is a remarkable deficiency of male Hindoos at Beernugger and Nuddea. I believe the explanation of this to be that in many families one or more of the male members emigrate to Calcutta and to other districts to seek their fortune, leaving their families in their paternal house.

Of the municipalities and townships, the following were included in the experimental census of 1869. Beernugger, Ranaghat, Santipore, and Meherpore. A comparison of the results then attained with those of the present census will be interesting.

TOWNS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		RATE OF INCREASE.
	In 1869.	In 1873.	In 1869.	In 1873.	In 1869.	In 1873.	
Santipore	12,157	13,205	13,941	15,430	26,098	28,635	·087
Ranaghat	3,474	4,266	3,988	4,605	7,462	8,871	·187
Meherpore	2,014	2,623	2,173	2,939	4,187	5,562	·328
Birnagar... ..	1,946	2,086	2,553	2,675	4,499	4,711	·047

The returns for 1869 were considered accurate at the time the census was taken. The rates of increase in the cases of Ranaghat and Meherpore, especially the latter, seem extremely high. In the case of Meherpore I find some difficulty in accounting for this; both towns have no doubt derived advantage from having been made the head-quarters of sub-divisions, but the situation of Ranaghat on the railway seems so much the more favourable that I should have certainly expected to find an exceptionally large increase there.

The population of this district has always been under-estimated. In *Thornton's Gazetteer* I find that Nuddea (somewhat less extensive than it now is) was said to contain 298,726 inhabitants. The survey estimate in the year 1856 was 551,229. It was not until the year 1869, when Mr. Monro had a rough enumeration made, that the slightest approach to the real truth was made. Even Mr. Monro's enumeration was very far below the truth. His total was 1,218,000, but this number did not apparently include the town population, and in 1869 the thannah of Comercoilly had not been added to the district. About 200,000 people must be added on these two accounts; we have then a total of about 1,400,000. Making every allowance for subsequent increase of population, it seems clear that the enumeration gave too low a result. The total number of houses enumerated by Mr. Monro's orders was 286,180, and the average of persons in a house was thus 5·1. In Kooashtea the proportion was 5½ to 1, and in Ranaghat it was 4½ to 1, while in the other sub-divisions it ranged between those two extremes. These results correspond very closely with those which I have given above.

The proportions between Hindoos and Mussulmans correspond equally nearly with those shown in the recent census. Mr. Monro's figures, sub-division by sub-division, are as follows :—

Sub-divisions.	Percentage of Mussulmans.
Ranaghat	38
Kishnaghur	43
Chooadangah	55
Bengong	59
Meherpore	60
Kooashtea	70
The whole district	54

Mr. Monro found that out of the 3,273 villages enumerated, 642 were occupied exclusively and 1,167 chiefly by Mussulmans, while 391 were occupied exclusively and 763 chiefly by Hindoos. A similar calculation has not been made in the tables under report, and I cannot without considerable difficulty obtain information on the point.

I do not find among Mr. Monro's papers any comparison between the sexes except in Hindoo and in Mussulman villages; and information of this sort I cannot give with reference to the late census. Mr. Monro's general conclusions were that in Mussulman villages there were 1 man to $1\frac{1}{3}$ women, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ boys to 1 girl, while in Hindoo villages the proportions were 1 man to $1\frac{1}{3}$ women, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ boys to 1 girl. Expressing these proportions in decimals and comparing them with the proportion of total women to men and total boys to girls, we find—

	MR. MONRO'S ENUMERATION		Total results of Census of 1872.
	Of Mussulman villages.	Of Hindoo villages.	
Proportion of women to one man	1.06	1.1	1.23
Ditto boys to one girl	1.26	1.23	1.26 nearly.

From the above table it would seem probable that the number of females was under-stated in the enumeration of 1869, and that to an extent amounting to about 16 per cent. in the case of adults and 4 per cent. in the case of children. This concealment of females, amounting to 10 or 12 per cent. on all ages, will go far to make up the difference between the total figures of 1869 (modified by addition for towns and for Comerciolly) and the total figures of 1872, but the difficulty still remains undisposed of, since the comparatively small number of houses enumerated in 1869 is unexplained. Upon the whole, I consider that the enumeration of 1869 was not so complete as that of the present year, nor could it fairly be expected to be so, but that Mr. Monro did infinitely more than had ever previously been attempted in the matter of procuring accurate information.

Extract from a letter from F. J. ALEXANDER, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

As regards the *density of the population*, the census returns quite bear out what I should have expected from a knowledge of the physical features of the country. For instance, the Mahaundry river may be said to divide the district into two distinct portions—the country on the left or east bank, from the north to the south of the district, consists in general terms of a ridge of high undulating country, (known as the "borin"), covered at frequent intervals with thick jungle, and sloping away into undulating grass plains, which, when reclaimed and not submerged with water, as they are in many places, yield a plentiful rice crop. The quantity of cultivated land to that uncultivated is yet, however, disproportionate; the villages are small and often scattered, and the locality miasmatic and unhealthy, and the consequence is that the population of the four thannas (Gajole, Maldah, Gomashtapore and Nawabgunge), which comprise the area referred to, is *much below* that of the other five thannas on the west bank. And in the locality spoken of, where the bazaars and hatts are comparatively speaking small and distant from each other, and the supplies and comforts of life and civilization less near at hand, and the locality unhealthy, we find, as we should expect, the higher classes and castes less represented; while the "Polis" (a semi-aboriginal race) and Dhangers, and such like semi-jungle tribes, who are the pioneers of cultivation in such outlying parts, preponderate. On the right or west bank of the Mahanuddy on the other hand the land from north to south generally speaking, consists either of a rich "mattiar" (loam) or an alluvial soil, with (in many places) but little jungle or waste land, and with a less miasmatic and healthier climate. The consequence is that in the five thannas on this west bank the population is much in excess of the other four above alluded to, and the classes and castes met with are much more mixed and civilized. There is no remarkable excess of population in any one thannah over that of any other which is not satisfactorily accounted for by the special circumstances above referred to. That the population of the thannas of Shibgunge and Kalliaohuk exceeds that of the others, is sufficiently explained when I say that the areas they include are highly cultivated, and afford resources in the way of a rich produce of indigo, mulberry (on which the silk-worm is reared), and cold weather crops, as well as some rice, which of course tend to a high rate of population.

Note by A. D. B. GOMESS, Esq., Commissioner of the Sunderbuns, on the progress of cultivation in the Sunderbuns.

THE portion of the Gangetic delta known as the Sunderbuns is situated between latitudes $21^{\circ} 30'$ and $22^{\circ} 40'$ North, and longitudes $88^{\circ} 10'$ and $90^{\circ} 32'$ East of Greenwich. The extreme breadth of the Sunderbuns from north to south is about 81 miles, and its base from the river Hooghly on the west to the Megna on the east, is about 165 miles in length. It is bounded on the north by the permanently-settled lands of the districts of 24 Pargunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge. The river Hooghly marks its western limits; the river Megna forms its boundary on the east; and on the south is the Bay of Bengal.

What may have been the exact line which separated the forest from the cultivated tracts, when the decennial settlement of Bengal, afterwards declared permanent, was concluded, it is impossible now to determine, on account of the absence of anything like a scientific survey at the time. It is true that some years previously, or between 1764 and 1772 A.D., the Sunderbuns,

as well as the cultivated districts on the north, were surveyed and mapped, yet it is not only probable that the line of forest, as represented in the map by Major Rennell and others, was intended to show the limits of the cultivated and uncultivated tracts in a general way without aiming at accuracy, but there is sufficient data to come to the conclusion that cultivation had in some places extended and in others retrograded, between the year 1772 A. D., when the survey was completed, and the year 1790 A. D., when the decennial settlement of Bengal was commenced upon.

Between the years 1812 and 1818 a part of the Sunderbuns was surveyed by Lieutenants H. and W. E. Morrieson. The survey, however, did not extend further east than the Bara Punga river, which joins the Kobbaduk and forms the boundary of the 24-Pergunnahs. It was followed by the survey conducted by Captain Prinsep during the years 1822-24, when the line of forest, as then existing, was accurately laid down from the Hooghly to the Jaboona river. The survey of the line of Sunderbun forest discontinued by Captain Prinsep, was in the year 1829 taken up by Lieutenant Alexander Hodges, and in the succeeding year 1830, traced to its eastern limits, or up to the joint rivers Ganges and Megna, across the Rubnabad Islands.

It will thus be seen that the survey of the frontier boundary of the Sunderbuns was not a continuous operation. Setting aside the survey made by the Lieutenants Morrieson, replaced by the later survey of Captain Prinsep, it extended from the year 1822 to the year 1830, with an interval of five years, when the survey operations were suspended.

There is, however, sufficient data to show that no progress was made in the cultivation of the Sunderbuns between the years 1822 and 1830, but that the line of forest as surveyed during those years continued to be the forest boundary up to the year 1830.

In Lieutenant Hodges' map of the Sunderbuns, published in the year 1831, although the frontier boundary is taken partly from his own and partly from previous surveys, yet the allotments on the south of the boundary line are without exception represented as being under jungle. The records of my office show that active operations to clear the Sunderbun forest did not commence until the year 1830. In that and subsequent years I find that all the allotments south of the forest line surveyed during the years 1822-23-24 were leased out as being under jungle. It follows, therefore, that although the survey of the line of Sunderbun forest extended over several years, and was not concluded until the year 1830, still before that time cultivation had not extended beyond the boundary line as represented in the map published in the year 1831.

In attempting to ascertain the progress of cultivation in the Sunderbuns, it will be advisable, therefore, to commence from the year 1830, and in the annexed tabular statement I have endeavoured to show, as accurately as possible, the extent of land cleared and rendered fit for cultivation between that year and the present time.

If the total area is divided by the figures representing the extent of cultivated lands, it will be found that little more than a seventh of the entire area has been reclaimed from forest. To admit of mutual comparison I note below the percentage of cultivation in each district and sub-division.

mutual comparison 1 note below the percentage of cultivation in each district.							Percentage of cultivation.
District.	Sub-divisions.						
24-Pergunnahs	...	{	Diamond Harbour ...	...	...	...	63.1
	Barripore ...		...	...	...	23.51	
	Busseerhat ...		...	...	...	8.92	
	Satkhira ...		...	...	...	5.46	
						Total	...	10.37
Jessore	...	{	Khoolna ...	...	...	...	8.83
	Bagirhat ...		...	...	...	10.30	
						Total	...	9.56
Backergunge	...	{	Perozepore ...	...	...	...	41.77
	Putoakhally ...		...	...	...	45.84	
						Total	...	44.96
The entire Sunderbuns—							13.98

That no more than a seventh of the entire area should have been reclaimed from forest in forty-two long years may be considered slow work, but I am well convinced that it could scarcely have been very much better, and that the apparently slow progress is owing to causes beyond the power of man to control. From the analysis given above a very sufficient argument may be adduced to show that the apparently insignificant progress made in clearing the Sunderbun forests, regarded as a whole, is owing to natural causes. In one sub-division, namely, Satkhira, we have less than 5½ per cent. of the total area under cultivation, while in another, Putoakhally, we have more than 8 times that amount, or 46 per cent. of the entire area, cleared and cultivated. The grant and settlement rules are the same in both places, with this difference, that the rates of assessment in Sunderbun estates in the sub-division of Putoakhally are higher than in the estates within the sub-division of Satkhira.

Again, in the Sunderbuns south of the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore districts the percentage of cultivation is 10·37 and 9·56 respectively, whilst very nearly 45 per cent. of the entire area of the Backergunge Sunderbuns has been cleared and cultivated. The same grant and settlement rules obtain in all three districts, modified only by an alteration in the rate of assessment, which on the whole is higher in Backergunge than in the other two districts.

Taking the figures as given in the recent census returns, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Beverley, I find that the average population per square mile in the sub-division of Satkhira is 594 against 287, or less than one-half, in the sub-division of Putoakhally. The same returns give the following figures as the average population per square mile in the three districts which form the northern boundary of the Sunderbuns :—

					Average number of persons per square mile.
24-Pergunnahs, exclusive of Calcutta	...	...	...	...	798
Jessore	...	...	...	...	567
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	482

In earlier returns, although the figures are very different and show that the population has now nearly doubled itself, almost the same ratio is observed. In former years as now, the population of the 24-Pergunnahs was much larger than that of Jessore, and the latter than that of Backergunge.

If in a map of the Sunderbuns showing the line of forest as existing in 1880, we trace the forest boundary as shown in Major Rennell's survey completed in the year 1772, and then connect the ancient ruins that are to be found in the Sunderbuns, we obtain three very irregular lines running almost parallel to each other. The line taken from Major Rennell's survey will be the most northerly, and the line of ruins the most southerly. All these lines disclose one and the same fact, namely, that whether we take the past or the present century, or a period much anterior to both, we find that cultivation followed the direction of those rivers which formed the principal channels for the discharge of the waters of the Ganges. It was the presence of sweet water which formerly as now attracted settlers, and it is to its presence at the present time, more than to any other cause, that we must attribute the fact that the Backergunge Sunderbuns are almost half reclaimed from jungle, whilst under the same set of rules and similar settlements about a tenth only of the forest in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore has been cleared and cultivated.

Statement showing the land brought into cultivation in the Sunderbuns between the years 1830 and 1872.

DISTRICTS.	SUB-DIVISIONS.	Area cleared and cultivated, including unculturable waste.		Area under forest and low jungle, including unculturable waste.		TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.
24-PERGUNNAHS	Diamond Harbour	30,048'00	44'95	445,851'60	646'09	475,899'60	746'04
	Barriporo	55,268'50	137'92	227,155'20	443'06	372,424'00	586'30
	Busseerhat	74,435'40	116'31	759,951'60	1,187'44	834,400'00	1,308'75
	Satkhira	18,904'00	31'10	344,396'80	535'12	364,300'80	569'22
	Total	212,656'20	332'28	1,537,355'20	2,370'33	2,050,054'40	3,308'21
JESORE	Khoolna	46,268'50	75'42	496,165'20	775'36	542,434'00	855'39
	Bagirhat	55,327'20	87'23	496,060'00	769'50	551,387'20	865'72
	Total	104,096'00	162'65	992,225'20	1,545'26	1,096,321'20	1,700'65
BACKERGUNGE	Perospore	35,594'00	55'60	49,600'00	77'50	85,194'00	133'10
	Putoakhally	141,688'00	231'29	107,257'20	261'34	248,945'20	402'64
	Total	177,182'00	276'89	156,857'20	239'24	334,039'20	515'14
Grand Total		494,934'20	771'75	3,686,437'60	5,555'33	4,181,371'80	6,519'35
Area of rivers and creeks south of Lieut. Hodges' boundary line in 24-Pergunnahs Sunderbuns						631,054'00	987'00
Ditto ditto ditto in Jessore ditto						304,874'00	476'00
Ditto ditto ditto in Backergunge ditto						195,948'00	311'00
Grand Total						1,131,876'00	1,774'00

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure incurred in taking the Census of Bengal and compiling the returns during the years 1871 and 1872.

Division.	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Printing charges.	Total expenditure.	
(A).—Expenditure incurred in taking the Census in Mofussil Districts.						
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	740 10 8	.....	306 8 6	... ..	1,047 2 9	
Bancoorah	241 0 0	21 0 0	50 2 8	... ..	312 2 8	
Beerbhoom... ..	156 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	181 0 0	
Midnapore	734 9 0	.....	339 0 0	62 8 0	1,136 1 0	
Hooghly	577 15 6	.....	199 0 0	.....	776 15 6	
Howrah	1,714 9 9	.....	66 3 4	.....	1,780 13 1	
<i>Total for the Burdwan Division</i> ..	4,164 12 6	21 0 0	985 14 6	62 8 0	..	5,234 3 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	179 0 0	.....	108 9 0	... ..	287 9 0	
Nuddea	161 5 1	259 7 1	65 2 3	.....	485 14 5	
Jessore	1,590 0 5	.....	129 9 11	.....	1,719 10 4	
<i>Total for the Presidency Division</i> ...	1,930 5 6	259 7 1	303 5 2	... ..	.....	2,493 1 9
Moorshedabad ...	2,650 6 6	22 0 0	454 2 11	.....	3,126 9 5	
Dinapore... ..	1,344 14 2	153 2 0	262 13 3	.....	1,760 13 5	
Maldah	828 18 2	780 0 1	235 12 0	.....	1,839 9 3	
Rajshahye	2,135 14 6	.....	886 7 1	.....	2,522 5 7	
Rungpore	3,702 8 4	.....	237 8 6	.....	3,940 0 10	
Bogra	2,953 3 3	.....	269 4 2	.....	3,222 7 5	
Pubna	1,260 0 0	20 0 0	558 2 9	.....	1,838 2 9	
<i>Total for the Rajshahye Division</i> ...	14,870 11 11	975 2 1	2,404 2 8	.....	.....	18,250 0 9
Darjeeling	200 0 0	23 0 0	86 15 0	245 0 0	554 15 0	
Julpigoree	561 8 6	162 11 0	18 8 0	.....	742 11 5	
Goalpara	384 3 6	51 4 0	8 8 0	.....	443 15 6	
<i>Total for the Cooch Behar Division</i> ..	1,745 11 11	336 15 0	113 15 0	245 0 0	... ..	1,741 9 11
Dacca	619 9 1	13 15 0	414 0 1	.....	1,040 8 2	
Furzedpore	1,359 2 0	249 5 0	220 8 2	.....	2,124 15 2	
Backergunge	1,587 2 11	685 7 5	516 0 6	.....	2,788 10 10	
Mymensing	352 1 0	.....	442 13 0	.....	694 14 0	
Sylhet	1,652 6 3	.....	165 9 0	.....	1,817 15 3	
Cachar	263 18 9	27 2 9	74 8 3	.....	365 8 9	
<i>Total for the Dacca Division</i>	2,722 9 0	1,375 14 2	1,638 7 0	.....	.....	6,632 3 1
Chittagong	1,068 10 3	8 8 0	155 15 0	.....	1,253 1 3	
Noakhally	4,169 0 3	195 8 0	322 3 0	.....	4,607 11 0	
Tippurah	2,165 9 4	.....	655 14 2	.....	2,852 7 6	
Hill Tracts	254 6 3	59 4 0	.....	.....	293 10 3	
<i>Total for the Chittagong Division</i> ...	7,576 10 3	263 4 0	1,065 0 2	.....	.....	9,096 14 1

Statement of Expenditure incurred in taking the Census of Bengal and compiling the returns during the years 1871 and 1872.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Printing charges.	Total expenditure.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Patna ...	365 7 9	.....	862 13 4	.....	1,228 5 1	
Gya ...	51 8 0	.....	211 9 7	.....	263 1 7	
Shahabad ...	299 7 1	.....	83 4 3	.....	382 11 4	
Tirhoot ...	420 3 2	51 0 0	343 9 0	...	814 12 2	
Sarun ...	507 4 6	102 9 1	93 11 10	.....	703 9 5	
Chumparun ...	10 0 0	15 0 0	172 5 6	.....	197 5 6	
<i>Total for the Patna Division</i> ...	1,653 14 6	168 9 1	1,767 5 6	...	.....	3,589 13
Monghyr ...	1,226 1 3	619 10 11	1,105 11 3	.....	2,951 7 5	
Bhaugulpore ...	2,133 2 7	407 12 1	61 9 0	.....	2,602 7 8	
Purneah ...	3,927 8 9	432 12 3	1,110 3 7	.....	5,470 8 7	
Deoghur ...	251 8 1	17 15 0	29 10 6	.....	299 1 7	
Doomka ...	574 8 1	.....	95 13 7	.....	670 5 8	
Godda ...	635 3 6	58 10 3	42 2 3	.....	736 0 0	
Rajmehal ..	1,160 10 11	56 4 9	41 0 9	.....	1,267 0 5	
<i>Total for the Bhaugulpore Division</i> ..	9,917 11 2	1,593 1 3	2,486 2 11	.....	.....	13,996 15
Cuttack ...	148 8 0	371 8 5	296 4 1	846 14 0	1,663 2 6	
Commissioner's office	45 7 8	.....	.....	.....	45 7 8	
Pooree ...	484 0 2	373 2 5	91 8 0	388 0 0	1,336 10 7	
Balasore ...	114 10 6	.....	31 5 6	2,555 0 0	2,701 0 0	
Tributary Mehals ...	49 0 6	190 8 10	120 15 0	1,030 6 0	1,390 14 4	
<i>Total for the Orissa Division</i> ...	841 10 10	935 3 8	540 0 7	4,820 4 0	.....	7,137 3
Hazareebagh ...	1,443 10 8	.....	159 15 3	.....	1,603 9 11	
Lohardugga ...	2,048 15 11	.....	74 7 3	.....	2,123 7 2	
Singbhoom ...	541 14 0	.....	.....	.....	541 14 0	
Maunbhoom ...	1,475 11 0	.....	14 14 6	.....	1,490 9 6	
Tributary Mehals ...	238 10 9	.....	.....	.....	238 10 9	
<i>Total for the Chota-Nagpore Division...</i>	5,748 14 4	.....	249 5 0	.....	.....	5,998 3
Kamroop ...	35 15 3	33 0 0	85 1 0	.....	154 0 3	
Durrung ...	.....	.....	72 8 0	.....	72 8 0	
Nowgong ...	60 0 0	.....	26 1 0	.....	86 1 0	
Sebsaugor ...	250 1 11	.....	23 15 0	.....	274 0 11	
Luckimpore ...	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Khasia and Jynteah Hills ...	25 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	75 0 0	
<i>Total for the Assam Division</i> ...	671 1 2	83 0 0	207 9 0	.....	.....	961 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,346 11 1	5,811 8 4	11,956 3 6	5,127 12 0	.....	77,242 2 1

Statement of Expenditure incurred in taking the Census of Bengal and compiling the returns during the years 1871 and 1872.—(Concluded.)

District.	Establishment.	* Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Printing charges.	Total expenditure.	
(B).—Government share of the Expenditure incurred in taking the Census and compiling the Returns for Calcutta and the Suburbs.						
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Calcutta ...	7,435 15 3	.....	1,174 4 0	1,739 5 10½	10,349 9 1½	
Suburbs ...	3,461 3 10	192 4 9	76 9 1½	709 12 0	4,439 13 8½	
<i>Total</i> ...	10,897 3 1	192 4 9	1,250 13 1½	2,449 1 10½	.....	14,789 6 10

(C).—Expenditure incurred in the Central and Branch Census Offices in arrangements for the Census, in printing and issuing forms, and in the compilation and printing of the results.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta Head Office	64,245 11 0	1,970 0 0	13,762 0 9	20,185 13 0	1,00,163 8 9	
Patna Branch Office	15,338 13 6	427 9 0	739 1 9	.....	16,505 8 3	
Cuttack Branch Office	4,599 6 41	.....	.....	.....	4,599 6 11	
<i>Total</i> ...	84,183 15 5	2,397 9 0	14,501 2 6	20,185 13 0	.....	1,21,268 7 11
GRAND TOTAL OF (A), (B) AND (C) ...	1,49,427 13 7	8,401 6 1	27,708 3 1½	27,762 10 10½	.....	2,13,300 1 8

NOTE.—To the above expenditure will have to be added the cost of printing the Report, which cannot yet be accurately calculated, but which is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1872.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CENSUS OF BENGAL, 1872.

Area and Population of the several PROVINCES of Bengal.

PROVINCES.	Area in square miles	Total population.	Average number of persons to the square mile	Proportion per cent of the area of the several provinces	Proportion per cent of the population in the several provinces
The entire Territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	248,231	66,856,859	269	100	100
BENGAL	94,539	36,769,735	389	38 08	55 00
BEHAR	42,417	19,736,101	465	17 00	29 52
ORISSA	23,901	4,317,999	181	9 63	6 46
CHOTA NAGPORE	43,901	3,825,671	87	17 69	5 72
ASSAM	43,478	2,207,453	51	17 51	3 30

Area and Population of the several Commissioners' DIVISIONS in Bengal.

DIVISIONS.	Area in square miles	Total population	Average number of persons to the square mile	Proportion per cent of the area of the several divisions	Proportion per cent of the population in the several divisions.
The entire Territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	248,231	66,856,859	269	100	100
Burdwan	12,719	7,286,957	573	5 12	10 90
Presidency	15,216	6,545,464	430	6 13	9 79
Rajshahye	17,694	8,893,738	503	7 13	13 30
Cooch Behar	13,270	1,570,703	118	5 35	2 35
Dacca	26,004	9,517,498	366	10 48	14 24
Chittagong	17,459	3,480,136	199	7 03	5 21
Patna	23,732	13,122,743	553	9 52	19 63
Bhaugulpore	18,085	6,613,358	354	7 56	9 89
Orissa	23,901	4,317,999	181	9 63	6 45
Chota Nagpore	43,901	3,825,671	87	17 69	5 72
Assam	35,650	1,682,692	47	14 36	2 52

NOTE.—In order to reconcile the areas given in the two previous tables with the sum of those shown in the district tables, it must be explained that the areas in the former tables include 17,399 square miles of waste or uninhabited country which are omitted from the latter. Of these 17,399 square miles, 8,843 represent the hilly portion of Luckimpore in which no census was taken, 5,841 the Sundarbans, and 2,715 Cooch Behar hills.

The areas of large rivers have generally been excluded throughout the tables.

GENERAL STATEMENT I A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each DISTRICT in Bengal arranged according to PROVINCES and Commissioners' DIVISIONS.

DIVISION.	District.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.					
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.	
BENGAL.											
Western Districts.											
BURDWAN ...	1. Burdwan ...	3,523	5,191	435,416	2,034,745	578	1.47	392	124	4.7	
	2. Bancoorah ...	1,346	2,028	104,687	526,772	391	1.57	260	78	5.0	
	3. Beerbhoom ..	1,344	2,471	159,940	695,921	518	1.84	282	119	4.3	
	4. Midnapore ...	5,082	12,962	446,045	2,540,963	500	2.55	196	88	5.7	
	5. Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,424	3,190	322,703	1,488,556	1,045	2.24	467	227	4.6	
	Total ...	12,719	25,842	1,468,791	7,286,957	573	2.03	282	115	5.0	
Central Districts.											
PRESIDENCY...	6. 24-Pergunnahs Calcutta ...	2,788	4,980	393,737	2,210,047	793	1.78	443	141	5.6	
		8	1	38,864	447,601	55,950	.12	447,601	4,858	11.0	
	7. Nuddea ...	2,796	4,981	432,601	2,657,648	950	1.78	534	155	6.1	
	8. Jessore ...	3,421	3,691	352,017	1,812,795	530	1.08	491	103	5.2	
		3,658	4,247	313,600	2,075,021	567	1.16	489	86	6.6	
	Total ...	9,875	12,919	1,098,278	6,545,464	663	1.31	507	111	6.0	
RAJSHAHYE ...	9. Moorshedabad	2,578	3,753	303,561	1,353,626	525	1.46	361	118	4.5	
	10. Dinagepore ...	4,126	7,108	264,526	1,501,924	364	1.72	311	64	5.7	
	11. Maldah ...	1,813	2,100	129,579	676,426	373	1.16	322	71	5.2	
	12. Rajshahye	2,234	4,228	246,371	1,310,729	587	1.89	310	110	5.3	
	13. Rungpore ...	3,476	4,206	331,079	2,149,972	619	1.21	511	95	6.5	
COOCH BEHAR	14. Bogra ...	1,501	2,666	127,099	689,467	459	1.78	259	85	5.5	
	15. Pubna ...	1,966	2,792	198,220	1,211,594	616	1.42	434	101	6.1	
		Total ...	17,694	26,853	1,600,435	8,893,738	503	1.52	331	90	5.6
	16. Darjeeling ...	1,234	...	18,864	94,712	77	...	.....	15	5.0
	17. Julpigoree ...	2,906	...	69,648	418,665	144	...	.....	24	6.0
	Cooch Behar ...	1,307	...	81,820	532,565	407	...	.....	63	6.5
	Total ...	5,447	...	170,332	1,045,942	192	...	.....	31	6.1
Eastern Districts.											
Dacca	18. Dacca ...	2,897	5,016	290,593	1,852,993	640	1.73	369	100	6.4	
	19. Furreedpore ...	1,496	2,307	157,518	1,012,589	677	1.54	439	105	6.4	
	20. Backergunge ...	4,935	4,269	321,657	2,377,433	482	.87	557	65	7.4	
	21. Mymensing ...	6,293	7,601	308,068	2,349,917	373	1.21	309	49	7.6	
	22. Sylhet ...	5,383	5,589	286,594	1,719,539	319	1.04	308	53	6.0	
CHITTAGONG ...	23. Cachar ...	1,285	389	37,311	205,027	160	.3	527	29	5.5	
		Total ...	22,289	25,171	1,401,681	9,517,498	427	1.13	378	63	6.8
	24. Chittagong ...	2,498	1,062	197,104	1,127,402	451	.43	1,062	79	5.7	
	25. Noakhally ...	1,557	2,034	142,155	713,984	459	1.31	351	91	5.0	
	26. Tipperah ...	2,655	6,150	307,011	1,533,931	578	2.32	249	116	5.9	
	27. Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	6,882	...	13,354	69,607	10	...	.....	2	5.2
	Hill Tipperah	3,867	...	6,329	35,262	9	...	.....	2	5.6
	Total ...	17,459	...	665,953	3,480,130	199	...	.....	38	5.2
	Total for Bengal*	85,483	...	6,405,470	36,769,735	430	...	.....	75	5.7

* See note on last page.

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each DISTRICT in Bengal arranged according to PROVINCES and Commissioners' DIVISIONS.—(Continued)

DIVISION.	District	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile	Persons per village, mouzah, or township	Houses per square mile	Persons per house.
BEHAR.										
PATNA	28. Patna ...	2,101	3,412	269,814	1,559,638	742	1.62	457	128	5.8
	29. Gya ...	4,718	6,530	327,845	1,949,750	413	1.38	299	69	5.9
	30. Shahabad ...	4,385	5,110	275,041	1,723,974	393	1.16	337	63	6.3
	31. Tirhoot ...	6,343	7,837	642,087	4,384,706	691	1.16	598	101	6.8
	32. Sarun ...	2,654	4,350	293,524	2,063,860	778	1.64	474	111	7.0
	33. Chumparun ...	3,531	2,299	242,228	1,440,815	408	.65	627	69	5.9
	Total ...	23,732	20,038	2,050,539	13,122,743	553	1.22	452	86	6.4
BHAUGULPORE	34. Monghyr ..	3,913	2,457	328,174	1,812,986	463	.63	738	84	5.5
	35. Bhagulpore ...	4,327	2,739	329,372	1,826,290	422	.63	667	76	5.5
	36. Purneah ...	4,957	4,179	313,447	1,714,795	346	.84	410	63	5.5
	37. Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5,488	9,872	230,504	1,250,287	229	1.80	128	42	5.4
	Total ...	18,685	19,247	1,201,497	6,613,358	354	1.03	344	64	5.5
	Total for Behar ...	42,417	48,285	3,252,036	19,736,101	465	1.14	409	77	6.1
ORISSA.										
ORISSA	38. Cuttack ...	3,178	5,500	281,430	1,494,784	470	1.73	271	88	5.3
	39. Pooree ...	2,473	3,175	143,920	769,674	311	1.28	292	58	5.3
	40. Balasore ...	2,066	3,266	138,913	770,232	373	1.58	236	67	5.5
	Tributary Mehals...	16,184	10,178	253,284	1,283,309	79	.62	126	16	5.1
	Total for Orissa ...	23,901	22,119	817,547	4,317,999	180	.92	195	34	5.2
CHOTA NAGPORE.										
CHOTA NAGPORE	41. Hazarobagh ...	7,021	6,703	150,493	771,875	110	.95	115	21	5.1
	42. Lohardugga ...	12,044	6,486	240,843	1,237,123	103	.54	191	20	5.1
	43. Singbhoom ...	4,503	3,208	84,416	415,023	92	.71	129	19	4.9
	44. Maunbhoom ...	4,914	6,368	195,665	995,570	203	1.30	156	40	5.1
	Tributary Mehals...	15,419	3,001	80,870	405,980	26	.19	135	5	5.0
	Total for Chota Nagpore ...	43,901	25,766	752,287	3,825,571	87	.59	148	17	5.1
ASSAM.										
COOCH BEHAR	45. Goalpara ...	4,433	...	72,655	444,761	100	...	...	16	6.1
	46. Kamroop ...	3,631	1,649	103,908	561,681	155	.45	341	29	5.4
ASSAM	47. Durrung ...	3,413	137	43,558	236,099	69	.04	1,723	13	5.4
	48. Nowgong ...	3,648	1,293	44,050	256,390	70	.35	198	12	5.8
	49. Seesaugor ...	2,413	203	55,604	290,589	123	.08	1,461	23	5.3
	50. Lunkimpore ...	3,145	125	26,398	121,267	39	.04	970	8	4.6
	51. Naga Hills ...	4,900	...	.....	68,918	...	...	.....	...	...
COOCH BEHAR	52. Khasia and Jynteah Hills ...	6,157	...	.....	141,838	...	...	.....	...	...
	53. Garo Hills ...	3,390	...	.....	80,000	...	...	.....	...	...
	Total for Assam* ...	35,130	...	.....	2,307,453	63	...	.....	...	..

GENERAL STATEMENT I A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.

1. BURDWAN DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Burdwan ...	185	88	15,447	54,419	294	44	656	84	3.5
	Khundghose ...	115	180	10,679	67,665	588	1.56	376	93	6.3
	Indas ...	124	231	14,298	77,084	622	1.86	334	115	5.4
	Selimabad ...	112	240	20,660	84,702	756	2.14	353	184	4.1
	Gaugooria ...	181	364	34,591	131,200	725	2.01	360	191	3.8
	Sahibgunge ...	124	181	17,954	81,896	660	1.46	452	145	4.5
Sub-divisional total		841	1,279	113,629	496,966	590	1.52	389	135	4.4
CULNA	Culna ...	144	296	32,452	121,480	843	2.05	410	225	3.7
	Bhatooria ...	118	237	19,128	81,677	692	2.01	345	162	4.2
	Muntessur ...	169	248	18,382	83,181	492	1.46	335	109	4.4
Sub-divisional total		431	781	69,962	286,338	664	1.81	367	162	4.1
OUTWA	Outwa ...	142	157	19,363	83,099	586	1.10	529	136	4.3
	Katugram ...	145	249	18,608	82,064	566	1.71	329	128	4.4
	Munglecote ...	120	171	17,072	77,655	647	1.42	454	142	4.5
Sub-divisional total		407	577	55,043	242,818	596	1.42	421	135	4.4
BOOD-BOOD	Bood-bood ...	161	224	13,638	91,301	567	1.39	408	85	6.7
	Ausgram ...	174	255	25,178	115,393	663	1.46	453	145	4.5
	Sonamookhy ...	197	270	16,432	79,437	403	1.37	294	83	4.8
Sub-divisional total		532	749	55,248	286,131	538	1.41	382	104	5.1
RANEEGUNGE	Raneegunge ...	218	280	27,069	132,282	607	1.32	458	124	4.8
	Kaksa ...	181	111	8,642	41,282	228	61	372	48	4.8
	Niyamutpore ...	272	278	12,358	71,453	262	1.02	257	45	5.7
Sub-divisional total		671	678	48,069	245,017	865	1.01	361	72	5.0
JEHANABAD	Jehanabad ...	143	259	27,488	128,969	902	1.81	498	192	4.6
	Goghat ...	143	262	28,307	136,246	953	1.84	520	198	4.8
	Kotulpore ...	161	337	22,822	110,255	685	2.09	327	141	4.8
	Roynah ...	194	269	15,048	102,005	526	1.38	379	78	6.7
Sub-divisional total		641	1,127	93,465	477,475	745	1.76	424	146	5.1
DISTRICT TOTAL...		3,523	5,161	435,416	2,034,745	578	1.47	392	124	4.7

2. BANCOORAH DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Bancoorah ...	55	114	7,944	39,080	711	2.07	343	144	4.9
	Ondah ...	308	664	23,973	121,361	394	2.15	183	78	5.0
	Bishenpore ...	255	214	30,816	147,252	573	84	688	121	4.7
	Chatna ...	228	382	11,269	64,015	280	1.67	168	49	5.6
	Gungejughati ...	500	654	80,685	155,064	310	1.31	237	61	5.0
DISTRICT TOTAL...		1,346	2,028	104,687	526,772	391	1.57	260	78	5.0

GENERAL STATEMENT, 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzais, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.					
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzais, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzai, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.	
3. BEERBHOOM DISTRICT.											
SUDDER	...	Soory ...	...	387	24,038	104,107	...	...	269	...	4.3
		Rajnugger ...	...	141	6,823	30,985	...	...	220	...	4.5
		Doobrajpore ...	...	433	31,336	137,255	...	...	317	...	4.3
		Kusbah ...	...	386	27,951	121,393	...	...	314	...	4.3
		Sakoolipore ...	...	177	14,930	61,842	...	...	349	...	4.1
		Lahpore ...	...	269	16,195	71,945	...	...	267	...	4.4
		Barwan ...	...	228	14,503	64,173	...	...	281	...	4.4
		Mowressur ...	...	450	24,164	104,221	...	...	232	...	4.3
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		1,344	2,471	159,940	695,921	518	1.84	282	119	4.3	

The thannah boundaries of this district have not yet been finally adjusted.

4. MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Midnapore ...	361	1,185	32,933	172,672	478	3.28	146	91	5.2
	Narainghur ...	300	828	23,543	129,553	432	2.76	156	78	5.5
	Dantoon ...	217	592	19,329	112,372	518	2.73	190	89	5.8
	Gopeebullubpore ...	516	1,113	24,001	120,310	233	2.16	108	47	5.0
	Jhargaoon ...	169	493	8,133	45,560	269	2.92	92	48	5.6
	Bheempore ...	467	698	13,303	74,271	159	1.49	106	28	5.5
	Salbuni ...	207	505	9,194	50,860	246	2.43	101	44	5.6
	Keshpore ...	229	839	19,381	108,929	476	3.66	130	85	5.6
	Daspore ...	104	379	24,044	136,359	1,311	3.64	360	231	5.7
	Debra ...	109	679	20,332	110,747	1,016	6.23	163	187	5.4
	Sabong ...	283	454	38,277	214,755	759	1.60	473	135	5.6
Sub-divisional total ..		2,962	7,765	232,470	1,276,388	431	2.62	164	78	5.5
TUMLOOK	Tumlook ...	77	249	11,375	77,341	1,004	3.23	311	148	6.8
	Panchocoorah ...	164	559	24,332	163,915	999	3.41	293	148	6.7
	Mualundpore ...	111	217	10,874	64,188	578	1.95	296	98	5.9
	Sootahatta ...	111	229	8,479	53,546	482	2.06	234	76	6.3
	Nundigram ...	158	268	17,378	108,827	689	1.70	406	110	6.2
Sub-divisional total ..		621	1,522	72,438	467,817	753	2.45	307	117	6.5
CONTAI	Contai ...	226	699	19,538	122,857	544	3.09	176	86	6.3
	Rugunathpore ...	126	327	10,295	54,579	433	2.60	167	82	5.3
	Egra ...	122	320	11,445	57,898	475	2.62	181	94	5.1
	Kedgerie ...	75	119	5,900	36,003	480	1.59	303	79	6.1
	Pataspore ...	117	387	12,877	81,123	693	3.31	210	110	6.3
	Bhugwanpore ...	184	349	17,571	89,812	488	1.90	257	95	5.1
Sub-divisional total ..		850	2,201	77,626	442,272	520	2.59	201	91	5.7
GURBETTAH	Gurbettah ...	437	1,005	24,941	145,264	332	2.30	145	57	5.8
	Ohundrakona ...	121	278	20,174	106,480	880	2.30	383	167	5.3
	Ghatal ...	91	191	18,396	102,742	1,129	2.10	538	202	5.6
Sub-divisional total ..		649	1,474	63,511	354,486	540	2.27	240	98	5.6
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		5,082	12,962	446,045	2,540,963	500	2.55	196	88	5.7

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or town ship.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
SUDDER	Hooghly ...	62	107	19,135	67,538	1,089	1.73	631	309	3.5
	Bansberia ...	47	113	11,162	41,309	879	2.40	365	237	3.7
	Balaghur ...	91	179	15,596	60,955	670	1.90	352	171	3.9
	Pandooah ...	115	178	21,580	77,332	672	1.55	434	188	3.6
	Dhuneakhally ...	121	390	31,216	116,501	963	3.22	299	258	3.7
	Sub-divisional total..	436	961	98,689	368,635	834	2.20	378	226	3.7
SERAMPORE	Serampore ...	6	7	9,603	38,463	6,411	1.16	5,495	1,600	4.0
	Baidyabatty ...	63	138	19,516	80,291	1,274	2.19	582	310	4.1
	Hurripal ...	138	331	25,096	111,689	809	2.40	337	182	4.5
	Kristonugger ...	71	164	14,550	69,280	976	2.31	422	205	4.7
	Chunditola ...	71	163	18,028	94,141	1,326	2.30	578	254	5.2
	Sub-divisional total..	349	803	86,793	393,864	1,129	2.30	490	249	4.5
HOWRAH	Howrah ...	12	1	21,491	97,784	8,149	.08	97,784	1,791	4.5
	Doomjoor ...	84	159	21,528	119,037	1,417	1.89	749	256	5.5
	Jugutbullubpore ...	75	138	14,648	80,243	1,070	1.84	581	195	5.5
	Sub-divisional total..	171	298	57,667	297,064	1,737	1.74	997	337	5.2
MOHESHREKA	Khanakool ...	144	238	24,577	135,192	939	1.65	568	171	5.5
	Ampta ...	101	212	21,840	110,374	1,093	2.10	521	216	5.1
	Oolaberiah ...	136	194	13,172	69,906	941	2.75	360	171	5.3
	Bagnan ...		180	10,123	58,098					
	Shampore ...	87	309	9,842	60,423	695	3.55	196	113	6.1
	Sub-divisional total..	468	1,128	79,554	433,993	927	2.41	385	170	5.5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,424	3,190	322,703	1,488,556	1,045	2.24	467	227	4.6

GENERAL STATEMENT I A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
6. TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ...	Suburbs ...	23	1	43,061	258,910	11,256	04	258,910	1,842	6.1
	Tollygunge ...	114	134	21,960	117,474	1,339	1.9	896	239	5.4
	Sonarpore ...		81	5,407	35,551			439		6.5
	Ariadaha ...	119	1	6,987	27,609	3,944	1.4	27,609	998	3.9
	Ooryapara ...		187	10,505	57,831			309		5.5
	Bistopore ...	86	235	14,088	74,229	865	2.74	316	164	5.3
	Acheepore ...	53	154	10,136	59,132	1,122	2.92	385	192	5.8
	Sub-divisional total..	402	793	112,144	630,736	1,569	1.97	794	278	5.6
DUM-DUM ...	Dum-Dum ...	24	41	6,855	34,291	1,444	1.72	836	289	5.6
BARASAT ...	Baraset ...	156	214	14,570	77,719	711	1.89	364	131	5.3
	Deygunga ...		83	5,947	33,508			403		5.6
	Taberiah ...	132	243	14,987	81,998	623	1.85	337	114	5.5
	Nyhatty ...	101	157	17,298	86,078	853	1.56	548	171	5.0
	Sub-divisional total..	389	697	52,802	279,303	718	1.79	401	136	5.3
BARRACKPORE...	Nawabgunge ...	42	51	16,057	68,629	1,626	1.21	1,346	380	4.3
DIAMOND HARBOUR...	Diamond Harbour..	68	234	9,095	48,872	717	3.46	209	133	5.4
	Debipore ...	51	215	8,075	43,157	854	4.25	201	160	5.3
	Bankipore ...	117	284	18,066	98,502	838	2.41	312	154	5.4
	Sultanpore ...	181	359	14,210	75,154	656	3.02	209	124	5.2
	Muthurapore ...		190	8,242	43,483			228		5.2
	Sub-divisional total..	417	1,282	57,688	309,168	741	3.07	241	138	5.4
BARRIPORE ...	Barripore ...	147	232	11,362	62,638	629	2.67	269	115	5.5
	Protapnugger ...		160	5,529	29,663			185		5.4
	Joynugger ...	73	161	11,064	68,344	933	2.19	424	151	6.1
	Mutlah ...	229	79	5,896	35,765	156	3.4	453	26	6.1
	Sub-divisional total..	449	632	33,851	196,410	437	1.41	311	75	5.8
BUSSEERHAT	Kalinga ...	169	156	22,401	113,629	672	0.2	728	132	5.1
	Busseerhat ...	100	116	13,057	72,167	720	1.15	622	130	5.5
	Hurwa ...	55	126	8,439	42,872	785	2.30	340	155	5.1
	Husnabad ...	28	75	7,706	39,478	1,414	2.68	526	276	5.1
	Sub-divisional total..	352	473	51,603	268,146	762	1.34	567	147	5.2
SATKHIRA ...	Kalaroca ...	88	150	14,681	79,093	893	1.69	527	166	5.4
	Satkhiria ...	468	165	14,495	93,457	562	1.35	566	83	6.4
	Magurah ...		111	7,772	48,478			436		5.9
	Kaligunge ...	137	381	18,396	132,060	513	1.49	347	54	7.1
	Asasoonce ...		204	7,393	70,276			344		9.5
	Sub-divisional total..	713	1,011	62,737	423,364	594	1.42	419	88	6.8
	DISTRICT TOTAL, exclusive of Calcutta	2,788	4,980	393,737	2,210,047	793	1.78	443	141	5.6
	CALCUTTA ...	8	1	38,864	447,601	55,950	1.12	447,601	4,858	11.0
	DISTRICT TOTAL, inclusive of Calcutta	2,796	4,981	432,601	2,657,648	950	1.78	534	155	6.1

Notes.—The area given is exclusive of 3,471 square miles of Sunderbans.

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, moosahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, moosahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, moosah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
7. NUDDEA DISTRICT.										
KISHNAGHUR	Kishnaghur ...	163	159	22,573	102,700	630	·98	646	138	4·5
	Hanskhally ...	104	86	8,218	40,034	385	·82	466	79	4·9
	Kishengunge ...	57	47	5,700	29,710	521	·82	632	100	5·2
	Chupra ...	130	108	10,182	55,097	424	·83	510	78	5·4
	Nakasheepara ...	135	134	11,902	55,902	414	·99	417	88	4·7
	Kaligunge ...	109	98	10,214	50,633	465	·90	517	94	5·0
	Sub-divisional total..	698	632	68,789	334,076	479	·91	529	99	4·9
MEHERPORE...	Tehatta ...	193	105	17,838	94,675	491	·54	902	92	5·3
	Meherpore ...	49	39	4,406	19,902	406	·80	510	90	4·5
	Karimpore ...	186	160	17,755	97,340	523	·86	608	95	5·5
	Gangnee ...	199	171	17,123	95,767	481	·86	560	86	5·6
	Sub-divisional total..	627	475	57,122	307,684	491	·76	648	91	5·4
KOOSHTEA ...	Dowlutpore ...	170	151	17,515	97,679	575	·89	647	103	5·6
	Nowpara ...	137	200	16,386	85,055	621	1·46	425	120	5·2
	Kooshtea ...	26	22	4,342	23,307	896	·85	1,059	167	5·4
	Comercolly ...	110	242	14,581	86,254	784	2·20	356	133	5·9
	Bhalooka ...	51	106	5,737	37,088	727	2·07	350	112	6·5
	Bhadoolia ...	93	132	9,525	58,491	629	1·42	443	102	6·1
	Sub-divisional total..	587	853	68,086	387,874	661	1·45	455	116	5·7
CHOOADANGAH	Alumdanga ...	132	174	17,035	87,335	662	1·32	502	129	5·1
	Chooadangah ...	33	38	3,994	20,674	626	1·15	544	121	5·2
	Damurhooda ...	118	109	11,508	58,938	499	·92	541	98	5·1
	Kaloopole ...	79	84	6,637	34,873	441	1·06	415	84	5·3
	Jeebunnugger ...	77	77	7,245	35,603	462	1·00	462	94	4·9
	Sub-divisional total..	439	482	46,419	237,423	541	1·10	493	106	5·1
BONGONG ...	Moheshpore ...	201	211	16,791	100,330	499	1·05	475	84	6·0
	Gowripotha ...	111	142	11,010	53,756	484	1·28	379	99	4·9
	Bongong ...	24	19	3,329	15,185	633	·79	799	139	4·6
	Sursha ...	130	150	12,446	66,363	510	1·15	442	96	5·3
	Gaighatta ...	94	111	8,871	43,067	458	1·18	388	94	4·9
	Gopalnugger ...	89	113	8,207	40,069	450	1·27	355	92	4·9
	Sub-divisional total..	649	746	60,654	318,770	491	1·15	427	93	5·3
RANAGHAT ...	Santipore ...	74	63	11,844	50,435	682	·85	801	160	4·3
	Ranaghat ...	161	180	18,233	79,762	495	1·12	443	113	4·4
	Chogdah ...	114	157	13,299	58,325	512	1·38	371	117	4·4
	Jagooli ...	72	103	7,571	38,446	534	1·43	373	105	5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	421	503	50,947	226,968	539	1·19	451	121	4·5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	3,421	3,691	352,017	1,812,795	530	1·08	491	103	5·2

GENERAL STATEMENT I A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mohals or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mohals or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mohal, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
8. JESSORE DISTRICT.										
SUDDER	Jessore ...	234	320	26,424	154,058	658	1.37	481	113	5.8
	Goodkhally ...	93	95	10,095	61,525	662	1.02	647	109	6.1
	Monirampore ...	219	205	21,421	142,921	653	1.21	539	98	6.7
	Kaliagunge ...	146	205	13,779	88,214	604	1.40	430	94	6.4
	Keshubpore ...	102	159	13,544	84,860	832	1.56	534	133	6.3
	Bagherpara ...	105	144	9,506	58,705	559	1.37	408	91	6.2
	Sub-divisional total..	899	1,188	94,769	500,283	657	1.32	497	105	6.2
JENIDAH	Jenidah ...	165	247	13,771	85,394	519	1.50	347	83	6.2
	Kotchundpore ...	64	88	6,552	39,240	613	1.37	446	102	6.0
	Hurrinakoonda ...	57	54	5,523	37,464	657	.95	694	97	6.8
	Salkopa ...	190	331	18,004	124,163	653	1.74	375	95	6.9
	Sub-divisional total..	476	720	43,850	286,461	662	1.51	398	92	6.5
MAGURAH	Magurah ...	222	257	22,156	148,503	668	1.15	578	100	6.7
	Muhammadpore ...	113	150	12,807	81,887	725	1.33	540	113	6.4
	Sulkhia ...	90	105	6,600	45,330	504	1.16	432	73	6.9
	Sub-divisional total..	425	512	41,563	275,720	649	1.20	539	98	6.6
NARAIL	Narail ...	232	317	19,474	132,528	862	1.72	418	121	6.8
	Kallia ...		83	8,676	67,486			813		7.8
	Lohagurrah ...		223	14,428	99,029			448		57	6.9
	Sub-divisional total..	483	623	42,578	299,043	619	1.29	480	88	7.0
KHOOLNA	Khoolna ...	181	148	16,279	110,443	610	.82	746	90	6.8
	Bytaghatta ...	97	65	3,576	33,253	343	.67	512	37	9.3
	Doomriah ...	228	170	14,254	105,954	465	.75	623	63	7.4
	Delooty ...	189	166	8,225	74,351	393	.88	448	44	9.0
	Sub-divisional total..	695	549	42,334	324,001	466	.78	590	61	7.7
BAGIRHAT	Bagirhat ...	229	307	28,326	138,560	605	1.34	451	124	4.9
	Moinahat ...	111	106	6,135	48,497	437	.95	461	55	7.9
	Rampal ...	340	141	5,359	45,160	331	.71	320	41	8.4
	Morreigunge ...		101	8,740	67,290			660		7.7
	Sub-divisional total..	690	655	48,566	299,513	440	.96	457	71	6.2
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		3,658	4,247	313,660	2,075,021	567	1.16	469	86	6.6

Note.—The area given is exclusive of 1,370 square miles of Sunderbans.

GENERAL STATEMENT I A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
9. MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT.										
SUNDER	Soojagunge	22	104	7,018	24,386	1,108	4.73	234	319	3.5
	Gorabazar	24	15	2,694	15,194	633	.62	1,013	112	5.6
	Burwa	112	147	16,860	75,963	678	1.31	517	151	4.5
	Nowadah	88	67	8,654	42,464	483	.76	634	98	4.9
	Hurihurpara	99	129	12,806	57,704	583	1.30	447	129	4.5
	Jelinghee	198	211	21,734	108,826	550	1.07	516	110	5.0
	Gowas	156	207	16,577	82,587	529	1.33	399	106	5.0
	Dowlutbazar	68	135	10,853	45,779	673	1.99	339	160	4.2
	Bhugwangola	117	257	13,309	61,175	523	2.20	238	114	4.6
	Dewansera	101	232	10,811	49,122	486	2.30	212	107	4.5
Budreehat	89	156	5,916	25,954	292	1.75	166	66	4.4	
Kaliangunge	121	195	9,728	42,163	348	1.61	216	80	4.3	
Sub-divisional total..		1,195	1,855	136,960	631,317	528	1.55	340	115	4.6
LALBAUGH OR CITY MOORSHEDABAD...	Asanpore	22	79	4,785	18,380	835	3.59	233	218	3.8
	Manoollabazar	14	11	5,374	17,758	1,268	.78	1,614	384	3.3
	Shahnugger	20	20	8,177	31,245	1,562	1.00	1,562	409	3.8
	Nulhaty	143	211	12,445	54,981	384	1.48	261	87	4.4
	Rampore Hat	158	397	21,093	91,231	577	2.51	230	134	4.3
Sub-divisional total..		357	718	51,874	213,595	598	2.01	297	145	4.1
KANDY	Gokurn	107	113	11,096	47,117	440	1.05	417	104	4.2
	Khurgong	145	170	14,609	62,892	434	1.17	370	101	4.3
	Bhurtpore	198	229	30,204	125,218	632	1.16	547	153	4.1
	Sub-divisional total..		450	512	55,909	235,227	523	1.14	459	124	4.2
JUNGIPORE	Rughunathgunge...	70	121	15,867	76,339	1,091	1.73	631	227	4.8
	Mirzapore	108	151	8,487	36,288	336	1.40	240	79	4.3
	Pulsah	144	184	12,143	53,595	365	1.28	286	84	4.3
	Sooty	114	83	10,661	49,642	435	.73	598	94	4.6
	Shumsheergunge	140	129	11,640	58,623	419	.92	454	83	5.0
	Sub-divisional total..		576	668	58,818	273,487	475	1.16	409	102	4.6
DISTRICT TOTAL		2,578	3,753	303,561	1,353,626	525	1.46	361	116	4.5

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mousahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mousahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mousah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.

10. DINAGEPORE DISTRICT.

SUDDER	...	Dinagepore	...	6	23	3,432	15,647	2,608	3.83	680	572	4.6
		Rajarampore	...	392	758	35,880	197,106	503	1.93	260	92	5.5
		Beerungunge	...	303	466	24,835	150,097	495	1.54	322	82	6.0
		Kaliagunge	...	297	540	16,745	94,728	319	1.82	175	56	5.7
		Hemtabad	...	244	358	14,560	87,089	357	1.47	243	60	6.0
		Bungaihari	...	255	598	14,467	78,288	307	2.35	131	57	5.4
		Gungarampore	...	233	485	13,645	75,196	323	2.08	155	59	5.5
		Pateeram	...	293	649	12,081	66,866	228	2.21	108	41	5.5
		Putneetolla	...	457	964	20,459	122,700	268	2.11	127	45	6.0
		Porsha	...	213	311	7,989	48,803	229	1.46	157	38	6.1
		Chintamun	...	165	398	9,091	50,962	309	2.41	128	55	5.6
		Hubrah	...	172	202	10,620	62,907	366	1.17	311	62	5.9
		Nawabgunge	...	178	339	8,222	46,753	263	1.90	138	46	5.7
		Goraghat or Raneegunge	...	57	149	2,600	16,925	297	2.61	114	46	6.5
		Peerungunge	...	238	334	16,274	89,296	375	1.40	267	68	5.5
		Raneesunkoil	...	186	198	15,567	78,696	423	1.06	397	84	5.1
		Thakoorgaon	...	437	336	38,059	219,865	503	.77	654	87	5.8
		DISTRICT TOTAL	...	4,126	7,108	264,526	1,501,924	364	1.72	211	64	5.7

11. MALDAH DISTRICT.

SUDDER	...	English Bazaar	...	126	188	17,626	85,702	680	1.49	456	140	4.9
		Maldah	...	236	109	10,084	50,563	224	.48	404	45	5.0
		Gorgoriba	...	221	199	13,683	65,548	297	.90	329	62	4.8
		Khurba	...	231	361	17,948	92,011	327	1.28	255	64	5.1
		Gajole	...	261	467	9,583	55,816	212	1.79	118	37	5.8
		Kaliachuk	...	223	230	21,168	119,375	535	1.03	519	95	5.6
		Gomastapore	...	160	226	9,198	48,999	306	1.41	217	57	5.3
		Sheebgunge	...	163	190	20,079	106,717	649	1.17	556	123	5.3
		Nawabgunge	...	152	130	10,210	58,195	350	.86	409	67	5.2
		DISTRICT TOTAL	...	1,813	2,109	129,579	676,426	373	1.16	322	71	5.2

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub division	Thannah	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
SUDDER	Beaulah ..	114	191	20,348	110,307	968	1.68	578	178	5.4
	Godagari ...	163	281	7,207	34,083	218	1.72	123	44	4.8
	Tanore ..	176	354	17,367	91,032	517	2.01	257	99	5.2
	Manda ..	262	569	17,366	92,328	352	2.17	162	66	5.3
	Bandaikara ..	138	333	13,724	77,115	559	2.41	232	99	5.6
	Baghmara ..	150	394	21,516	128,687	858	2.63	327	143	6.0
	Pootia ...	140	269	23,241	143,087	1,022	1.92	532	166	6.2
	Charghat ..	76	125	13,340	70,824	932	1.64	567	176	5.3
	Lalpoore ...	183	344	25,904	135,942	743	1.93	395	142	5.2
	<i>Sub-divisional total..</i>	1,402	2,860	160,008	884,005	681	2.04	309	114	5.5
NATTORE	Nattore ...	194	312	29,447	139,652	720	1.61	448	152	4.7
	Buraigram ..	180	274	25,728	127,941	677	1.45	467	136	5.0
	Singra ...	440	782	31,188	159,131	354	1.74	204	69	5.1
	<i>Sub-divisional total..</i>	832	1,368	86,363	426,724	513	1.64	312	104	4.9
	DISTRICT TOTAL	2,234	4,228	246,371	1,310,729	587	1.80	310	110	5.3

13. BUNGPORE DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Mygunge ..	174	461	19,185	123,022	707	2.65	267	110	6.4
	Nisbutgunge ...	184	264	22,804	146,458	796	1.43	595	124	6.4
	Durwanee ..	204	177	16,737	119,524	586	.87	675	82	7.1
	Juldhaka ...	247	149	21,011	168,273	681	.60	1,129	85	8.0
	Dimlah ..	188	53	25,147	138,674	738	.28	2,016	134	5.5
	Phoorunbaree ..	248	151	20,589	165,361	667	.61	1,095	83	8.0
	Burobaree ...	204	312	20,705	143,259	602	1.53	459	101	6.9
	Nagessuree ...	321	117	27,564	182,920	570	.36	1,563	86	6.6
	Oleapore ...	430	367	32,143	242,993	565	.85	662	75	7.6
	Koergunge ...	178	109	18,267	99,842	560	.61	914	103	5.5
	Molunga ...	150	405	16,733	112,266	748	2.70	277	112	6.7
	Peergunge ...	159	405	15,643	75,834	477	2.55	187	98	4.8
	<i>Sub-divisional total..</i>	2,657	2,970	256,527	1,716,236	639	1.11	579	95	6.7
DHOWANEE- GUNGE	Bhowaneegunge ..	93	85	2,764	52,337	671	.90	734	105	6.4
	Chilmaree ...	149	80	8,462	67,491	453	.54	844	57	8.0
	Sadoollapore ...	180	324	24,990	120,594	635	1.76	361	132	4.8
	Gobindgunge ...	337	737	31,316	181,274	508	2.06	246	88	5.8
	<i>Sub-divisional total..</i>	760	1,220	74,552	431,746	547	1.57	349	94	5.8
	DISTRICT TOTAL	3,416	4,206	331,079	2,148,072	619	1.21	511	95	6.5

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzals, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.					
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzals, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzals, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.	
14. BOGRA DISTRICT.											
SUDDER	Bogra ...	360	530	40,239	219,491	610	1.47	414	112	5.5	
	Shariakandy ...	256	209	19,470	115,872	453	.82	554	76	5.9	
	Sheehgunge ...	119	277	11,071	56,685	476	2.33	205	93	5.1	
	Panchbeebee ...	206	433	12,360	64,457	313	2.10	149	60	5.2	
	Khetlal ...	118	223	7,174	38,632	327	1.89	173	61	5.4	
	Budulgachee ...	85	293	7,367	36,743	432	3.45	125	87	5.0	
	Adumdighee ...	191	401	15,447	83,557	437	2.10	208	81	5.4	
	Sheropore ...	166	300	13,971	74,030	446	1.81	247	84	5.3	
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,501	2,666	127,099	689,467	459	1.78	259	85	5.4	
15. PUBNA DISTRICT.											
SUDDER	Pubna ...	318	373	34,344	180,038	566	1.17	483	108	5.2	
	Doolai ...	272	397	24,487	153,936	566	1.46	388	90	6.3	
	Muthurah ...	121	214	13,981	94,417	780	1.77	441	116	6.8	
	Chatmohur ...	224	316	24,538	126,628	565	1.41	401	110	5.1	
	Sub-divisional total ..	935	1,300	97,350	555,019	594	1.39	427	104	5.7	
SERAJGUNGE...	Shazadpore ...	274	353	30,219	201,253	734	1.29	570	110	6.7	
	Oolapara ...	214	440	26,161	161,855	756	2.06	368	122	6.2	
	Serajgunge ...	322	328	28,601	211,043	655	1.02	643	89	7.4	
	Raigunge ...	221	371	15,889	82,424	373	1.67	222	72	5.2	
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,031	1,492	100,870	656,575	637	1.45	440	98	6.5	
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		1,966	2,792	198,220	1,211,594	616	1.42	434	101	6.1	
16. DARJEELING DISTRICT.											
SUDDER	Hill Territory ...	960	...	7,753	46,727	49	...	.....	8	6.0
TERAI	Terai ...	274	...	11,111	47,985	175	...	.....	41	4.3
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		1,234	...	18,864	94,712	77	..	.....	15	5.0
17. JULPIGOREE DISTRICT.											
No distinction made.	Silligoree ...	277	26	12,180	64,562	233	.09	2,483	44	5.3	
	Fakeergunge ...	170	12	9,593	54,466	376	.08	4,539	67	5.7	
	Mynagoree ...		2	1,859	9,431			4,716		5.1	
	Boda ...	475	90	24,420	141,507	298	.19	1,572	51	5.8	
	Patgram ...	104	28	7,400	58,019	558	.27	2,072	71	7.8	
			1,026	158	55,452	327,985	320	.15	2,076	54	5.9
	Western Doonars ...		1,880	...	14,196	90,680	48	8	6.4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...		2,906	...	69,648	418,665	144	24	6.0

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mod- zais, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, modzais, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, modzai, or town- ship.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
COOCH BEHAR.										
SUDDER	Mekligunge ...	168	.....	12,139	75,884	452	.....	.....	72	6.3
	Mathabanga ..	227	.....	11,842	82,303	363	.....	.....	52	7.0
	Lall Bazaar ..	176	.....	11,262	73,381	417	.....	.....	64	6.5
	Deenhatta ...	206	.....	15,614	118,032	573	.....	.....	76	7.6
	Cooch Behar ...	309	.....	21,965	125,060	405	.....	.....	71	5.7
	Toofungunge ...	189	.....	7,942	50,868	269	.....	.....	42	6.4
	Detached pieces in zillahs Julpigoree and Rungpore.	32	.....	1,056	7,037	220	.....	.....	33	6.5
	TOTAL ...	1,307	.....	81,820	532,565	407	.....	.....	63	6.5

18. DACCA DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Lalbagh ...	319	517	37,835	210,806	661	1.62	408	118	5.5
	Sabhar ...	388	576	30,419	167,709	432	1.48	291	78	5.5
	Kapasia ...	411	507	16,320	106,235	258	1.23	210	39	6.5
	Roypoorra ..	301	419	21,074	155,110	515	1.39	370	70	7.4
	Roopgunge ...	242	517	19,653	120,770	234	2.13	233	81	6.1
	Naraingunge ...	117	491	17,860	109,533	936	4.19	223	152	6.1
	Nawabgunge ...	148	275	22,376	136,910	925	1.85	498	151	6.1
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,926	3,302	165,537	1,007,073	523	1.71	305	86	6.1
MOONSHIGUNGE	Moonshigunge ...	230	330	27,074	211,450	919	1.43	641	118	7.8
	Sreenuggor ...	216	320	32,470	248,424	1,150	1.48	776	150	7.6
	Sub-divisional total ..	446	650	59,544	459,874	1,031	1.45	707	133	7.7
MANICKGUNGE	Manickgunge ...	230	378	26,016	154,172	670	1.64	408	113	5.9
	Jaffergunge ...	203	473	26,703	154,153	759	2.33	326	131	5.7
	Harirampore ...	92	213	12,793	77,721	845	2.31	365	139	6.1
	Sub-divisional total ..	525	1,064	65,512	386,046	735	2.03	363	125	5.8
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		2,897	5,016	290,593	1,852,993	640	1.73	369	100	6.4

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, municipalities, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.					
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, municipalities, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, municipality, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.	
19. FURREEDPORE DISTRICT.											
SUDDER	Furreedpore ...	142	107	13,165	79,251	558	·75	741	92	6·0	
	Bhoosna ...	136	267	21,296	115,132	846	1·96	431	157	5·4	
	Awnapore ...	158	257	16,482	102,146	646	1·63	397	104	6·2	
	Sudderpore ...	97	74	9,852	62,656	646	·76	847	102	6·4	
	Deorah ...	123	199	16,415	116,531	947	1·62	586	133	7·1	
	Muksoodpore ...	222	329	18,263	136,069	613	1·48	414	82	7·5	
	Gopalgunge ...	189	148	12,320	97,666	517	·78	660	65	7·9	
	Sub-divisional total..	1,067	1,381	107,793	709,451	665	1·29	514	101	6·6	
	GOALUNDO	Goalundo ...	117	229	14,349	89,725	767	1·96	392	123	6·3
		Belgachee ...	136	308	14,865	87,337	642	2·26	284	109	5·9
Pangsa ...		176	389	20,511	126,076	717	2·21	324	117	6·1	
Sub-divisional total..		429	926	49,725	303,138	706	2·16	327	116	6·1	
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		1,496	2,307	157,518	1,012,589	677	1·54	439	105	6·4	
20. BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT.											
SUDDER	Burrisaul ...	260	164	20,134	153,222	589	·63	334	77	7·6	
	Jhulokatty ...	129	316	16,464	137,430	1,065	2·45	435	128	8·3	
	Nulchitty ...	90	143	11,492	89,464	994	1·59	626	128	7·8	
	Backergunge ...	201	301	23,599	192,388	957	1·50	639	117	8·2	
	Mehdigunge ...	284	308	17,541	138,676	488	1·08	450	62	7·9	
	Sub-divisional total..	964	1,232	89,230	711,180	738	1·28	577	93	8·0	
MADAREEPORE	Gournuddoe ...	201	309	19,365	159,811	795	1·54	517	96	8·3	
	Kotaleepara ...	286	205	8,028	84,195	294	·72	411	28	10·5	
	Madareepore ...	583	330	22,119	171,331	719	1·41	519	92	7·8	
	Moolfutgunge ...		490	31,632	247,706			506			7·7
	Sub-divisional total..	1,070	1,334	81,144	663,043	620	1·25	497	76	8·2	
PEROZEPORE	Kewaree ...	213	388	37,841	173,438	814	1·82	447	178	4·6	
	Perozepore ...	131	116	20,019	90,860	694	·89	783	153	4·5	
	Mutharee ...	282	135	21,150	99,128	352	·48	734	75	4·7	
	Sub-divisional total...	626	639	79,010	363,426	581	1·02	569	126	4·6	
PUTTOA-KHALLY	Bowful ...	194	219	13,680	118,895	613	1·13	543	71	8·7	
	Mirzagunge ...	329	174	15,724	134,802	410	·53	775	48	8·6	
	Goolsakhally ...	133	126	7,837	67,293	506	·95	534	59	8·6	
	Khalsakhally ...	801	200	11,317	97,757	122	·25	489	14	8·6	
	Sub-divisional total..	1,457	719	48,558	418,747	287	·49	582	33	8·6	
DUKHIN SHAHBAZPORE	Dowlutkhan ...	461	170	12,238	114,262	248	·37	672	27	9·3	
	Dhunya Monya ...	357	175	11,477	106,775	299	·49	610	32	9·2	
	Sub-divisional total...	818	345	23,715	221,037	270	·42	642	29	9·3	
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	4,935	4,269	321,657	2,377,433	482	·87	557	65	7·4	

The area of this district includes some 687 square miles of Sunderbuns, chiefly lying within Thannah Khalsakhally.

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzabs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzabs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzab, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.

21. MYMENSING DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Mymensing	..	665	505	30,999	220,933	332	·76	437	47	7·1
	Mudargunge	..	326	729	22,643	169,829	521	2·24	233	69	7·5
	Ghuffurgaon	..	462	215	11,037	83,642	181	·47	389	24	7·6
	Netrakona	..	1,002	1,328	42,236	351,380	351	1·33	265	42	8·3
	Doorgapore	..	373	585	13,517	112,900	303	1·57	193	36	8·4
	Foolpore	..	382	403	14,193	96,963	254	1·05	241	37	6·8
Sub-divisional total..			3,210	3,765	134,625	1,035,647	323	1·17	275	42	7·7
JUMALPORE..	Jumalpore	..	371	451	20,835	175,022	472	1·22	388	56	8·4
	Sherpore	..	516	444	20,820	154,225	299	·86	347	40	7·4
	Dewangunge	..	401	86	9,016	85,222	213	·21	991	22	9·5
	Sub-divisional total..		1,288	981	50,671	414,469	322	·76	422	39	8·2
ATTIA	Pingna	..	120	222	12,842	99,391	828	1·85	447	107	7·
	Mudhoopore	..	350	774	17,104	126,922	363	2·21	164	49	7·
	Attia	..	571	921	43,392	309,888	543	1·61	336	76	7·
	Sub-divisional total..		1,041	1,917	73,338	536,201	515	1·84	280	70	7·
KISHORE-GUNGE ..	Kishoregunge	..	148	286	14,925	109,774	742	1·93	384	101	7·
	Nickly	..	163	279	13,334	97,035	595	1·71	348	82	7·
	Bazoodpore	..	443	373	21,115	156,791	354	·84	420	48	7·
	Sub-divisional total..		754	938	49,374	363,600	482	1·24	388	65	7·
DISTRICT TOTAL ..			6,293	7,601	308,008	2,349,917	373	1·21	309	49	7·

22. SYLHET DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Dhurmpasha	..	..	375	13,898	95,240	..	..	254	..	6
	Sonamgunge	..	..	231	10,879	60,519	..	..	262	..	5
	Chuttuck	..	..	680	33,422	205,053	..	..	302	..	6
	Parcool	..	..	439	21,150	147,570	..	..	336	..	7
	Tajpore	..	..	621	14,415	99,430	..	..	160	..	6
	Nubbeegunge	..	..	429	21,142	110,006	..	..	256	..	8
	Abidabad	..	..	325	14,807	88,566	..	..	273	..	6
	Shunkerpasha	..	..	305	14,342	78,864	..	..	259	..	7
	Lushkerpore	..	..	524	33,708	177,573	..	..	339	..	8
	Noakhally	..	..	181	11,065	74,338	..	..	411	..	6
	Rajnugger	..	..	271	23,042	109,943	..	..	406	..	7
	Hingajeah	..	..	201	14,411	98,893	..	..	492	..	7
	Latoo	..	..	674	39,425	268,433	..	..	398	..	6
	Moolagool	..	..	112	8,850	47,477	..	..	424	..	7
	Jynteakpore	..	..	105	5,753	25,106	..	..	239	..	7
	Gohainghat	..	..	116	6,275	32,528	..	..	280	..	7
DISTRICT TOTAL ..			5,383	5,589	286,594	1,719,539	319	1·04	308	53	

GENERAL STATEMENT 1A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.

23. CACHAR DISTRICT.

SUDDER ..	Katigora	141	121	8,682	48,224	342	·85	379	62	5·6
	Silchar	480	110	13,544	71,901	167	·27	620	31	5·3
	Luckhipore	370	40	3,657	19,231	52	·11	481	10	5·2
	Sub-divisional total. .	941	277	25,883	139,356	148	·29	503	28	5·3
HYLAKANDY ..	Hylakandy	344	112	11,428	65,671	191	·33	586	33	5·7
	DISTRICT TOTAL. .	1,285	389	37,311	205,027	160	·30	527	29	5·5

24. CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.

SUDDER ..	Chittagong .. ..	...	31	13,580	75,941	..	..	2,450	..	5·6
	Koomeriah .. ..	..	19	2,813	26,218	..	..	1,380	..	9·3
	Hathazaree .. ..	..	42	8,444	82,821	..	..	1,972	..	9·8
	Meerkaserai .. ..	..	152	13,873	120,980	..	..	790	..	8·7
	Futtikoherry .. ..	..	78	15,867	101,386	..	..	1,300	..	8·4
	Raajun .. ..	..	93	24,622	145,424	..	..	1,584	..	5·9
	Putteah .. ..	..	284	50,513	232,516	..	..	819	..	4·6
	Satkanesh .. ..	..	149	41,828	200,928	..	..	1,349	..	4·8
<i>Sub-divisional total.</i> ..		1,621	848	171,540	986,214	608	·52	1,163	106	5·7
COX'S BAZAAR	Mascol .. ..	..	21	3,286	17,448	..	..	831	..	5·3
	Chukurea .. ..	..	52	7,972	45,112	..	..	868	..	5·7
	Cox's Bazaar .. ..	..	19	5,680	32,086	..	..	1,689	..	5·6
	Ramoo .. ..	..	30	5,323	27,712	..	..	924	..	5·2
	Ookheea .. ..	..	92	3,303	18,830	..	..	205	..	5·7
<i>Sub-divisional total.</i> ..		877	214	25,564	141,188	161	·24	660	29	5·5
<i>DISTRICT TOTAL.</i> ..		2,498	1,062	197,104	1,127,402	451	·43	1,062	79	5·7

25. NOAKHALLY DISTRICT.

SUDDER ..	Ramgunge .. ..	..	371	14,325	64,479	..	..	174	..	4·5
	Lukhipochah .. ..	..	420	22,961	105,017	..	..	250	..	4·8
	Sudharam .. ..	..	284	25,823	96,465	..	..	340	..	3·7
	Begumgunge .. ..	..	527	29,854	139,488	..	..	265	..	4·7
	Amoergaon .. ..	..	336	12,305	133,343	..	..	397	..	10·8
	Bomunee .. ..	..	6	4,961	33,979	..	..	4,247	..	6·8
	Sandeep .. ..	..	65	20,320	87,016	..	..	1,338	..	4·3
	Hattia .. ..	..	23	12,466	54,147	..	..	2,354	..	4·3
<i>DISTRICT TOTAL.</i> ..		1,557	2,034	142,155	718,824	459	1·31	351	91	5·0

GENERAL STATEMENT I A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
26. TIPPERAH DISTRICT.										
SUDDER	Comilla ..	..	726	25,625	122,262	..	..	168	..	4.8
	Borkamptah ..	..	335	20,354	103,608	..	..	309	..	5.1
	Thoria ..	..	705	41,348	213,550	..	..	303	..	5.2
	Daoodkandy ..	..	947	33,166	167,001	..	..	176	..	5.0
	Narsingpur or Tubkibugra ..	..	470	26,683	129,295	..	..	275	..	4.8
	Hajeegunge ..	..	512	13,818	67,584	..	..	132	..	4.9
	Lakham ..	..	672	20,325	96,445	..	..	144	..	4.7
	Jagannath Dighee ..	..	382	14,779	72,202	..	..	189	..	4.6
	Chagulnyah ..	..	200	23,773	114,702	..	..	574	..	4.6
	Sub-divisional total..	..	4,949	219,871	1,086,649	..	..	220	..	4.6
BRAHMAN-BERIA	Kusbah ..	..	325	28,206	130,100	..	..	248	..	4.6
	Gowripoorah ..	..	210	18,130	106,116	..	..	505	..	5.0
	Brahmanberiah ..	..	460	40,714	211,061	..	..	453	..	5.0
	Sub-divisional total..	..	1,201	87,140	447,282	..	..	372	..	5.0
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	2,655	6,150	307,011	1,533,931	578	2.32	240	116	5.0

28. PATNA DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Patna Municipality ..	9	1	31,637	158,900	17,656	11	158,900	3,515	5
	Patna ..	40	72	4,481	24,876	622	1.80	345	112	5
	Bankipore ..	92	284	13,307	72,746	791	3.08	256	145	5
	Nowbutpore ..	125	359	13,569	83,290	666	2.87	232	109	6
	Museowdhee ..	195	432	18,546	103,741	532	2.21	240	95	5
	Paleegunge ..	159	223	10,572	79,074	407	1.40	355	66	7
	Sub-divisional total ..	620	1,371	92,132	522,627	843	2.21	381	149	5
DINAPORE	Dinapore ..	21	37	11,168	61,300	2,919	1.76	1,657	532	5
	Muneer ..	111	258	14,284	80,037	721	2.32	310	129	5
	Sub-divisional total ..	132	295	25,452	141,337	1,071	2.23	479	193	5
BARH	Futooh ..	97	190	15,378	77,569	800	1.96	408	159	5
	Bukhtearpore ..	109	151	10,630	58,956	541	1.38	390	98	5
	Barh ..	181	233	19,545	109,337	604	1.28	469	108	5
	Mokamsh ..	170	132	13,350	76,924	464	.78	598	79	5
	Sub-divisional total ..	557	706	58,903	324,786	583	1.26	460	106	5
BEHAR	Behar ..	320	350	41,223	266,191	832	1.09	761	123	5
	Hilaa ..	237	408	27,433	158,922	671	1.71	391	115	5
	Uttasera ..	235	284	25,179	145,775	620	1.21	512	107	5
	Sub-divisional total ..	792	1,040	93,827	570,888	721	1.31	549	118	5
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	2,101	3,412	269,814	1,559,638	743	1.32	457	123	5

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouza, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
29. GYA DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ..	Gya ..	463	749	48,892	276,632	597	1.62	369	106	5.7
	Sherghotty ..	582	820	27,514	152,962	263	1.41	187	47	5.6
	Barachutty ..	352	481	16,270	86,183	245	1.37	179	46	5.3
	Uttree ..	172	174	12,670	75,852	441	1.01	436	74	6.0
	Tikaree ..	284	443	29,158	167,641	590	1.56	378	103	5.7
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,853	2,667	134,504	759,270	410	1.44	285	72	5.6
JEHANABAD ..	Jehanabad ..	376	784	41,227	254,553	677	2.09	325	110	6.2
	Urwul ..	223	299	15,267	99,667	446	1.34	333	68	6.5
	Sub-divisional total ..	599	1,083	56,494	354,220	591	1.81	327	94	6.3
AURUNGABAD ..	Dasoodnugger ..	242	285	13,146	84,647	350	1.18	297	54	6.4
	Aurangabad ..	667	906	36,341	215,687	323	1.30	238	54	5.9
	Nubbeenugger ..	337	537	14,392	90,930	270	1.50	169	43	6.3
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,246	1,728	63,879	391,264	314	1.39	226	51	6.1
NOWADEH ..	Nowadeh ..	675	741	58,010	357,360	529	1.10	482	86	6.2
	Rajowlee ..	345	311	14,958	87,636	254	.90	282	43	5.9
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,020	1,052	72,968	444,996	436	1.03	423	72	6.1
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	4,718	6,530	327,845	1,949,750	413	1.38	299	69	5.9
30. SHAHABAD DISTRICT.										
ARRAH ..	Arrah ..	656	585	46,752	291,438	705	1.42	498	112	6.2
	Belowty ..		348	26,508	170,928			491		6.4
	Peeroo ..	309	421	24,224	152,614	494	1.36	363	78	6.3
	Sub-divisional total ..	965	1,354	97,484	614,980	637	1.40	454	101	6.3
BUXAR ..	Buxar ..	425	210	19,478	115,510	673	1.20	550	108	5.9
	Dumraon ..		301	26,489	170,329			566		6.4
	Chowra ..	201	270	14,090	85,200	423	1.34	316	70	6.0
	Sub-divisional total ..	626	781	60,057	371,039	593	1.25	475	96	6.2
SASSERAM ..	Dhungaon ..	392	558	21,642	151,469	386	1.42	271	55	7.0
	Nokha ..	322	474	17,481	116,065	360	1.47	245	54	6.6
	Sasseram ..	1,043	636	26,858	176,169	169	.61	277	26	6.6
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,757	1,668	65,981	443,703	253	.95	266	35	6.7
BHUBHUAH ..	Bhabhuah with ..									
	Ohand ..	738	924	37,373	200,354	254	1.20	219	47	5.4
	Ramgurb ..	249	383	14,146	98,898	377	1.54	246	57	6.6
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,037	1,307	51,519	299,252	284	1.26	225	49	5.7
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	4,885	5,110	275,041	1,723,974	393	1.16	337	63	6.3

GENERAL STATEMENT IA.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouza, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
31. TIRHOOT DISTRICT.										
SUDDER	Mozufferpore ..	448	805	54,794	347,463	776	1.80	432	122	6.3
	Budraj Semur ..	202	283	19,547	124,433	616	1.40	440	97	6.4
	Belsund ..	137	175	14,263	103,639	756	1.28	592	104	7.3
	Kutreh ..	307	361	31,292	218,210	711	1.18	604	102	7.0
	Paro Khas ..	217	297	20,712	133,183	614	1.37	448	95	6.4
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,311	1,921	140,608	926,928	707	1.47	483	107	6.6
HAJEEPORE	Lalgunge ..	171	329	18,238	135,559	793	1.92	412	107	7.4
	Mowhweh ..	242	562	29,637	204,990	847	2.32	365	122	6.9
	Hajepore ..	161	331	21,151	143,063	889	2.05	432	131	6.8
	Mohnar ..	88	84	8,177	60,233	684	.95	717	93	7.4
	Sub-divisional total ..	662	1,306	77,203	543,845	822	1.97	416	117	7.0
TAJPORE	Tajpore ..	474	673	52,785	395,591	835	1.42	588	111	7.5
	Dulsingserai ..	273	284	31,427	243,083	890	1.04	856	115	7.7
	Sub-divisional total ..	747	957	84,212	638,674	855	1.28	667	113	7.6
DURBHUNGA	Rowserah ..	502	481	44,201	304,504	607	.96	633	88	6.9
	Bahera ..	447	343	36,583	255,727	572	.77	746	82	7.0
	Durbhunga ..	396	467	45,440	307,678	777	1.18	659	115	6.7
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,345	1,291	126,224	867,909	645	.96	672	94	6.8
SEETAMURHEE	Shewhar ..	203	222	23,961	159,377	785	1.09	718	118	6.7
	Seetamurhee ..	290	254	24,993	166,687	575	.88	656	86	6.7
	Belamochpukownee ..	134	133	15,331	93,679	699	.99	704	114	6.1
	Jeley ..	369	393	34,322	297,866	807	1.07	758	93	8.7
	Sub-divisional total ..	996	1,002	98,607	717,609	721	1.01	716	99	7.3
MUDHOO-BUNEE	Beniputtee Khajowlee ..	174	130	17,770	160,491	578	.75	773	102	5.7
	Bhowareh ..	276	238	27,815	165,223	599	.86	694	101	5.9
	Mudheypore ..	251	185	22,665	137,251	547	.74	742	90	6.1
	Khujowlee ..	243	152	22,974	139,346	573	.63	917	95	6.1
	Hurlakee ..	132	72	10,361	63,220	479	.55	878	78	6.1
	Lowkaha ..	206	83	13,658	84,210	409	.40	1,015	68	6.2
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,282	860	115,233	689,741	538	.67	802	90	6.0
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	6,343	7,337	642,087	4,384,706	691	1.16	598	101	6.8

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzaha, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzaha, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzaha, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
32. SARUN DISTRICT.										
CHUPRA	Chupra	309	370	35,917	236,986	767	1.20	641	116	6.6
	Deegwara	116	212	18,663	107,338	925	1.83	506	161	5.8
	Pursa	265	508	29,908	222,360	839	1.92	438	113	7.4
	Manjhee	151	225	17,208	136,063	901	1.49	605	114	7.9
	Bussuntpore	246	412	26,039	197,111	801	1.67	478	106	7.6
	Mushruk	274	501	35,526	269,593	984	1.83	538	130	7.6
	Sub-divisional total	1,361	2,228	163,261	1,169,451	859	1.64	525	120	7.2
SEWAN	Sowan	340	588	40,190	282,185	830	1.73	480	118	7.0
	Durowlee	281	471	26,392	201,836	718	1.68	429	94	7.6
	Buragaon	422	768	40,441	255,457	605	1.82	333	96	6.3
	Burowlee	250	295	23,240	154,931	620	1.18	525	93	6.7
	Sub-divisional total	1,293	2,122	130,263	894,409	692	1.64	421	101	6.9
	DISTRICT TOTAL	2,654	4,350	293,524	2,063,860	778	1.64	474	111	7.0

33. CHUMPARUN DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Moteeharee	455	146	23,001	142,887	566	.67	979	94	6.2
	Adapore	336	158	19,763	114,561	686	.75	725	108	5.8
	Dhaka Ramchunder	397	251	34,537	230,484	594	1.00	918	103	6.7
	Kesariya	282	225	22,487	150,863	504	.70	671	90	6.5
	Mudhobun	173	173	13,149	84,873	504	.70	491	80	6.3
	Gobindgunge	197	197	22,601	141,986	504	.70	721	80	6.3
	<i>Sub-divisional total</i>	1,470	1,150	135,538	865,654	589	.78	753	92	6.4
BETTIAH	Bettiah	625	348	49,876	289,522	463	.56	832	80	5.8
	Lowrea	513	579	34,293	170,760	332	1.13	295	67	5.0
	Bugaha	923	222	22,521	114,879	124	.24	517	24	5.1
	<i>Sub-divisional total</i>	2,061	1,149	106,690	575,161	279	.56	501	52	5.4
	DISTRICT TOTAL	3,531	2,299	242,228	1,440,815	408	.65	627	69	5.9

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-Division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mou- zals or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzah, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or town ship.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.

34. MONGHYR DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ..	Monghyr ..	170	129	27,438	141,188	831	·76	1,094	161	?
	Scorujgurrah ..	310	243	28,573	154,004	497	·78	634	92	?
	Kurrukpoore ..	361	298	25,987	140,139	388	·83	470	72	?
	Gogree ..	719	314	51,770	315,653	439	·44	1,005	72	?
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,560	984	133,768	750,984	481	·63	763	86	?
BEGOO SERRAI..	Tegra ..	293	262	37,262	196,663	671	·89	751	127	?
	Bulliah ..	476	441	59,653	341,062	717	·93	773	125	?
	Sub-divisional total ..	769	703	96,915	537,725	699	·91	765	126	?
JUMOE ..	Shaikpoorah ..	344	323	38,734	198,779	578	·94	615	113	?
	Sekundra ..	233	201	20,407	109,759	471	·86	546	88	?
	Jumoe ..	533	218	24,728	137,117	337	·41	629	46	?
	Chukye ..	474	28	13,622	78,622	166	·06	2,808	29	?
	Sub-divisional total ..	1,584	770	97,491	524,277	331	·40	681	62	?
DISTRICT TOTAL ..		3,913	2,457	328,174	1,812,986	463	·63	738	84	?

35. BHAUGULPORE DISTRICT.

SUDDER ..	Bhaugulpore ..	167	284	27,436	151,686	908	1·70	534	164	?
	Sultangunge ..	180	189	15,206	80,500	447	1·05	426	84	?
	Colgong ..	293	295	22,456	116,122	396	1·01	394	77	?
	Purneshurpore ..	346	101	24,669	139,408	403	·29	1,380	71	?
	<i>Sub-divisional total ..</i>	986	869	89,767	487,716	495	·88	561	91	?
BANKA ..	Umurpore ..	294	415	31,200	159,234	542	1·41	384	106	?
	Banka ..	246	210	23,769	127,492	518	·85	607	97	?
	Katooria ..	654	192	16,526	95,015	145	·29	495	25	?
	<i>Sub-divisional total ..</i>	1,194	817	71,495	381,741	320	·68	467	60	?
MUDEH-POOREH ..	Budhowna ..	369	176	25,536	139,403	378	·48	79	69	?
	Mudelupooreh ..	503	199	45,357	251,683	500	·40	1,265	90	?
	<i>Sub-divisional total ..</i>	872	375	70,893	391,086	448	·43	1,043	81	?
SOOPOL ..	Soopool ..	574	284	40,862	279,102	486	·50	983	82	?
	Bongong ..	263	179	24,718	145,088	552	·68	811	94	?
	Nathpore ..	438	215	25,637	141,557	323	·49	658	59	?
	<i>Sub-divisional total ..</i>	1,275	678	91,217	565,747	444	·53	834	76	?
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	4,327	2,739	329,372	1,826,290	422	·63	667	76	?

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-Division	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.

36. PURNEAH DISTRICT.											
SUDDER ..	Purneah ..	424	416	31,042	148,619	351	·98	357	73	4·8	
	Dhumdaha ..	514	223	20,100	102,338	199	·43	459	39	5·1	
	Gondwara ..	421	215	21,507	106,158	252	·51	494	51	4·9	
	Muniharee ..	240	133	13,655	51,929	216	·55	390	57	3·8	
	Kudbah ..	365	543	28,536	134,158	368	1·49	247	78	4·7	
	Bulrampore ..	323	599	22,580	115,961	359	1·85	194	70	5·1	
	Amourkusbah ..	285	505	20,313	114,147	401	1·77	226	71	5·6	
	Sub-divisional total ..	2,572	2,634	157,733	773,310	301	1·02	294	61	4·9	
ARAREEA ..	Arareea ..	431	331	32,478	182,871	424	·77	552	75	5·6	
	Raneegunge ..	341	153	19,153	105,466	309	·45	689	56	5·5	
	Muttocaree ..	273	196	15,610	88,718	325	·72	453	57	5·7	
		Sub-divisional total ..	1,045	680	67,241	377,055	361	·65	554	64	5·6
KISHENGUNGE	Bahadoorgunge ..	393	292	27,072	173,511	442	·74	594	69	6·4	
	Kishengunge ..	321	252	24,209	144,164	449	·79	572	75	6·0	
	Kaliagunge ..	626	321	37,192	246,755	394	·51	769	59	6·6	
		Sub-divisional total ..	1,340	865	88,473	564,430	421	·65	653	66	6·4
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	4,957	4,179	313,447	1,714,795	346	·84	410	63	5·5	

Sub-District or Sub-Division.	Thannah or other local division.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzal, or town- ship.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
RAJMEHAL ..	Within the Damun- i-koh	805	19,502	99,462	124	..	5.1
	Outside ditto	449	20,164	91,428	204	..	4.5
	<i>Total</i>	1,254	39,666	190,890	152	..	4.8
PAKOUR ..	Within the Damun- i-koh	383	9,109	43,049	112	..	4.7
	Outside ditto	665	19,060	98,255	148	..	5.2
	<i>Total</i>	1,048	28,169	141,304	135	..	5.0
	SUB-DIST. TOTAL ..	1,343	2,302	67,835	332,194	2.47	1.71	144	51	4.9
GODDA ..	Within the Damun- i-koh ..	409	788	16,992	86,660	212	1.93	110	42	5.1
	Outside ditto ..	528	846	37,447	206,780	392	1.60	244	71	5.5
	SUB-DIST. TOTAL ..	937	1,634	54,439	293,440	313	1.74	180	58	5.4
NYA DOOMKA ..	Within the Damun- i-koh ..	218	292	6,123	35,142	161	1.34	120	28	5.7
	Outside ditto ..	1,256	2,310	44,253	256,121	204	1.84	111	35	5.8
	SUB-DIST. TOTAL ..	1,474	2,602	50,376	291,263	198	1.77	112	34	5.8
DEOGHUR ..	Thannah Deoghur } " Koron }	1,136	{ 1,164 1,413	{ 20,452 20,858	{ 125,631 120,966	{	{ 2.27 2.27	{ 108 86	{	{ 6.1 5.8
	<i>Total</i> ..	1,136	2,577	41,310	246,597	217	2.27	96	36	6.0
	Thannah Jamtara ..	598	757	16,544	95,793	160	1.27	127	28	5.8
JAMTARA ...	SUB-DIST. TOTAL ..	1,734	3,334	57,854	342,390	197	1.92	103	33	5.9
	Total within the Damun-i-koh ..	1,366	2,268	51,726	264,313	193	1.66	117	38	5.1
	Total outside the Damun-i-koh ..	4,122	7,604	178,778	994,974	241	1.84	131	43	5.6
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	5,488	9,872	230,504	1,259,287	229	1.80	128	42	5.4

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouza, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
SUDDER ...	Cuttack ...	389	358	35,957	170,928	439	·92	482	92	4·7
	Salipore ...	286	684	40,329	220,336	770	2·32	322	141	5·4
	Sub-divisional total..	675	1,042	76,286	391,264	579	1·54	375	113	5·1
KENDRAPARA..	Kendrapara ...	294	558	31,085	159,234	541	1·89	285	105	5·1
	Putamuudy ...	323	374	18,229	86,851	268	1·15	232	56	4·7
	Sub-divisional total..	617	932	49,314	246,085	398	1·51	264	79	4·9
JAJPORE ...	Jajpore ...	273	581	34,472	189,475	694	2·12	326	126	5·5
	Dhumsala ...	446	993	43,229	223,069	500	2·22	224	96	5·1
	Oolabar ...	435	522	20,075	108,001	248	1·20	206	46	5·3
	Sub-divisional total..	1,154	2,096	97,776	520,545	451	1·81	248	84	5·3
JUGGUTSING- PORE ...	Juggutsingpore ...	314	604	30,160	180,886	576	1·92	299	96	5·9
	Juggunnathpore ...	418	826	27,894	156,004	373	1·97	188	66	5·5
	Sub-divisional total..	732	1,430	58,054	336,890	460	1·95	235	79	5·8
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		3,178	5,500	281,430	1,494,784	470	1·73	271	88	5·3

39. POOREE DISTRICT.

SUDDER ...	Pooree ...	398	588	34,468	172,207	432	1·49	293	86	5·0
	Gope ...	337	600	20,219	96,096	285	1·79	160	60	4·7
	Pipley ...	325	819	38,427	204,375	629	2·52	249	118	5·3
	Lubba ...	470	119	2,878	16,073	34	0·25	135	6	5·6
	Sub-divisional total..	1,530	2,126	95,992	488,751	319	1·38	229	62	5·0
KHOORDAH ...	Khoordah ...	583	627	34,632	204,272	350	1·07	325	59	5·9
	Tanghy ...	109	164	5,517	33,416	306	1·50	203	50	6·0
	Bhanpur ...	251	258	7,779	43,235	172	1·02	167	31	5·5
	Sub-divisional total..	943	1,049	47,928	280,923	298	1·11	267	51	5·7
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		2,473	3,175	143,920	769,674	311	1·28	242	58	5·3

* The Chilka Lake is comprised in this thannah, and occupies 318 square miles of its area, exclusive of 31 square miles beyond the Bengal boundary.

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouza, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.

40. BALASORE DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Balasore ...	228	346	17,382	90,048	395	1·52	260	76	5·2
	Bustah ...	189	318	11,617	60,035	318	1·68	189	61	5·2
	Jelasore ...	140	167	8,549	45,723	327	1·19	274	61	5·3
	Baleesapal ...	204	419	12,582	69,416	340	2·05	166	62	5·5
	Sohroh ...	396	822	26,892	157,444	398	2·08	192	68	5·9
	<i>Sub-divisional total..</i>	1,157	2,072	77,022	422,666	365	1·79	204	67	5·5
BHUDRUCK	Bhudruck ...	287	489	26,418	146,679	511	1·70	300	92	5·6
	Basudebpore ...	194	230	9,095	52,038	268	1·19	226	47	5·7
	Dhamnugger ...	234	315	20,300	114,299	488	1·35	363	87	5·6
	Mutoh ...	194	160	6,078	34,550	178	·82	216	31	5·7
	<i>Sub-divisional total..</i>	909	1,194	61,891	347,566	382	1·31	291	68	5·6
	DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,066	3,266	138,913	770,232	373	1·58	236	67	5·5

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

<i>Names of Estates.</i>										
Bamunghattee ...	4,243	1941	33,768	164,154	61	·60	85	12	4·9	
Mohurbhunj ...		647	18,595	94,526			146			
Nilgiri ...	278	264	6,319	33,944	122	·94	129	23	5·4	
Keonjhur ...	3,096	1,469	35,073	181,871	59	·47	124	11	5·2	
Pal Lehera ...	452	175	2,941	15,450	34	·38	88	7	5·3	
Dhenkanal ...	1,463	763	34,903	178,072	122	·52	233	24	5·1	
Talcher ...	399	242	7,192	38,021	95	·60	157	18	5·3	
Ungool ...	881	352	13,892	78,374	89	·39	223	16	5·6	
Athmullik ...	730	209	2,897	14,536	20	·28	70	4	5·0	
Hindol ...	312	180	5,849	28,025	90	·57	156	19	4·8	
Nursingpore ...	199	181	5,500	24,758	124	·90	137	28	4·5	
Barumba ...	134	137	4,950	24,261	181	1·02	177	37	4·9	
Tigariah ...	40	75	2,927	16,420	357	1·63	219	64	5·6	
Athgurih ...	168	191	4,699	26,366	187	1·13	138	28	5·6	
Bankee ...	116	140	8,432	49,426	426	1·20	353	73	5·9	
Khundpara ...	244	321	12,109	60,877	249	1·31	190	50	5·0	
Nayagurih ...	588	637	18,271	83,249	142	1·08	131	31	4·6	
Runpore ...	203	280	5,310	27,306	135	1·37	98	26	5·1	
Duspulla ...	568	432	7,577	34,805	61	·76	81	13	4·6	
Boad ...	2,064	716	11,269	57,058	53	·74	80	11	5·1	
Khond Mals ...		826	10,811	51,810			63			
Total ..	16,184	10,178	253,284	1,283,309	79	·62	126	16	5·1	

Note.—Bamunghattee is a part of the Mohurbhunj Estate under Government supervision. Pal Lehera is a tributary of Keonjhur. Ungool and Bankee have been confiscated and are now under Government management. The Khond Mals in Boad are also managed directly by Government.

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
41. HAZAREEBAGH DISTRICT.										
SUDDER	Hazareebagh	591	435	17,578	89,065	150	73	205	30	5.1
	Gooma	684	370	8,784	42,074	62	54	44	13	4.8
	Kashmar	149	117	4,147	22,236	149	79	190	28	5.4
	Ramghur	708	445	11,999	64,385	91	63	145	17	5.4
	Tandowa	468	510	14,741	70,091	150	1.09	137	32	4.8
	Chattra	712	699	15,446	72,864	102	98	104	22	4.7
	Huntergunge	603	475	8,283	38,242	63	79	81	14	4.6
	Burhee	458	410	11,428	57,196	125	90	140	25	5.0
	Kodermah	371	440	8,916	48,639	131	1.19	111	24	5.5
	Bagodhar	450	347	8,523	42,984	96	77	124	19	5.0
	Sub-divisional total	5,197	4,248	109,845	547,776	105	82	129	21	4.9
PACHUMBA	Pachumba	562	811	11,325	64,789	115	1.44	80	20	5.7
	Khurukdiha	918	1,328	22,152	126,506	138	1.45	95	24	5.7
	Gowan	344	316	7,168	32,804	95	92	104	21	4.6
	Sub-divisional total	1,824	2,455	40,645	224,099	123	1.35	91	22	5.5
	DISTRICT TOTAL	7,021	6,703	150,493	771,875	110	95	115	21	5.1
42. LOHARDUGGA DISTRICT.										
SUDDER	Baloomat	664	267	10,709	54,078	81	40	203	16	5.1
	Barway		258	7,804	32,837			127		4.2
	Bassia		279	10,195	62,226			223		6.1
	Beeroo		153	8,334	38,782			253		4.7
	Choria		198	8,614	50,648			256		5.9
	Korambe		309	15,552	70,479			228		4.5
	Lodhma		316	11,931	63,607			201		5.3
	Lohardugga	7,120	385	18,778	93,261	115	50	242	23	5.0
	Palkote		340	17,295	79,999			235		4.6
	Ranchee		365	21,061	116,426			319		5.5
	Sillee		193	10,907	51,524			283		5.0
	Tamar		366	13,983	75,077			205		5.4
	Torpa		390	16,901	78,660			202		4.7
	Sub-divisional total	7,784	3,819	172,124	870,604	112	49	228	22	5.1
PALAMOW	Bareysar		308	86	3,017	40	28	143	10	4.1
	Chuttarpur		430	289	5,350	63	67	94	12	5.1
	Daltongunge		424	312	9,863	127	74	173	23	5.5
	Gurwah		663	369	10,710	89	56	160	16	5.5
	Munkah		568	322	6,758	59	57	103	12	4.9
	Mujheewan		654	505	14,893	119	77	155	23	5.3
	Patun		490	434	10,202	122	89	138	21	5.9
	Ramkunda		728	350	7,926	58	48	121	11	5.3
	Sub-divisional total	4,260	2,667	68,719	366,519	86	62	137	16	5.3
	DISTRICT TOTAL	12,044	6,486	240,843	1,237,123	103	54	191	20	5.1

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Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah or other local division.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzabs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzabs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzab, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.

43. SINGBHOOM DISTRICT.											
SUDDER	{	Kolhan ...	1,905	883	31,640	150,904	79	·46	171	17	4·8
		Porahat ...	791	380	10,327	54,374	69	·48	143	13	5·3
		Kharsowan Estate	149	118	5,251	26,280	176	·79	223	35	5·0
		Seraikola Estate	457	568	13,675	66,347	145	1·24	117	30	4·9
		Dhalbhoom, viz.— Thannah Baharha- gurha ...	{ 1,201 {	764	12,945	64,687	{ 98	1·05 {	85	{ 20 {	5·0
		Thannah Kalkapur		495	10,578	52,431			106		5·0
		DISTRICT TOTAL ...		4,503	3,208	84,416	415,023	92	·71	129	19

44. MAUNBHOOM DISTRICT.

SUDDER	Barabhoom ...	1,401	1,454	47,537	212,340	132	1·04	146	34	4·5
	Chass ...	633	761	27,394	145,000	229	1·20	191	43	5·3
	Gowrangdih ...	173	226	6,960	36,095	209	1·31	160	40	5·2
	Purulia ...	811	724	34,994	180,287	222	·89	249	43	5·2
	Raipore ...	503	1,040	21,681	112,344	223	2·07	108	43	5·2
	Rughunathpore ...	319	413	17,248	92,057	289	1·29	223	54	5·3
	Supur ...	292	530	11,258	62,705	215	1·82	118	39	5·6
Sub-divisional total..		4,132	5,148	167,072	840,828	203	1·25	163	40	5·0
GOBINDPORE ..	Gobindpore ...	379	650	13,530	76,200	201	1·72	117	36	5·6
	Nirsha ...	198	234	7,752	39,725	201	1·18	170	39	5·1
	Topchanchi ...	205	336	7,311	38,817	189	1·64	116	36	5·3
	Sub-divisional total..	782	1,220	28,593	154,742	198	1·56	127	37	5·4
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		4,914	6,368	195,665	995,570	203	1·30	156	40	5·1

CHOTA NAGPORE TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

Names of Estates.										
Chang Bhukar	...	906	109	1,929	8,919	10	·11	89	2	4·6
Korea	...	1,631	225	5,538	21,127	13	·14	94	3	3·8
Sirgoojah	...	6,103	1,295	36,463	182,831	30	·21	141	6	5·0
Udeypore	...	1,051	152	4,880	27,708	26	·14	182	5	5·7
Jushpore	...	1,947	394	13,376	66,926	34	·20	170	7	5·0
Gangpore	...	2,484	601	13,977	73,637	30	·24	123	6	5·3
Bonai	...	1,297	234	4,707	24,832	19	·18	106	4	5·3
Total	...	15,419	3,001	80,870	405,980	26	·19	135	5	5·0

GENERAL STATEMENT I.A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal. —(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzas, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzas, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
45. GOALPARA DISTRICT.										
SUDDER ...	Goalpara ...	...	426	16,266	88,739	...	...	208	...	5.5
	Fukeergaon ...	...	157	7,070	41,281	...	...	263	...	5.8
	Salmarah ...	...	266	15,385	90,105	...	...	339	...	5.8
	Sub-divisional total ..	...	849	38,721	220,125	...	...	259	...	5.9
DOOBREE ...	Doobree ...	...	138	8,839	70,317	...	...	509	...	8.0
	Agmoney ...	...	48	7,264	39,151	...	...	816	...	5.4
	Putimaree ...	...	61	967	4,806	...	...	79	...	5.0
	Singmaree ...	...	159	7,667	54,810	...	...	343	...	7.1
	Karuibaree ...	...	75	2,309	18,705	...	...	249	...	8.1
	Sub-divisional total ..	...	481	27,046	187,589	...	...	390	...	6.9
Total ...		2,571	1,330	65,767	407,714	159	52	307	26	6.2
Eastern Doars ...		1,862	...	6,888	37,047	20	...	.....	4	5.4
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		4,433	...	72,655	444,761	100	...	.....	16	6.1

46. KAMROOP DISTRICT.

SUDDER ...	Choygang ...	...	192	13,245	71,599	...	...	373	...	5.4
	Gowhatty ...	...	163	12,454	71,230	...	...	437	...	5.7
	Kumulpore ...	...	224	15,265	83,878	...	...	374	...	5.4
	Khaliba ...	...	68	4,267	18,221	...	...	268	...	4.8
	Nulbaree ...	...	480	19,584	109,301	...	...	228	...	5.6
	Rungiah ...	...	152	8,986	48,336	...	...	318	...	5.4
	Tamalpore ...	...	36	1,972	12,898	...	...	358	...	6.4
	<i>Sub-divisional total..</i>	...	1,315	75,773	415,463	...	...	316	...	5.5
BURPETTA ...	Bajalee ...	...	153	12,094	64,240	...	...	420	...	5.3
	Burpetta ...	...	171	12,465	63,063	...	...	369	...	5.1
	Raha ...	...	10	3,570	18,915	...	...	1,892	...	5.3
	<i>Sub-divisional total..</i>	...	334	28,135	146,218	...	...	438	...	5.2
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		3,631	1,649	108,908	561,681	155	45	341	29	5.4

GENERAL STATEMENT I A.

Abstract of the Area and Population of each THANNAH in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

Sub-division.	Thannah.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
47. DURRUNG DISTRICT.										
SUDDER . . .	Tezporo . . .	1,024	26	7,118	39,490	39	·03	1,519	7	5·5
	Sooteah . . .	1,069	14	2,953	18,611	26	·02	1,329	5	6·3
	Gohpore . . .		8	1,891	9,668			1,209		5·1
	Sub-divisional total..	2,093	48	11,962	67,769	32	·02	1,412	6	5·6
MUNGLEDYE	Koreapara . . .	...	13	4,504	25,369	...	...	1,951	...	5·6
	Chatgoree . . .	...	19	5,872	33,297	...	...	1,752	...	5·7
	Mungledye . . .	...	57	21,220	109,574	...	...	1,922	...	5·2
	Sub-divisional total..	1,320	89	31,596	168,240	127	·07	1,890	24	5·3
	DISTRICT TOTAL . . .	3,413	137	43,558	236,009	69	·04	1,723	13	5·4
48. NOWGONG DISTRICT.										
SUDDER	Duboka . . .	...	211	6,628	42,376	...	...	201	...	6·4
	Jagee . . .	...	322	9,238	53,506	...	...	166	...	5·8
	Koliabar . . .	...	80	2,325	15,924	...	...	199	...	5·6
	Roha . . .	...	109	3,955	24,618	...	...	226	...	6·2
	Nowgong . . .	...	571	21,404	119,966	...	...	210	...	5·6
	DISTRICT TOTAL . . .	3,648	1,293	44,050	256,390	70	·35	198	12	5·8
49. SEEMSAUGOR DISTRICT.										
SUDDER . . .	Seemsaugor . . .	...	42	11,813	64,539	...	...	1,537	...	5·5
	Birtola . . .	...	14	6,592	38,708	...	...	2,765	...	5·9
	Sub-divisional total..	1,002	56	18,405	103,247	103	·06	1,844	18	5·6
JOREHAT . . .	Jorehat . . .	854	93	22,373	116,856	137	·11	1,257	26	5·2
GOLAGHAT . . .	Golaghat . . .	557	54	14,826	76,486	137	·10	1,416	27	5·2
	DISTRICT TOTAL . . .	2,413	203	55,604	296,589	123	·08	1,461	23	5·3
50. LUCKIMPORE DISTRICT.										
SUDDER . . .	Debrooghur . . .	1,073	67	12,585	59,618	56	·06	890	12	4·7
	Dumduma . . .	310	8	2,306	8,118	26	·02	1,014	7	3·5
	Jaipur . . .	477	9	2,002	8,357	19	·02	929	4	4·2
	Suddyah . . .	178	19	1,445	8,021	34	·11	317	8	4·2
	Sub-divisional total..	2,038	103	18,338	82,109	40	·05	797	9	4·5
LUCKIMPORE	Dhukwakhana . . .	444	5	2,589	12,209	27	·01	2,442	6	4·7
	Luckimpore . . .	663	17	5,471	26,949	41	·02	1,585	8	5·0
	Sub-divisional total..	1,107	22	8,060	39,158	35	·02	1,780	7	4·9
	DISTRICT TOTAL . . .	3,145	125	26,398	121,267	39	·04	970	8	4·6

GENERAL STATEMENT I.B.

DETAILS OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO RELIGION AND SEX.

Details of the Population of each DISTRICT in Bengal arranged

[illegible]

STATEMENT 1.B.

according to PROVINCES and Commissioners' DIVISIONS.

PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.									
CHRISTIANS.			OTHER.						
Males.			Of Hindus on total population.			Of Muhammadans on total population.			
Females.			Of Buddhists on total population.			Of Christians on total population.			
Total.			Of Others on total population.			Of males on total population.			
Males.			Of females on total population.						
Females.									
Total.									
						HINDU.			
						MUHAMMADAN.			
						BUDDHIST.			
						CHRISTIAN.			
						OTHER.			
						Of Hindus on total population.			
						Of Muhammadans on total population.			
						Of Buddhists on total population.			
						Of Christians on total population.			
						Of Others on total population.			
						Of males on total population.			
						Of females on total population.			
						Of Hindus males on total population.			
						Of Hindu females on total population.			
						Of Muhammadan males on total population.			
						Of Muhammadan females on total population.			
						Of Buddhist males on total population.			
						Of Buddhist females on total population.			
						Of Christian males on total population.			
						Of Christian females on total population.			
						Of Other males on total population.			
						Of Other females on total population.			

BEI

Native Districts.		1901-2.										1902-3.										1903-4.										1904-5.										1905-6.										1906-7.										1907-8.										1908-9.										1909-10.										1910-11.										1911-12.										1912-13.										1913-14.										1914-15.										1915-16.										1916-17.										1917-18.										1918-19.										1919-20.										1920-21.										1921-22.										1922-23.										1923-24.										1924-25.										1925-26.										1926-27.										1927-28.										1928-29.										1929-30.										1930-31.										1931-32.										1932-33.										1933-34.										1934-35.										1935-36.										1936-37.										1937-38.										1938-39.										1939-40.										1940-41.										1941-42.										1942-43.										1943-44.										1944-45.										1945-46.										1946-47.										1947-48.										1948-49.										1949-50.										1950-51.										1951-52.										1952-53.										1953-54.										1954-55.										1955-56.										1956-57.										1957-58.										1958-59.										1959-60.										1960-61.										1961-62.										1962-63.										1963-64.										1964-65.										1965-66.										1966-67.										1967-68.										1968-69.										1969-70.										1970-71.										1971-72.										1972-73.										1973-74.										1974-75.										1975-76.										1976-77.										1977-78.										1978-79.										1979-80.										1980-81.										1981-82.										1982-83.										1983-84.										1984-85.										1985-86.										1986-87.										1987-88.										1988-89.										1989-90.										1990-91.										1991-92.										1992-93.										1993-94.										1994-95.										1995-96.										1996-97.										1997-98.										1998-99.										1999-00.										2000-01.										2001-02.										2002-03.										2003-04.										2004-05.										2005-06.										2006-07.										2007-08.										2008-09.										2009-10.										2010-11.										2011-12.										2012-13.										2013-14.										2014-15.										2015-16.										2016-17.										2017-18.										2018-19.										2019-20.										2020-21.										2021-22.										2022-23.										2023-24.										2024-25.										2025-26.										2026-27.										2027-28.										2028-29.										2029-30.										2030-31.										2031-32.										2032-33.										2033-34.										2034-35.										2035-36.										2036-37.										2037-38.										2038-39.										2039-40.										2040-41.										2041-42.										2042-43.										2043-44.										2044-45.										2045-46.										2046-47.										2047-48.										2048-49.										2049-50.										2050-51.										2051-52.										2052-53.										2053-54.										2054-55.										2055-56.										2056-57.										2057-58.										2058-59.										2059-60.										2060-61.										2061-62.										2062-63.										2063-64.										2064-65.										2065-66.										2066-67.										2067-68.										2068-69.										2069-70.										2070-71.										2071-72.										2072-73.										2073-74.										2074-75.										2075-76.										2076-77.										2077-78.										2078-79.										2079-80.										2080-81.										2081-82.										2082-83.										2083-84.										2084-85.										2085-86.										2086-87.										2087-88.										2088-89.										2089-90.										2090-91.										2091-92.										2092-93.										2093-94.										2094-95.										2095-96.										2096-97.										2097-98.										2098-99.										2099-00.										2100-01.										2101-02.										2102-03.										2103-04.										2104-05.										2105-06.										2106-07.										2107-08.										2108-09.										2109-10.										2110-11.										2111-12.										2112-13.										2113-14.										2114-15.										2115-16.										2116-17.										2117-18.										2118-19.										2119-20.										2120-21.										2121-22.										2122-23.										2123-24.										2124-25.										2125-26.										2126-27.										2127-28.										2128-29.										2129-30.										2130-31.										2131-32.										2132-33.										2133-34.										2134-35.										2135-36.										2136-37.										2137-38.										2138-39.										2139-40.										2140-41.										2141-42.										2142-43.										2143-44.										2144-45.										2145-46.										2146-47.										2147-48.										2148-49.										2149-50.										2150-51.										2151-52.										2152-53.										2153-54.										2154-55.										2155-56.										2156-57.										2157-58.										2158-59.										2159-60.										2160-61.										2161-62.										2162-63.										2163-64.										2164-65.										2165-66.										2166-67.										2167-68.										2168-69.										2169-70.										2170-71.										2171-72.										2172-73.										2173-74.										2174-75.										2175-76.										2176-77.										2177-78.										2178-79.										2179-80.										2180-81.										2181-82.										2182-83.										2183-84.										2184-85.										2185-86.										2186-87.										2187-88.										2188-89.										2189-90.										2190-91.										2191-92.										2192-93.										2193-94.										2194-95.										2195-96.										2196-97.										2197-98.										2198-99.										2199-00.										2200-01.										2201-02.										2202-03.										2203-04.										2204-05.										2205-06.										2206-07.										2207-08.										2208-09.										2209-10.										2210-11.										2211-12.										2212-13.										2213-14.										2214-15.										2215-16.										2216-17.										2217-18.										2218-19.										2219-20.										2220-21.										2221-22.										2222-23.										2223-24.										2224-25.										2225-26.										2226-27.										2227-28.										2228-29.										2229-30.										2230-31.										2231-32.										2232-33.										2233-34.										2234-35.										2235-36.										2236-37.										2237-38.										2238-39.										2239-40.										2240-41.										2241-42.										2242-43.										2243-44.										2244-45.										2245-46.										2246-47.										2247-48.										2248-49.										2249-50.										2250-51.										2251-52.										2252-53.										2253-54.										2254-55.										2255-56.										2256-57.										2257-58.										2258-59.										2259-60.										2260-61.										2261-62.										2262-63.										2263-64.										2264-65.										2265-66.										2266-67.										2267-68.										2268-69.										2269-70.										2270-71.										2271-72.										2272-73.										2273-74.										2274-75.										2275-76.										2276-77.										2277-78.										2278-79.										2279-80.										2280-81.										2281-82.										2282-83.										2283-84.										2284-85.										2285-86.										2286-87.										2287-88.										2288-89.										2289-90.										2290-91.										2291-92.										2292-93.										2293-94.										2294-95.										2295-96.										2296-97.										2297-98.										2298-99.										2299-00.										2300-01.										2301-02.										2302-03.										2303-04.										2304-05.										2305-06.										2306-07.										2307-08.										2308-09.										2309-10.										2310-11.										2311-12.										2312-13.										2313-14.										2314-15.										2315-16.										2316-17.										2317-18.										2318-19.										2319-20.										2320-21.										2321-22.										2322-23.										2323-24.										2324-25.										2325-26.										2326-27.										2327-28.										2328-29.										2329-30.										2330-31.										2331-32.										2332-33.										2333-34.										2334-35.										2335-36.										2336-37.										2337-38.										2338-39.										2339-40.										2340-41.										2341-42.										2342-43.										2343-44.										2344-45.										2345-46.										2346-47.										2347-48.										2348-49.										2349-50.										2350-51.										2351-52.										2352-53.										2353-54.										2354-55.										2355-56.										2356-57.										2357-58.										2358-59.										2359-60.										2360-61.										2361-62.										2362-63.										2363-64.										2364-65.										2365-66.										2366-67.										2367-68.										2368-69.										2369-70.										2370-71.										2371-72.										2372-73.										2373-74.										2374-75.										2375-76.										2376-77.										2377-78.										2378-79.										2379-80.										2380-81.										2381-82.										2382-83.										2383-84.										2384-85.										2385-86.										2386-87.										2387-88.										2388-89.										2389-90.										2390-91.										2391-92.										2392-93.										2393-94.										2394-95.										2395-96.										2396-97.										2397-98.										2398-99.										2399-00.										2400-01.										2401-02.										2402-03.										2403-04.										2404-05.										2405-06.										2406-07.										2407-08.										2408-09.										2409-10.										2410-11.										2411-12.										2412-13.										2413-14.										2414-15.										2415-16.										2416-17.										2417-18.										2418-19.										2419-20.										2420-21.										2421-22.										2422-23.										2423-24.										2424-25.										2425-26.										2426-27.										2427-28.										2428-29.										2429-30.										2430-31.										2431-32.										2432-33.										2433-34.										2434-35.										2435-36.										2436-37.										2437-38.										2438-39.										2439-40.										2440-41.										2441-42.										2442-43.										2443-44.										2444-45.										2445-46.										2446-47.										2447-48.										2448-49.										2449-50.										2450-51.										2451-52.										2452-53.										2453-54.										2454-55.										2455-56.										2456-5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* The census of Czechoslovakia and the Dobruja was taken at the time of settlement, and the details of the population according to religion.

Details of the Population of each District in Bengal arranged

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
		HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
		Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.

PATNA	28. Patna	1,589,658	701,877	707,761	671,160	699,141	1,365,591	58,717	104,571	195,886	...
	29. Gaya	1,849,760	854,130	995,631	853,308	976,683	1,799,990	100,683	116,779	219,382	...
	30. Shabhad	1,723,974	833,374	888,600	773,233	817,730	1,590,613	62,000	70,611	132,671	...
	31. Tibhot	4,394,709	1,917,643	1,929,602	1,891,233	1,923,668	3,894,891	280,703	298,548	589,005	...
	32. Saran	5,085,890	996,881	1,087,177	880,480	941,693	1,552,048	113,003	125,328	241,560	1
	33. Champaran	1,440,316	727,229	703,298	695,402	604,692	1,240,381	97,249	109,327	...	1
	District total		13,123,749	6,477,736	6,946,387	5,744,896	11,601,181	725,472	775,201	1,511,493	1
	34. Monghyr	1,812,086	817,474	904,592	801,085	813,401	1,613,546	87,278	94,891	183,389	10
	35. Bhangaipore	1,590,290	917,138	909,107	833,326	813,013	1,609,340	84,501	94,886	109,430	10
	36. Purneah	1,714,795	876,330	839,476	617,619	644,300	1,099,009	327,209	339,940	669,149	...
BEAUGLPORE	37. Beaulieu	1,260,287	699,719	699,571	583,739	520,474	660,210	86,453	40,341	79,788	...
	37. Beaulieu	6,013,308	3,300,293	3,280,095	3,404,430	3,450,278	4,955,714	669,603	653,023	1,321,030	38
	37. Beaulieu	19,729,101	9,797,040	9,899,453	9,311,286	9,315,514	16,529,350	1,297,145	1,399,889	2,697,034	39
	District total	771,875	387,046	387,046	353,657	318,134	647,291	37,440	34,566	71,988	12

B E

O I

CHOTA	38. Chota	1,484,794	726,830	758,454	684,612	735,629	1,420,040	18,729	21,284	40,113	7
	39. Poree	709,674	386,440	380,226	374,290	395,410	739,638	5,380	6,487	11,867	3
	40. Biharee	770,235	379,077	391,156	393,995	375,401	738,396	6,235	6,600	12,835	1
	40. Biharee	1,283,395	644,905	637,104	441,711	437,944	879,665	2,130	1,895	3,995	1
Total for Chota		4,317,993	2,160,001	2,177,581	1,973,444	1,914,588	3,917,737	39,120	38,345	77,465	16

CHOT

NAGPORE	41. Nagpore	771,875	387,046	387,046	353,657	318,134	647,291	37,440	34,566	71,988	...
	42. Nagpore	1,237,133	621,546	615,676	574,871	507,041	741,952	29,211	29,000	58,211	...
	43. Nagpore	415,093	207,290	207,047	106,377	104,366	209,688	1,379	1,393	2,772	...
	44. Nagpore	989,670	500,296	496,694	416,283	411,544	897,636	17,440	16,190	33,630	...
Total for Nagpore		8,956,571	4,531,380	4,531,380	4,101,288	3,997,080	8,947,593	89,439	88,043	177,482	...

according to PROVINCES and Commissioners' DIVISIONS.—(Continued.)

CHURCHMANA	CHURCHMANA	PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.									
		HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
		Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.

H. A. R.	1,744	966	2,700	266	303	609	87.4	13.4	...	...	...
	116	88	308	156	161	310	89.7	11.3	...	...	...
	280	172	401	102	97	189	92.2	7.8	...	...	...
	400	310	710	269	135	384	98.0	1.0	...	...	...
	189	69	207	6	9	14	88.3	11.7	...	...	...
	586	712	1,307	4	9	7	99.1	0.9	...	...	...
	3,252	2,313	5,565	801	788	1,589	89.4	11.6	...	...	...
	936	616	1,552	7,966	6,794	15,000	89.0	11.0	...	...	...
	206	204	632	6,386	7,095	16,344	89.8	10.2	...	...	...
	220	177	403	1,106	1,139	2,244	89.4	10.6	...	...	...
ISSA.	1,381	1,116	2,497	379,717	653,405	743	17.0	...	...	...	...
	4,635	9,430	8,048	324,576	380,516	695,081	83.7	16.3	...	...	...
	906	1,316	2,234	11,034	11,314	22,348	92.7	7.3	...	...	...
	270	306	678	8,039	8,959	17,008	90.1	9.9	...	...	...
	241	299	650	6,312	6,315	12,627	90.9	9.1	...	...	...
	183	140	306	202,200	197,155	399,355	98.5	1.5	...	...	...
	1,672	2,001	3,723	229,503	223,945	453,448	97.7	2.3	...	...	...

H. A. R.

ISSA.

NAGPORE	1,251	319	1,678	35,454	34,519	69,973	89.3	10.7	...	...	...
	6,027	4,964	11,781	110,039	118,340	228,379	89.0	11.0	...	...	...
	431	431	862	100,039	101,113	201,152	90.6	9.4	...	...	...
	319	278	600	64,799	66,861	131,660	90.3	9.7	...	...	...
Total for Nagpore		8,931	7,267	15,798	631,144	636,231	87.1	12.9	...	...	...

NAGPORE.

NAGPORE	1,251	319	1,678	35,454	34,519	69,973	89.3	10.7	...	...	...
	6,027	4,964	11,781	110,039	118,340	228,379	89.0	11.0	...	...	...
	431	431	862	100,039	101,113	201,152	90.6	9.4	...	...	...
	319	278	600	64,799	66,861	131,660	90.3	9.7	...	...	...
Total for Nagpore		8,931	7,267	15,798	631,144	636,231	87.1	12.9	...	...	...

GENERAL

Details of the Population of each DISTRICT in Bengal arranged

DIVISION.		District.		DETAILS OF POPULATION.					
Total population.									
Total males.									
Total females.									
Males.				Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Buddhists.	
Females.									
Total.									
Males.									
Females.									
Total.									
Males.									
Females.									
Total.									

STATEMENT I.B

according to PROVINCES and Commissioners' DIVISIONS.—(Continued.)

CENSITABLE.		OTHERS.		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Total.				
Of Hindus on total population.				
Of Muhammadans on total population.				
Of Buddhists on total population.				
Of Christians on total population.				
Of Others on total population.				
Of males on total population.				
Of females on total population.				
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.		HINDU.		
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.				
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.		MUHAMMADAN.		
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.				
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.		BUDDHIST.		
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.				
Of Christian males on total Christian population.		CHRISTIAN.		
Of Christian females on total Christian population.				
Of Other males on total Other population.		OTHERS.		
Of Other females on total Other population.				

A.M.

Assam	65. Goalpara ..	444,701	229,374	215,387	100,567	1,50,383	311,419	46,316	42,001	89,316	104	78	18
	46. Kamrup ..	561,691	295,698	268,983	298,361	246,618	616,024	23,406	51,255	46,383	180	207	38
	47. Dibrugarh ..	239,049	122,857	113,172	116,142	100,247	221,389	7,294	6,656	13,859	100	130	25
	48. Nongstong ..	264,300	133,107	123,283	127,450	118,132	266,016	6,232	4,834	10,066	156	136	27
	49. Sibsagar ..	294,543	154,940	141,040	147,479	136,400	286,009	6,873	6,740	12,610	94	69	11
TOTAL FOR ASSAM	60. Lunkapoor ..	121,307	64,093	60,676	64,230	116,608	2,281	1,645	3,290	263	190	41	...
	62. Khasia and Jaintia Hills ..	151,338	68,236	78,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL FOR ASSAM	2,008,635	1,066,321	997,304	890,270	811,584	1,992,052	91,904	84,146	176,109	798	676	1,41
	GRAND TOTAL	56,472,679	33,398,006	35,374,074	21,316,466	21,357,396	48,074,201	10,387,281	10,377,464	20,094,775	44,575	41,252	96,4

o religion are not shown. The total therefore of the details does not agree with the total population estimates without details of sex or religion, have been omitted from the above statement.

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each TEANNAH

DETAILS OF POPULATION.					
SUB-DIVISION.					
TERRACE.					
Total population.					
Total males.					
Total females.					
Males.					
Females.					
Total.					
Males.					
Females.					
Total.					
Males.					
Females.					
Total.					

2. BANDOORAH

[illegible]

8. BATHROOM

[illegible]

STATEMENT I.B.
in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

211

		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.	
		CHRISTIAN.	OTHER.
Males.			
Females.			
Total.			
Males.			
Females.			
Total.			
Of Hindus on total population.			
Of Muhammadans on total population.			
Of Buddhists on total population.			
Of Christians on total population.			
Of Others on total population.			
Of males on total population.			
Of females on total population.			
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	HINDU.		
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.			
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	MUHAMMADAN.		
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.			
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	BUDDHIST.		
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.			
Of Christian males on total Christian population.	CHRISTIAN.		
Of Christian females on total Christian population.			
Of Other males on total Other population.	OTHER.		
Of Other females on total Other population.			

DISTRICT

[illegible]

DISTRICT:

[illegible]

GENERAL

Details of the Population of each THANNAH

DETAILS OF POPULATION.

THANNAH.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS.				BUDDHISTS.			
	Total males.	Total females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
SUB-DIVISION												
THANNAH.												
Houghly ..	82,538	34,554	24,880	26,022	51,502	7,910	7,744	15,054	...	...	...	...
Banbaria ..	41,309	21,507	15,466	16,982	32,448	4,262	4,507	8,939	...	...	...	...
Balgahur ..	60,955	28,038	24,159	29,054	51,186	4,785	6,084	9,810	...	...	...	...
Pundooah ..	77,332	36,514	40,818	26,839	50,441	12,048	14,905	26,863	...	...	...	...
Dumuckally ..	116,601	55,835	30,430	43,858	89,578	15,315	18,308	34,223	...	...	...	...
Sub-divisional total	383,635	173,462	190,143	127,797	297,805	45,470	49,808	95,278	...	...	...	...
Scrampoor ..	86,468	19,761	15,712	16,650	34,962	2,014	1,780	3,794	...	...	...	...
Shadyabatty ..	80,201	39,713	40,278	36,771	77,014	74,085	2,648	6,576	...	...	...	...
Huripal ..	111,030	54,622	44,197	44,945	89,132	10,630	11,918	22,551	...	...	...	...
Kristonugger ..	69,230	32,618	36,061	26,095	28,383	8,448	8,381	14,832	...	...	...	...
Chunditola ..	94,141	46,110	49,131	35,557	36,943	10,550	11,038	21,533	...	...	...	...
Sub-divisional total	393,344	181,022	200,542	159,905	164,845	32,676	35,710	68,386	...	...	...	...
Howrah ..	97,784	54,098	43,886	42,718	36,617	79,335	10,341	16,511	...	...	...	...
Dumjore ..	110,937	50,452	49,585	48,090	96,143	11,858	11,436	22,701	...	...	...	...
Jagatbullaipore ..	80,243	37,594	42,079	28,081	31,404	40,485	8,972	16,749	...	...	...	...
Sub-divisional total	297,064	151,114	119,462	116,511	236,973	30,660	29,528	60,148	...	...	...	...
Khamakool ..	135,192	63,584	71,808	60,277	60,955	117,292	7,295	10,653	17,948	...	...	...
Ampia ..	110,874	51,814	50,569	43,002	49,892	83,704	6,911	9,088	16,579	...	...	...
Ootabariah ..	69,406	34,031	35,875	25,081	24,968	46,043	10,386	11,600	21,896	...	...	...
Bagman ..	54,096	27,411	30,067	22,334	24,103	46,897	5,076	11,908	...	...	...	...
Shampore ..	60,423	29,386	31,005	25,244	29,687	51,931	4,144	8,492	...	...	...	...
Sub-divisional total	433,093	206,226	228,765	171,439	186,389	397,927	38,768	42,361	70,113	...	...	...
District total.	1,488,556	722,556	765,700	578,092	607,753	1,186,435	142,464	166,591	390,026	...	...	...

STATEMENT I.B.

in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal. — (Continued.)

PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.

СРЕДНЯЯ	ОТЦЫ		Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины	Женщины	Всего	Отец	Мужчины
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Details of the Population of each THANNAH

DETAILS OF POPULATION.

SUB-DIVISION.	THANNAH.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
		HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total population.											
Total males.											
Total females.											
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GENERAL
Details of the Population of each TEANNAH

DETAILS OF POPULATION.

SUB-DIVISION	TEANNAH	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS.				BUDDHISTS.			
		Total.		Males.		Total.		Males.		Total.		Males.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUDDER	K. Changhur	40,940	52,800	30,000	30,370	30,370	30,370	30,370	30,370	30,370	30,370	30,370	30,370
	Manakully	10,435	30,000	7,416	7,001	18,317	11,985	19,007	34,075	19,007	34,075	19,007	34,075
	Kibhagunge	39,710	16,338	9,998	10,000	6,488	6,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
	Chupra	55,007	30,000	10,405	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
	Nakshapara	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
MURRAYPORE	Kaligunge	50,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Sub-divisional total	334,075	178,731	89,000	98,998	108,998	70,374	75,301	148,576	75,301	148,576	75,301	148,576
	Thatta	84,075	46,007	31,004	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
	Mahapore	19,000	9,000	10,004	4,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Karimpoore	97,840	66,764	30,000	18,737	18,737	18,737	18,737	18,737	18,737	18,737	18,737	18,737
KONSTRA	Gangue	87,000	17,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Sub-divisional total	307,884	149,987	157,007	88,007	88,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007
	Dowlupoore	87,000	41,007	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Nowpara	84,000	44,135	11,765	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Konhale	30,307	11,649	11,765	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615
CHANDRADANGAB	Chandradangab	83,854	41,808	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Chandradangab	83,854	41,808	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Chandradangab	83,854	41,808	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Chandradangab	83,854	41,808	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Chandradangab	83,854	41,808	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
BOSONORE	Bosonore	87,000	17,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Sub-divisional total	307,884	149,987	157,007	88,007	88,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007
	Sub-divisional total	307,884	149,987	157,007	88,007	88,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007
	Sub-divisional total	307,884	149,987	157,007	88,007	88,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007
	Sub-divisional total	307,884	149,987	157,007	88,007	88,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007	157,007
DISTRICT TOTAL		1,812,708	977,138	988,070	924,917	924,917	467,112	467,112	924,917	467,112	467,112	467,112	467,112

STATEMENT I.B.
in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.

CHERIKHAR.		OTHERS.		HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
571	323	694	60	88	148	68	88	148	68	88	148	68	88
94	18	37	1	6	6	88	6	6	88	6	6	108	6
11	0	20	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	54	1
608	698	1,306	41	46	87	80	88	87	80	88	88	471	509
1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1
978	986	1,963	106	148	244	148	148	244	148	148	244	410	509
486	407	947	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	68
1,178	1,080	2,258	30	38	68	38	38	68	38	38	68	64	88
1,088	1,054	2,142	44	66	110	66	66	110	66	66	110	88	107
1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1
10	6	16	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1
61	28	74	28	18	40	18	18	36	18	18	36	48	68
16	13	31	8	20	28	40	8	28	40	8	28	48	68
14	18	32	5	7	12	7	7	14	7	7	14	48	68
7	10	17	13	13	26	13	13	26	13	13	26	48	68
109	68	166	140	81	244	81	81	162	81	81	162	48	68
6	1	7	6	6	10	6	6	12	6	6	12	48	68
2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	48	68
286	284	569	187	170	357	170	170	340	170	170	340	48	68
6	8	14	0	1	14	1	1	2	14	1	2	48	68
319	398	610	141	131	272	131	131	262	131	131	262	48	68
1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	48	68
9	1	10	2	1	13	1	1	2	13	1	2	48	68
4	1	5	6	78	85	78	78	156	78	78	156	48	68
1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	48	68
10	7	17	28	136	164	136	136	272	136	136	272	48	68
08	2,008	5,277	798	946	1,804	946	946	1,892	946	946	1,892	48	68

STATEMENT I.B.
in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Continued.)

CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.
Males.		Males.		
Females.		Females.		
Total.		Total.		
Of Hindus on total population.				
Of Muhammadans on total population.				
Of Buddhists on total population.				
Of Christians on total population.				
Of Others on total population.				
Of males on total population.				
Of females on total population.				
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.		HINDU.		
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.				
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.		MUHAMMADAN.		
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.				
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.		BUDDHIST.		
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.				
Of Christian males on total Christian population.		CHRISTIAN.		
Of Christian females on total Christian population.				
Of Other males on total Other population.		OTHER.		
Of Other females on total Other population.				

DISTRICT

80	100	180	60	87	147	81.4	68.4	...	1	1.507	49.8	50.8	49.1	50.7	49.8	44.4	55.6	40.6	59.4
98	99	187	13	14	38	88.4	61.4	...	3	4.07	40.7	49.0	51.0	49.1	50.1	...	49.7	50.3	49.2	50.8	
8	6	13	...	...	38.0	68.4	68.4	...	...	50.7	49.7	49.0	50.7	50.6	49.2	...	...	51.6	58.4	...
...	...	...	...	...	79	147	38.6	61.8	...	2	5.09	49.4	50.8	49.7	50.6	49.3	...	...	44.3	55.7
22	16	37	...	...	33.0	64.8	...	...	1	1.807	49.4	49.8	50.1	50.3	49.7	...	...	59.5	40.5	...
...	...	...	...	...	72	79	146	48.4	69.8	...	3	4.04	40.4	49.1	50.8	49.7	...	...	49.7	50.3
308	310	497	312	368	468	35.9	68.9	...	1	1.503	49.7	49.8	50.8	50.6	49.5	...	45.7	51.3	45.0	55.0	
13	15	38	658	701	1,383	88.1	60.8	...	...	1.6	4.41	50.9	46.7	51.3	49.3	...	...	44.4	55.6	40.6
8	3	11	306	183	280	38.3	60.7	...	...	1.0	51.3	48.8	51.5	49.5	51.0	49.0	...	79.7	37.8	58.6
...	...	...	...	...	38.6	698	38.4	70.0	...	1	6	50.4	49.6	50.8	50.7	49.3	...	...	46.7	46.7
...	...	...	...	...	1.08	38.7	69.3	...	...	1.0	47.5	53.4	46.8	53.9	49.0	53.0	...	...	38.6	61.5
5	8	13	664	1,108	38.7	69.3	...	...	...	1.3	4.41	51.1	46.4	51.6	49.2	...	...	50.0	50.0	40.2
26	26	52	1,728	1,799	3,532	80.3	68.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	50.0	40.2
35	44	79	386	388	688	47.4	53.1	...	1	4.47	53.2	47.6	53.6	48.1	51.8	...	...	44.8	55.7	46.8
4	2	0	386	388	441	38.4	60.5	...	...	0.4	58.1	47.7	53.3	48.8	51.2	...	...	89.7	35.3	46.8
3	0	17	16	38	61.8	...	...	...	1	47.3	53.3	47.6	53.4	47.7	53.8	...	...	50.0	50.0	41.5
43	40	61	537	680	1,137	45.8	53.7	...	...	5.47	63.1	47.9	53.4	48.3	51.8	...	...	43.2	53.6	47.6
...	...	...	...	...	56.8	45.7	...	...	...	4.07	50.4	49.5	50.5	49.7	50.8	...	...	47.4	52.6	...
...	...	...	...	...	130	106	236	50.0	35.7	...	3	4.37	49.5	50.5	50.0	50.0	...	...	43.8	46.7
3	...	3	338	308	430	49.3	50.8	...	...	4	4.31	51.2	47.6	53.4	49.3	51.2	...	130.0	47.0	52.0
13	10	238	246	307	652	54.8	45.0	...	...	3	4.43	50.2	49.8	51.1	49.4	50.0	...	54.5	45.5	53.1
38	48	80	68	101	68.1	47.7	...	...	1	1.447	50.2	49.8	50.1	49.4	50.0	...	...	47.5	52.5	47.5
...	...	...	...	...	76	11	87	54.1	45.5	...	2	5.74	43.0	53.4	44.6	53.8	41.9	...	57.4	13.8
...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	48.4	57.6	...	...	50.7	49.8	50.1	50.7	49.8	...	...	100.0	40.8
3	...	...	...	...	2	311	30.1	41.5	48.9	61.9	...	0.45	30.0	58.7	41.3	58.3	...	...	100.0	...
40	46	82	82	82	82	82	82	...	...	3.55	45.6	52.8	47.2	55.2	44.5	...	...	45.5	54.5	54.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.4	48.8	51.0	49.0	53.1	47.8	...	...	79.0	20.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.40	50.9	49.7	50.8	48.4	41.9	...	...	88.0	10.0
338	308	437	16	38	30	67.8	48.6	...	...	1	5.87	44.3	50.4	48.6	55.1	...	...	83.7	47.3	39.4
23	13	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.87	40.9	50.0	45.4	58.4	...	...	61.7	34.8	...
308	314	469	48	87	140	51.4	48.4	...	...	...	53.5	46.5	50.4	47.8	54.5	45.5	...	83.7	40.3	30.7
870	590	1,149	9,319	9,319	44.1	55.5	...	...	1	2	50.7	49.2	50.1	49.8	51.1	48.9	...	...	49.5	40.5

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each THANNAB

DETAILS OF POPULATION.					
THANETAK.	Total population.				
		Total males.			
		Total females.			
	HINDUS.	Males.			
		Females.			
		Total.			
	MUHAMMADIANS.	Males.			
		Females.			
		Total.			
	BODDIESIA.	Males.			
		Females.			
Total.					

10. DINGAPORE

Thirupore	...	15,447	9,064	5,938	4,502	3,106	6,004	6,000	8,613	8,603
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11. MALDAI

Province	English Name	Area	Population	Population per square mile
English Name	Area	Population	Population per square mile	
Malacca	86,703	96,692	22,901	26,682
Geylang	66,563	81,633	33,203	52,426
Geylang	66,563	81,633	33,203	52,426
Kuala Lumpur	98,011	46,400	46,411	30,893
Ipoh	55,316	38,383	37,034	30,747
Kelantan	118,375	60,784	62,191	38,946
Gombak	46,999	35,000	35,390	10,577
Shahjahan	106,717	46,314	56,403	13,736
Marang	63,136	36,733	37,471	10,973
Distric TOTAL	676,404	381,087	346,386	177,208
				178,908
				366,306
				166,179
				161,711
				810,390

STATEMENT I.B.
in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.			
		CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.	
Males.					
Females.					
Total.					
Males.					
Females.					
Total.					
Of Hindus on total population.					
Of Muhammadans on total population.					
Of Buddhists on total population.					
Of Christians on total population.					
Of Others on total population.					
Of males on total population.					
Of females on total population.					
		HINDU.	MUHAMMADAN.	BUDDHIST.	CHRISTIAN.
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.					
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.					
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.					
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.					
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.					
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.					
Of Christian males on total Christian population.					
Of Christian females on total Christian population.					
Of Other males on total Other population.					
Of Other females on total Other population.					

DISTRICT:

[illegible]

DISTRICT:

[illegible]

STATEMENT I.B.

Details of the Population of each TEANNA

DETAILS OF POPULATION.										
SUB-DIVISION.	TIANSHAN.	MICHANADAPPA.				RUPPAMETI.				
		HINDUL.		MUSLIMS.		HINDUL.		MUSLIMS.		
		Total males.	Total females.	Total.	Ratio.	Total males.	Total females.	Total.	Ratio.	
12. RAJSHAH.										
Sub-division total		110,307	50,866	13,069	11,120	54,798	42,634	42,716	86,346	
Beaulah	
Godagari	84,063	17,444	6,736	13,262	9,400	9,429	16,829	..	
Tanore	91,039	45,944	6,041	5,933	11,084	38,981	40,041	79,022	
Manda	92,339	46,143	46,886	12,117	10,091	29,908	38,001	66,317	
Randakara	77,116	89,136	37,978	10,686	10,686	27,915	38,603	..	
Haghmara	138,687	64,918	63,709	6,931	6,920	68,448	67,738	116,396	
Fodia	143,067	70,770	72,317	9,783	10,849	60,832	69,831	129,188	
Charghat	70,894	35,016	26,808	9,718	9,062	96,188	99,008	61,141	
Lalpor	156,942	66,943	66,990	18,686	18,521	36,906	47,919	61,075	
Sub-divisional total		884,005	441,769	429,004	98,818	86,200	180,109	348,076	350,383	
Native	130,652	97,149	72,610	17,316	18,354	66,846	46,313	64,101	
Burugram	127,941	69,945	66,980	13,481	13,842	56,856	40,650	51,961	
Singra	169,131	70,493	79,728	20,712	21,074	41,790	58,619	117,285	
Sub-divisional total		428,724	208,767	217,937	50,516	53,853	103,761	168,084	164,460	
DISTRICT TOTAL		1,310,729	650,816	600,143	144,881	149,149	986,876	808,167	814,832	
13. RUNGPOI.										
Sub-division total		132,082	62,657	60,266	30,702	30,807	41,872	39,088	81,860	
Myunge	146,439	75,006	71,369	28,818	27,927	66,776	49,146	80,032	
Niabunge	110,521	61,890	57,694	25,117	23,904	36,770	58,227	70,607	
Durwase	105,279	86,006	81,068	46,822	43,896	86,348	87,837	79,916	
Jailtaka	138,674	71,923	67,361	41,637	39,920	81,607	97,963	87,086	
Dimal	105,301	85,314	80,047	63,937	60,946	103,008	97,039	91,411	
Phoonbar	145,269	72,189	71,130	32,472	30,638	66,010	87,611	77,179	
Burubare	169,910	91,977	90,918	46,586	46,707	91,233	44,864	91,619	
Nagesaure	94,908	130,931	126,963	38,218	39,946	78,186	62,678	164,799	
Okopore	96,042	46,737	14,723	13,911	23,134	36,681	34,216	71,406	
Keorgunge	112,906	60,905	46,737	12,408	12,676	24,577	49,908	87,698	
Molunga	67,219	56,047	18,619	17,618	16,916	32,068	39,997	62,438	
Pargunge	75,894	36,949	36,949	6,976	6,976	13,977	22,068	30,997	
Sub-divisional total		874,918	464,918	464,918	108,917	108,917	210,164	464,164	394,394	
Bhawanegunge	68,397	32,600	16,000	14,066	20,066	17,468	13,768	38,931	
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12.

DETAILS OF POPULATION.						
SUB-DIVISION. THIRUAKKUR.	Total population.	HINDOO.			MUSLIMABAD.	
		Total males.			Total males.	
		Total females.			Total females.	
		Males.		Females.	Total.	
		Females.		Total.		
		Total.				
		Males.		Females.	Total.	
		Females.		Total.		

17. JULPIGOREE

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18. DACCAL

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STATEMENT I.B.
in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
		CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.		
Males.						
Females.						
Total.						
Males.						
Females.						
Total.						
Of Hindus on total population.						
Of Muhammadans on total population.						
Of Buddhists on total population.						
Of Christians on total population.						
Of Others on total population.						
Of males on total population.						
Of females on total population.						
		HINDU.		MUHAMMADAN.		
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.						
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.						
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.						
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.						
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.				HINDU-OTHER.		
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.						
Of Christian males on total Christian population.				CHRISTIAN.		
Of Christian females on total Christian population.						
Of Other males on total Other population.				OTHER.		
Of Other females on total Other population.						

DISTRICT:

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Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

DISTRICT

[illegible]

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH	DETAILS OF POPULATION									
		HINDU					MUHAMMADAN			CHRISTIAN	
		Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
Purendipore	...	79,581	40,084	39,497	14,911	24,586	30,516	24,731	34,170	49,397	...
Villanore	...	116,139	60,389	55,190	21,981	33,209	35,469	32,754	71,253	...	...
Awarapere	...	100,146	49,199	49,954	15,144	18,905	30,049	26,049	70,097	...	...
Radipore	...	99,061	59,383	39,678	10,986	15,039	33,034	19,389	50,945	...	...
Dooch	...	116,631	64,539	69,709	19,163	25,905	42,138	36,391	74,397	...	...
Madhapore	...	136,099	69,902	66,297	29,977	36,036	69,019	59,986	59,016	...	...
Gopalpore	...	97,069	48,865	48,211	29,833	29,833	59,975	18,445	49,646	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	709,451	346,931	362,520	144,456	154,379	308,736	300,346	406,486	...	...
Goazpore	...	80,735	40,435	40,300	17,414	19,975	34,901	29,979	36,612	...	...
Belgaon	...	87,297	44,176	43,121	17,975	19,931	36,646	29,445	31,319	...	...
Jaung	...	139,079	67,409	64,674	24,610	36,445	69,445	30,514	73,054	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	803,191	402,019	401,172	161,135	189,289	350,094	299,375	399,394	...	...
District total	...	1,012,642	497,950	514,736	190,095	213,668	658,830	600,720	705,880	...	...

20. BACKERONG

Burman	...	15,295	79,290	72,853	37,790	34,930	52,446	51,537	46,938	100,293	...
Thilabity	...	137,480	60,035	70,795	30,176	35,770	67,246	64,447	35,033	69,469	...
Thilabity	...	89,454	44,754	44,710	17,445	17,004	39,577	37,285	36,759	64,019	...
Thilabity	...	199,299	95,315	94,078	39,437	39,307	69,334	67,519	64,813	139,331	...
Thilabity	...	139,079	71,497	67,179	11,515	15,285	34,938	32,670	30,311	104,831	...
Sub-divisional total	...	711,180	360,300	350,380	135,285	138,440	299,081	293,435	290,100	490,015	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...
Belgaon	...	179,445	89,722	89,722	39,861	39,861	79,722	69,722	69,722	...	...
Jaung	...	90,980	45,490	45,490	18,196	18,196	36,392	30,327	30,327	...	...
Sub-divisional total	...	1,078,425	534,212	544,213	217,657	221,557	534,212	470,059	470,059	...	...
Goazpore	...	159,811	79,415	80,296	37,233	40,049	77,272	41,188	39,492	80,610	...
Belgaon	...	84,105	40,900	43,295	19,939	19,939	39,939	39,939	39,939	...	...
Jaung	...	171,531	84,079	87,297	39,939	39,939	79,013	60,149	60,880	101,000	...
Sub-divisional total	...	367,709	183,451	184,258	67,233	69,939	136,224	111,316	111,316	222,632	...
Goazpore	...	808,000	399,000	399,000	159,600	159,600	399,000	399,000	399,000	...	...

GENERAL

Detail% of the Population in each. **THANNAH**

[illegible]

STATEMENT I.B.
in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.	
CENSUS TABLE.		OTHER TABLE.	
Males.			
Females.			
Total.			
Males.			
Females.			
Total.			
Of Hindus on total population.			
Of Muhammadans on total population.			
Of Buddhists on total population.			
Of Christians on total population.			
Of Others on total population.			
Of males on total population.			
Of females on total population.			
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	HINDUS.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	HINDUS.
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	MUHAMMADANS.	Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	MUHAMMADANS.
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	BUDDHISTS.	Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	BUDDHISTS.
Of Christian males on total Christian population.	CHRISTIANS.	Of Christian females on total Christian population.	CHRISTIANS.
Of Other males on total Other population.	OTHERS.	Of Other females on total Other population.	OTHERS.

[illegible]

DISTRICT.																						
186	814	502	106	168	277	75.1	54.4	...	3	2	40.1	50.9	40.9	50.1	47.0	53.0	37.6	92.6	38.4	60.6
...
164	81	165	19	43	64	68.1	11.0	...	2	1	47.3	52.7	47.6	52.6	44.1	64.9	83.2	10.8	22.2	77.8
...
1	...	1	71	117	168	88.0	11.8	...	0	2	43.3	51.7	48.9	51.1	44.4	55.0	10.6	...	37.8	62.2
1	...	1
144	345	698	109	237	519	56.8	14.0	...	1	1	46.6	51.4	49.0	51.0	48.3	51.6	40.9	54.1	37.0	63.0
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
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1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
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1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
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1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
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1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
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1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
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1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4
1,386	697	1,068	16	15	47	70.7	19.1	...	3	2	46.0	51.0	48.6	51.6	47.7	57.3	60.0	30.4	65.0	44.4</

SUB-DIVISION.	TEAMNAH.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
		Total population.			Total males.			Total females.			
		Males.			Females.			Total.			
		Males.			Females.			Total.			
		Males.			Females.			Total.			
		Males.			Females.			Total.			
		Males.			Females.			Total.			

29. GYA

SUB-DIVISION.	TEAMNAH.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
		HINDU.		MUHAMMADAN.		BUDDHIST.		OTHER.			
		Total population.		Total males.		Total females.		Males.		Females.	
		Total males.		Total females.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
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		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
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		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
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		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
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		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	

30. SHAHABAD

SUB-DIVISION.	TEAMNAH.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
		HINDU.		MUHAMMADAN.		BUDDHIST.		OTHER.			
		Total population.		Total males.		Total females.		Males.		Females.	
		Total males.		Total females.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
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		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
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		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.	
		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		M	

Males.	CHRISTIAN.	OTHER.	
Females.			
Total.			
Males.	OTHER.		
Females.			
Total.			
Of Hindus on total population.			
Of Muhammadans on total population.			
Of Buddhists on total population.			
Of Christians on total population.			
Of Others on total population.			
Of males on total population.			
Of females on total population.			
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.			
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.			
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.			
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.			
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.			
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.			
Of Christian males on total Christian population.			
Of Christian females on total Christian population.			
Of Other males on total Other population.			
Of Other females on total Other population.			

PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PERCENTAGE COLUMN.			
HINDU.	MUHAMMADAN.	BUDDHIST.	CHRISTIAN.

DISTRICT.	PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PERCENTAGE COLUMN.																	
	HINDU.		MUHAMMADAN.		BUDDHIST.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.		HINDU.		MUHAMMADAN.		BUDDHIST.			
	Total.			Of Hindus on total population.		Of Muhammadans on total population.		Of Buddhists on total population.		Of Christians on total population.		Total.			Of Hindus on total population.		Of Muhammadans on total population.	
	Total.			Of males on total population.		Of females on total population.		Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.		Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.		Total.			Of males on total population.		Of females on total population.	
	Total.			Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.		Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.		Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.		Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.		Total.			Of Christian males on total Christian population.		Of Christian females on total Christian population.	
	Total.			Of Christian females on total Christian population.		Of Other males on total Other population.		Of Other females on total Other population.										
70	68	134	16	31	46	67	13	...	...	...	...	40	4	60	46	50	47	...
6	7	12	...	...	86	...	14	...	...	...	...	47	63	49	61	...	...	...
...	90	9	...	...	...	...	...	40	64	49	62	48	64	...
...	40	64	49	62	48	64	...
...	40	64	49	62	48	64	...
81	64	146	22	42	64	67	12	...	...	...	...	40	61	49	62	48	64	...
3	3	6	7	2	9	99	10	...	...	...	...	47	63	49	62	48	64	...
7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	64	49	62	48	64	...
10	10	20	7	2	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	40	64	49	62	48	64	...
1	...	1	...	...	89	6	...	...	...	...	...	47	63	49	62	48	64	...
10	18	32	6	3	6	70	18	...	...	...	...	47	63	49	62	48	64	...
2	...	2	18	6	28	19	8	...	...	...	...	47	63	49	62	48	64	...
22	13	35	21	9	20	88	11	...	...	...	...	47	63	49	62	48	64	...
2	...	2	108	108	218	99	10	...	...	...	...	47	63	49	62	48	64	...
2	...	2	108	108	218	99	10	47	63	49	62	48	64	...
116	88	208	166	161	316	88	11	47	63	49	62	48	64	...
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DISTRICT.	CHRISTIAN.	OTHER.	PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PERCENTAGE COLUMN.																			
			HINDU.		MUHAMMADAN.		BUDDHIST.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.											
Total.			Of Hindus on total population.		Of Muhammadans on total population.		Of Buddhists on total population.		Of Christians on total population.		Of Others on total population.											
Total.			Of males on total population.		Of females on total population.		Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.		Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.		Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.											
Total.			Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.		Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.		Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.		Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.		Of Christian males on total Christian population.											
Total.			Of Christian females on total Christian population.		Of Other males on total Other population.		Of Other females on total Other population.															
40	35	64	1	3	4	0.12	8.8	...	...	...	46.0	63.4	40.7	53.5	45.4	...	...	58.5	41.7	25.0	75.5	
27	10	37	34	23	47	93.4	6.0	...	...	...	47.9	62.1	48.0	52.0	40.6	54.4	...	...	72.0	27.0	51.1	48.9
1	...	...	...	...	94.1	5.9	...	...	...	...	49.0	61.0	49.0	51.0	49.1	60.4	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
77	45	132	36	26	61	62.9	7.2	...	...	...	47.6	62.6	47.6	52.4	49.2	52.6	...	...	63.1	36.9	49.0	51.1
136	78	195	2	...	2	91.0	8.8	...	...	...	47.0	63.4	47.5	52.5	48.5	51.0	...	...	60.4	39.4	100.0	...
2	...	...	...	7	11	83.1	4.9	...	...	...	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8	47.4	52.5	...	...	100.0	...	30.4	69.6
...	...	...	...	...	35.1	6.0	...	...	...	...	46.5	51.5	48.5	51.0	47.5	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	78	200	6	7	13	92.9	7.0	...	1	...	45.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	47.8	52.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	18	9	5	17	82.3	6.8	...	...	...	45.9	52.1	49.0	51.0	46.8	53.2	...	...	60.7	39.3	94.3	5.7
5	6	11	16	3	17	88.3	8.7	...	...	...	45.3	50.7	49.4	50.6	47.3	52.2	...	...	45.6	54.5	88.2	11.8
78	39	111	31	7	26	88.2	11.7	...	1	...	60.0	60.0	60.7	49.3	44.7	50.3	...	...	64.0	32.1	81.6	18.4
75	49	124	55	14	69	91.3	8.7	...	...	...	48.4	50.8	49.3	50.7	45.9	54.1	...	...	63.4	36.6	79.7	20.3
4	...	...	4	15	48	68.1	4	...	...	...	45.2	50.5	49.4	50.7	45.3	54.7	...	...	100.0	...	22.8	77.2
1	...	...	1	2	3	35.1	6.9	...	...	...	48.6	60.2	50.0	50.0	48.0	52.0	...	...	100.0	...	38.8	61.2
5	...	...	5	10	60	91.9	8.1	...	...	...	43.4	50.6	49.5	50.5	43.2	56.8	...	...	100.0	...	24.2	75.8
389	172	401	108	97	199	92.2	7.6	...	...	...	45.5	51.5	48.9	51.4	46.6	53.5	...	...	62.7	37.3	51.3	48.7

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each THANNAH

322-DIVISION.	TANJAVUR.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.								
		Total population,								
		Total males,								
		Total females,								
		Males.			HINDU.					
		Females,								
		Total.								
		Males.			MUSLIM.					
		Females,								
		Total.								
Males.						JUDHET.				
Females,										
Total.										

32. SARUN

Chennai	258,690	119,848	154,141	100,879	110,061	210,430	15,416	14,039	50,446	1
Deegwara	107,389	49,489	58,393	45,281	55,190	109,833	5,484	5,550	6,393	
Farma	222,890	103,341	110,019	94,017	109,186	209,313	8,207	10,616	30,028	
Manjula	158,083	65,180	70,883	59,757	64,790	134,577	6,500	6,003	11,485	
Tranumapore	117,111	84,689	106,312	82,895	89,719	172,616	11,609	13,793	34,848	
Metanoli	599,698	157,900	141,981	116,674	127,011	248,765	19,994	13,772	50,796	
<i>Sub-districtal total</i>	1,189,441	659,506	671,885	489,397	651,775	1,564,686	65,387	61,500	114,687	1
Bewari	255,166	139,109	144,083	112,639	116,359	298,938	36,506	37,659	63,136	
Duwaia	207,896	99,646	101,984	92,593	92,390	184,430	5,737	5,652	17,895	
Bangrang	556,467	159,018	158,493	112,345	110,045	252,585	14,217	15,384	33,101	
Bacotao	164,951	70,398	70,595	65,640	66,177	131,711	11,456	11,769	19,953	
<i>Sub-districtal total</i>	694,409	444,117	450,255	356,201	365,277	787,286	69,446	64,465	103,084	
<i>District Total</i>	3,003,460	990,988	1,097,177	880,452	941,682	1,838,016	114,658	132,538	241,590	1

83. OEUMPARTUN

BRIDES	Motobates	143,887	74,000	68,187	62,232	67,390	130,313	11,943	10,978	10,978	29,641
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STATEMENT I.B.
in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.		
Males.						
Females.						
Total.						
Males.						
Females.						
Total.						
Of Hindus on total population.						
Of Muhammadans on total population.						
Of Buddhists on total population.						
Of Christians on total population.						
Of Others on total population.						
Of males on total population.						
Of females on total population.						
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.		HINDUS.				
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.						
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.		MUHAMMADANS.				
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.						
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.		BUDDHISTS.				
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.						
Of Christian males on total Christian population.		CHRISTIANS.				
Of Christian females on total Christian population.						
Of Other males on total Other population.		OTHERS.				
Of Other females on total Other population.						

DISTRICT

[illegible]

DISTRICT

238	1.6	47	3	3	644.3	15.6	...	...	61.9	48.5	61.9	46.3	61.6	46.6	...	...	69.1	31.9	60.0	60.7
1	1	2	...	...	82.7	17.3	...	...	61.9	48.6	61.4	46.6	61.9	46.1	...	...	60.0	60.0	...	...
6	4	2	...	...	66.4	16.4	...	...	60.9	49.1	61.0	46.0	60.4	...	...	...	55.6	64.4	...	...
10	2	12	1	...	1,000	3.9	...	...	60.0	60.0	60.0	61.0	60.1	46.9	...	...	58.3	167.0	100.0	...
4	0	7	...	...	80.5	10.4	...	...	60.7	48.3	61.4	46.8	60.7	46.8	...	...	67.1	49.9	...	...
25	20	...	...	...	10.1	...	...	...	61.8	48.6	61.7	46.8	61.6	46.5	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
26	80	...	...	...	7,047.7	1.5	...	...	61.4	48.6	61.1	46.9	60.9	46.1	...	...	98.8	31.3	67.1	65.8
1,898	1,307	...	...	...	66.4	15.3	...	...	61.4	48.6	61.1	46.5	61.0	46.0	...	...	63.7	66.3	...	...
7	3	10	...	...	82.7	17.2	...	...	60.9	49.1	61.1	46.9	60.1	46.9	...	...	70.0	20.0	...	...
6	6	16	...	...	30.9	6.1	...	...	62.1	47.9	61.3	47.8	61.7	46.3	...	...	60.0	60.0	...	...
640	607	1,352	...	...	80.5	16.6	...	...	61.4	48.6	61.6	46.5	60.7	46.3	...	...	64.0	66.0	...	...
208	718	1,303	4	8	7,041	1.3	...	...	61.3	48.6	61.3	46.9	60.9	46.1	...	...	66.6	64.6	67.1	46.8

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each TEHRAN

SUB-DIVISION		DETAILS OF POPULATION.	
THANAM.			
Total population.			
Total males.			
Total females.			
Males.	HINDO.		
Females.			
Total.			
Males.	MUTAMADAM.		
Females.			
Total.			
Males.	BODDISETT.		
Females.			
Total.			

34. MONGHYR

[illegible]

35. BHAGULPORE

[illegible]

TABLEMENT I.B.
the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.			
		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Total.		Total.	
		Of Hindus on total population.			
		Of Muhammadans on total population.			
		Of Buddhists on total population.			
		Of Christians on total population.			
		Of Others on total population.			
		Of males on total population.			
		Of females on total population.			
		HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.	
		Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.		Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	
		Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.		Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.	
		Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.		Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.	
		Of Christian males on total Christian population.		Of Christian females on total Christian population.	
		Of Other males on total Other population.		Of Other females on total Other population.	

1ST FLOOR:

010	444	804	41	47	88	84.2	15.0	...	7	1	49.3	50.7	40.5	50.5	48.2	51.8	58.0	58.8	40.7	40.6	50.8
7	4	11	3	14	17	19.1	8.3	...	...	10	50.0	49.0	40.6	49.4	42.3	...	...	58.3	50.4	17.0	42.5
7	5	12	1,055	1,525	3,101	98.0	8.7	...	...	23	60.0	50.0	50.1	40.9	49.3	50.7	...	68.3	41.7	51.1	48.5
3	...	3	389	295	692	88.8	11.0	...	...	2	50.1	48.9	50.2	49.5	48.5	50.0	...	100.0	...	51.3	48.4
527	443	180	1,979	1,840	3,768	98.0	10.8	...	1	6	45.8	51.2	49.9	51.3	46.4	61.2	55.6	45.6	37.5	41.2	45.4
20	12	35	35	74	79	90.3	8.7	...	...	...	48.8	61.2	40.0	61.0	47.8	52.7	...	...	47.9	40.8	55
13	0	52	65	74	138	91.2	8.8	...	...	...	48.8	61.2	40.0	61.0	47.8	52.7	...	...	47.9	40.8	55
33	21	...	100	112	212	90.4	9.1	...	...	1	45.9	51.4	48.8	61.2	46.4	55.6	...	...	47.9	40.8	55
...
1	...	1	4	...	8	80.3	13.7	...	...	...	40.7	50.4	50.2	40.1	48.0	55.6	...	...	...	...	100
63	33	301	3,201	3,216	4,110	89.9	9.8	...	...	...	40.7	50.4	49.9	50.1	48.8	61.2	...	...	...	...	100
2	...	3	8,082	3,904	7,448	84.7	6.8	...	...	1	52	50.4	49.8	50.3	49.7	61.6	...	...	...	...	100
66	42	108	6,887	3,904	11,011	87.7	10.0	...	...	...	52	50.4	49.7	50.3	49.7	61.6	...	...	...	...	100
028	610	1,442	7,406	8,038	16,038	85.0	10.1	...	...	...	40.6	50.5	49.0	50.4	47.9	52.1	55.9	43.1	53.8	55.2	40.6

DISTRICT

[illegible]

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each TEANNAH

DETAILS OF POPULATION.										
SUB-DIVISION.	TEANNAH.	Total population.								
		Total males.			Total females.					
		HINDU.			MUHAMMADAN.			BUDDHIST.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

39. PURNABAH

SUB-DIVISION.	TEANNAH.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
		Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	HINDU.		MUHAMMADAN.		BUDDHIST.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Purnabaha	...	118,619	76,617	72,028	65,446	46,479	102,027	93,622	52,400	46,331	...
Chandrabaha	...	109,389	61,933	60,516	47,880	46,660	94,630	9,036	9,960	7,798	...
Gundabaha	...	100,166	60,028	46,086	47,398	46,006	99,784	13,315	...	...	...
Munabaha	...	61,939	36,117	30,782	10,980	11,979	41,202	6,127	6,008	10,008	...
Kudabaha	...	134,168	66,131	68,017	44,480	46,111	90,601	21,632	21,604	43,788	...
Balabaha	...	115,961	66,064	66,977	34,641	35,440	99,010	24,331	23,189	47,030	...
Amorabaha	...	114,147	66,331	66,798	32,089	32,110	47,030	24,380	22,443	66,432	...
Sub-divisional total	...	778,310	389,166	389,144	297,318	286,943	119,476	116,127	235,003	...	...
Ararua	...	189,971	91,700	91,165	58,718	107,619	57,886	7,935	7,931	...	...
Ranabaha	...	106,406	53,638	51,838	43,370	48,101	9,780	9,606	17,361	...	...
Mutabaha	...	68,718	44,601	49,917	30,492	36,681	72,332	9,680	7,895	15,923	...
Sub-divisional total	...	377,065	180,036	187,029	136,028	138,930	207,003	64,611	63,006	109,316	...
Bahabaha	...	173,611	89,640	83,968	38,312	38,308	73,465	61,018	48,140	99,788	...
Kalabaha	...	144,164	76,889	67,776	39,371	31,197	44,438	61,110	46,577	99,497	...
Sub-divisional total	...	594,480	297,130	297,350	113,720	103,678	217,803	133,372	103,068	246,330	...
Director Total	...	1,714,798	870,530	838,476	604,350	1,032,009	387,200	353,640	690,140

37. SONTAL PERGUN

KANDHAMAL.	Within the Daman-ah	90,402	49,618	40,644
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Details in the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
Total population.										
Total males.										
Total females.										
Males.						HINDU.				
Females.										
Total.										
Males.						MUHAMMADAN.				
Females.										
Total.										
Males.						BUDDHIST.				
Females.										
Total.										

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each THANNAH

SUB-DIVISION	THANNAH.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
		HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
		Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.

BALASORE	Balasore	90,645	46,347	44,801	42,700	42,377	85,097	2,000	2,004	4,184	...
	Burala	60,096	30,843	29,802	28,023	27,871	55,416	947	1,010	1,957	...
	Jr. memo	46,723	23,147	23,576	20,079	20,106	40,945	411	402	813	...
	Balacopul	60,410	30,801	29,609	29,023	29,060	58,083	708	740	1,448	...
	Balacopul	157,444	77,208	80,176	75,706	78,015	151,281	908	908	1,808	...
	Sub-divisional total	422,004	211,006	211,079	180,281	180,896	380,779	6,100	6,290	12,390	...
	Bandruck	140,679	69,719	70,960	66,736	73,722	140,458	2,874	3,113	6,088	...
	Bandruck	62,038	30,916	30,900	28,745	31,235	60,280	706	770	1,476	...
	Bandruck	114,290	58,188	60,110	58,331	60,298	112,651	1,168	1,343	2,511	...
	Bandruck	34,650	17,623	18,007	16,947	18,007	34,283	398	316	714	...
BURECK	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
District Total		770,292	378,077	392,115	343,806	378,501	722,307	9,396	9,620	19,016	...

ORISSA TRIBU

BALASORE	Balasore	90,645	46,347	44,801	42,700	42,377	85,097	2,000	2,004	4,184	...
	Burala	60,096	30,843	29,802	28,023	27,871	55,416	947	1,010	1,957	...
	Jr. memo	46,723	23,147	23,576	20,079	20,106	40,945	411	402	813	...
	Balacopul	60,410	30,801	29,609	29,023	29,060	58,083	708	740	1,448	...
	Balacopul	157,444	77,208	80,176	75,706	78,015	151,281	908	908	1,808	...
	Sub-divisional total	422,004	211,006	211,079	180,281	180,896	380,779	6,100	6,290	12,390	...
	Bandruck	140,679	69,719	70,960	66,736	73,722	140,458	2,874	3,113	6,088	...
	Bandruck	62,038	30,916	30,900	28,745	31,235	60,280	706	770	1,476	...
	Bandruck	114,290	58,188	60,110	58,331	60,298	112,651	1,168	1,343	2,511	...
	Bandruck	34,650	17,623	18,007	16,947	18,007	34,283	398	316	714	...
BURECK	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
District Total		770,292	378,077	392,115	343,806	378,501	722,307	9,396	9,620	19,016	...

STATEMENT I B.

in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	CHRISTIAN.	OTHERS.	PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMN.									
			HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
			Total.	Of Hindus on total population.	Total.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Total.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Total.	Of Christians on total population.	Total.	Of Others on total population.

BALASORE	Balasore	90,645	46,347	44,801	42,700	42,377	85,097	2,000	2,004	4,184	...
	Burala	60,096	30,843	29,802	28,023	27,871	55,416	947	1,010	1,957	...
	Jr. memo	46,723	23,147	23,576	20,079	20,106	40,945	411	402	813	...
	Balacopul	60,410	30,801	29,609	29,023	29,060	58,083	708	740	1,448	...
	Balacopul	157,444	77,208	80,176	75,706	78,015	151,281	908	908	1,808	...
	Sub-divisional total	422,004	211,006	211,079	180,281	180,896	380,779	6,100	6,290	12,390	...
	Bandruck	140,679	69,719	70,960	66,736	73,722	140,458	2,874	3,113	6,088	...
	Bandruck	62,038	30,916	30,900	28,745	31,235	60,280	706	770	1,476	...
	Bandruck	114,290	58,188	60,110	58,331	60,298	112,651	1,168	1,343	2,511	...
	Bandruck	34,650	17,623	18,007	16,947	18,007	34,283	398	316	714	...
BURECK	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
District Total		770,292	378,077	392,115	343,806	378,501	722,307	9,396	9,620	19,016	...

ARY MERRALS.

BALASORE	Balasore	90,645	46,347	44,801	42,700	42,377	85,097	2,000	2,004	4,184	...
	Burala	60,096	30,843	29,802	28,023	27,871	55,416	947	1,010	1,957	...
	Jr. memo	46,723	23,147	23,576	20,079	20,106	40,945	411	402	813	...
	Balacopul	60,410	30,801	29,609	29,023	29,060	58,083	708	740	1,448	...
	Balacopul	157,444	77,208	80,176	75,706	78,015	151,281	908	908	1,808	...
	Sub-divisional total	422,004	211,006	211,079	180,281	180,896	380,779	6,100	6,290	12,390	...
	Bandruck	140,679	69,719	70,960	66,736	73,722	140,458	2,874	3,113	6,088	...
	Bandruck	62,038	30,916	30,900	28,745	31,235	60,280	706	770	1,476	...
	Bandruck	114,290	58,188	60,110	58,331	60,298	112,651	1,168	1,343	2,511	...
	Bandruck	34,650	17,623	18,007	16,947	18,007	34,283	398	316	714	...
BURECK	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
	Sub-divisional total	347,686	167,441	180,245	163,104	176,613	338,017	4,196	4,330	8,526	...
District Total		770,292	378,077	392,115	343,806	378,501	722,307	9,396	9,620	19,016	...

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each TEANNAB

Total population	
Total males.	
Total females.	
Males.	
Females.	
Total.	
Males.	
Females.	
Total.	
Males.	
Females.	
Total.	

41. HAZAREEBAGH

Non-ferrous	Huachuapichil	80,005	44,850	3,774	48,146	36,030	74,008	6,032	6,491	11,655
	Guaymas	43,074	21,756	3,816	16,837	15,705	32,532	1,910	1,866	2,066
	Kashimur	22,596	11,955	10,983	8,441	14,010	601	636	1,121	...
	...	0,3865	32,837	31,638	24,811	25,735	34,313	2,160	1,953	4,138
	Tianguis	71,709	35,330	34,632	30,683	20,934	5,011	3,402	5,718	...
	Matamoros	72,913	37,302	36,002	31,043	31,461	66,351	3,672	3,916	7,072
	...	39,345	15,333	15,001	17,697	23,665	1,712	1,818	3,510	...
	Huamantla	57,108	29,072	27,566	20,761	23,013	61,801	2,720	2,113	6,166
	...	46,030	26,127	23,512	22,365	21,127	43,381	2,680	2,380	5,906
	...	42,983	21,066	21,498	19,377	18,322	37,030	2,511	1,911	3,891
Sub-ferrous total										
...	547,775	281,126	205,650	258,178	225,804	401,978	26,015	23,324	60,375	...
...	61,750	33,008	31,701	24,540	23,002	48,232	2,665	2,350	6,014	...
...	120,306	62,754	60,722	52,572	51,382	107,167	7,100	6,200	13,006	...
...	32,803	17,047	15,577	14,364	13,280	27,913	1,866	1,665	3,230	...
...	225,060	116,012	105,130	94,679	88,564	183,013	11,420	10,631	21,063	...
Sub-ferrous total										
Imports Total										
...	771,875	397,045	374,839	392,552	315,113	617,901	37,480	34,858	72,238	...

STATEMENT I B.
in the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.	
		CHRISTIAN.	OTHER.
Males.			
Females.			
Total.			
Males.			
Females.			
Total.			
Of Hindus on total population,			
Of Muhammadans on total population.			
Of Buddhists on total population.			
Of Christians on total population.			
Of Others on total population.			
Of males on total population.			
Of females on total population.			
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	HINDU.		
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.			
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.	MUHAMMADAN.		
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.			
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.	BUDDHIST.		
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.			
Of Christian males on total Christian population.	CHRISTIAN.		
Of Christian females on total Christian population.			
Of Other males on total Other population.	OTHER.		
Of Other females on total Other population.			

DISTRICT:

1,820	208	1,647	944	915	1,309	882	134	...	17	21	262	480	614	440	616	486	...	...	801	109	621	474
...	...	...	3,811	3,525	6,596	778	71	...	166	617	483	617	483	616	487	...	...	...	...	...	504	489
...	...	2,812	2,808	4,606	782	...	...	...	4,607	611	489	617	489	616	486	...	...	...	...	...	502	489
1	1	2	6,046	6,560	11,996	761	64	...	18,510	490	600	491	639	471	...	...	...	...	200	500	508	489
...	...	...	1,992	1,814	3,006	988	81	...	5,666	494	506	495	510	490	...	...	...	...	283	607	610	489
1	3	1,487	124	271	300	97	...	...	3,613	487	618	487	606	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	489
...	...	...	64	63	187	303	93	...	4,006	493	607	493	489	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	489
...	...	...	171	179	370	303	90	...	7,619	491	618	486	620	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	489
...	...	...	74	86	180	392	10	...	8,517	488	616	486	620	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	489
...	...	...	665	626	1,061	882	93	...	27,611	489	611	489	614	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	489
1,841	811	1,668	16,666	16,316	30,871	849	92	...	3,618	487	612	488	617	487	...	...	...	...	804	509	507	489
2	1	3	6,891	6,710	11,310	744	76	...	17,818	481	620	489	489	474	...	...	...	...	007	383	612	489
...	...	...	2,800	2,760	6,660	847	10	...	4,616	489	621	489	619	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	489
11	7	18	1,007	888	1,942	842	94	...	1,629	620	486	486	480	617	483	...	...	...	...	183	619	489
18	8	31	9,768	9,304	19,102	817	98	...	8,617	483	617	483	620	480	...	...	...	...	614	381	613	489
1,864	819	1,678	96,464	94,619	49,973	839	94	...	6,614	486	614	489	619	483	...	...	...	...	797	303	500	489

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each TEANNAH

SUB-DIVISION.	TEANNAH.	DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
		HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
		Total population.	Total males.	Total females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	

42. LOHARDUGGA

Barabani	64,078	27,231	29,847	19,941	19,708	39,544	1,092	1,105	2,197	...	...
Barua	32,557	16,098	15,844	7,149	6,658	13,702	226	228	454	...	...
Bamla	62,228	31,700	30,529	15,484	14,091	30,175	185	148	333	...	...
Besra	88,782	20,031	18,721	9,586	8,932	18,498	84	85	169	...	...
Chakra	60,648	24,979	23,699	9,832	9,804	19,636	1,277	1,294	2,571	...	...
Chirra	70,479	35,441	35,038	10,150	9,705	19,915	855	794	1,649	...	...
Komra	63,607	31,418	32,189	10,172	9,935	20,167	736	806	1,545	...	...
Lohma	82,921	45,395	47,898	14,973	14,994	29,697	2,842	2,810	5,652	...	...
Lohardugga	79,990	40,754	39,245	16,000	15,168	31,168	602	404	996	...	...
Palao	116,456	68,118	68,313	20,096	20,042	69,098	4,809	4,578	9,387	...	...
Rancha	64,654	37,491	36,833	25,736	25,232	60,068	199	160	359	...	...
Silke	75,077	37,651	37,638	30,207	30,391	60,688	177	179	356	...	...
Tanra	78,660	39,555	39,106	18,131	18,493	36,294	240	227	467	...	...
Turpa	670,004	426,721	428,858	214,129	209,351	428,480	13,237	12,858	26,095	...	...
Sub-divisional total		18,384	6,434	6,900	3,006	3,682	7,077	218	225	443	...
Barabani	27,190	13,960	13,240	13,081	12,400	25,481	839	815	1,654	...	...
Dahongaj	68,976	27,094	26,892	23,008	23,406	47,000	2,467	2,406	4,873	...	...
Gawal	68,212	29,220	29,992	25,658	26,165	61,718	3,170	3,335	6,505	...	...
Moulak	33,222	16,851	16,371	13,084	12,585	25,669	987	995	1,982	...	...
Mukhona	78,388	39,686	38,900	34,978	34,166	69,189	4,460	4,546	9,006	...	...
Palao	69,981	30,244	29,717	27,054	27,061	64,615	2,141	2,097	4,238	...	...
Patan	42,282	21,498	20,814	18,804	18,270	37,164	1,092	1,083	2,175	...	...
Rancha	806,619	114,977	111,722	101,730	101,472	218,472	16,274	16,142	32,416	...	...
Sub-divisional total	1,287,123	621,545	615,575	374,871	367,081	741,062	29,211	28,500	57,711	...	...

43. SINGBOOM

Kishan	160,901	76,94	75,710	21,541	21,541	43,297	284	308	602	...	...
Tonak	61,374	27,005	26,790	14,538	13,929	28,284	116	90	206	...	...
Kishan Estate	29,390	13,182	12,938	7,290	7,290	16,719	70	64	134	...	...
Sonakia Estate	66,847	32,008	31,468	11,457	11,457	22,916	847	811	1,658	...	...
Dihabon, etc.	64,037	32,184	32,408	23,641	23,641	47,281	191	223	414	...	...
Tanah Bahingra	52,401	26,021	25,021	18,588	18,588	37,176	237	218	455	...	...
Kalipur	62,404	29,021	28,588	10,456	10,456	20,912	137	128	265	...	...
Sub-divisional total	415,023	207,091	206,091	104,864	104,864	209,728	1,579	1,590	3,169	...	...

LXXXVII
PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMN.

SUB-DIVISION.	TEANNAH.	PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMN.									
		HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
		Of Hindus on total population.	Of Muhammadans on total population.	Of Buddhists on total population.	Of Christians on total population.	Of Others on total population.	Of males on total population.	Of females on total population.	Of Hindu males on total Hindu population.	Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.	

DISTRICT.

Barabani	64,078	27,231	29,847	19,941	19,708	39,544	1,092	1,105	2,197	...	...
Barua	32,557	16,098	15,844	7,149	6,658	13,702	226	228	454	...	...
Bamla	62,228	31,700	30,529	15,484	14,091	30,175	185	148	333	...	...
Besra	88,782	20,031	18,721	9,586	8,932	18,498	84	85	169	...	...
Chakra	60,648	24,979	23,699	9,832	9,804	19,636	1,277	1,294	2,571	...	...
Chirra	70,479	35,441	35,038	10,150	9,705	19,915	855	794	1,649	...	...
Komra	63,607	31,418	32,189	10,172	9,935	20,167	736	806	1,545	...	...
Lohma	82,921	45,395	47,898	14,973	14,994	29,697	2,842	2,810	5,652	...	...
Lohardugga	79,990	40,754	39,245	16,000	15,168	31,168	602	404	996	...	...
Palao	116,456	68,118	68,313	20,096	20,042	69,098	4,809	4,578	9,387	...	...
Rancha	64,654	37,491	36,833	25,736	25,232	60,068	199	160	359	...	...
Silke	75,077	37,651	37,638	30,207	30,391	60,688	177	179	356	...	...
Tanra	78,660	39,555	39,106	18,131	18,493	36,294	240	227	467	...	...
Turpa	670,004	426,721	428,858	214,129	209,351	428,480	13,237	12,858	26,095	...	...
Sub-divisional total		18,384	6,434	6,900	3,006	3,682	7,077	218	225	443	...
Barabani	27,190	13,960	13,240	13,081	12,400	25,481	839	815	1,654	...	...
Dahongaj	68,976	27,094	26,892	23,008	23,406	47,000	2,467	2,406	4,873	...	...
Gawal	68,212	29,220	29,992	25,658	26,165	61,718	3,170	3,335	6,505	...	...
Moulak	33,222	16,851	16,371	13,084	12,585	25,669	987	995	1,982	...	...
Mukhona	78,388	39,686	38,900	34,978	34,166	69,189	4,460	4,546	9,006	...	...
Palao	69,981	30,244	29,717	27,054	27,061	64,615	2,141	2,097	4,238	...	...
Patan	42,282	21,498	20,814	18,804	18,270	37,164	1,092	1,083	2,175	...	...
Rancha	806,619	114,977	111,722	101,730	101,472	218,472	16,274	16,142	32,416	...	...
Sub-divisional total	1,287,123	621,545	615,575	374,871	367,081	741,062	29,211	28,500	57,711	...	...

DISTRICT.

Kishan	160,901	76,94	75,710	21,541	21,541	43,297	284	308	602	...	...
Tonak	61,374	27,005	26,790	14,538	13,929	28,284	116	90	206	...	...
Kishan Estate	29,390	13,182	12,938	7,290	7,290	16,719	70	64	134	...	...
Sonakia Estate	66,847	32,008	31,468	11,457	11,457	22,916	847	811	1,658	...	...
Dihabon, etc.	64,037	32,184	32,408	23,641	23,641	47,281	191	223	414	...	...
Tanah Bahingra	52,401	26,021	25,021	18,588	18,588	37,176	237	218	455	...	...
Kalipur	62,404	29,021	28,588	10,456	10,456	20,912	137	128	265	...	...
Sub-divisional total	415,023	207,091	206,091	104,864	104,864	209,728	1,579	1,590	3,169	...	...

GENERAL
Details of the Population in each TEANNAH

DETAILS OF POPULATION.										
SUB-DIVISION.	TANJAVUR.	Total population.								
		Total males.								
		Total females.								
		Males.								
		Females.								
		Total.								
		Males.								
		Females.								
		Total.								
		Males.								
		Females.								
		Total.								

44. MAUNBROOM

SOUTH AFRICA	Transvaal	2,100,000	220,000	9.5	24.7
	Natal	1,200,000	100,000	12.0	31.1
	Orange Free State	1,000,000	150,000	6.7	17.4
	Western Cape	600,000	50,000	12.0	31.1
	Eastern Cape	500,000	100,000	5.0	13.0
	North West	400,000	50,000	8.0	20.7
	Free State	300,000	50,000	6.0	15.5
	Botswana	200,000	200,000	1.0	2.6
	Swaziland	100,000	100,000	1.0	2.6
	Zimbabwe	100,000	100,000	1.0	2.6
INDONESIA	Sumatra	10,000,000	400,000	25.0	64.6
	Java	8,000,000	100,000	80.0	207.0
	Bali	3,000,000	20,000	150.0	391.0
	Sulawesi	2,000,000	200,000	10.0	26.0
	Moluccas	1,000,000	100,000	10.0	26.0
	Maluku	500,000	50,000	10.0	26.0
	Irian Jaya	400,000	400,000	1.0	2.6
	Timor	300,000	300,000	1.0	2.6
	East Timor	200,000	200,000	1.0	2.6
	West Timor	100,000	100,000	1.0	2.6
MALAYSIA	Peninsular Malaysia	10,000,000	100,000	100.0	260.0
	Sarawak	2,000,000	200,000	10.0	26.0
	Negeri Sembilan	1,000,000	100,000	10.0	26.0
	Perak	800,000	80,000	10.0	26.0
	Kedah	700,000	70,000	10.0	26.0
	Pahang	600,000	60,000	10.0	26.0
	Terengganu	500,000	50,000	10.0	26.0
	Melaka	400,000	40,000	10.0	26.0
	Malacca	300,000	30,000	10.0	26.0
	Port Swettenham	200,000	20,000	10.0	26.0
THAILAND	Central	10,000,000	100,000	100.0	260.0
	North	8,000,000	80,000	100.0	260.0
	South	6,000,000	60,000	100.0	260.0
	East	4,000,000	40,000	100.0	260.0
	West	3,000,000	30,000	100.0	260.0
	North-East	2,000,000	20,000	100.0	260.0
	South-East	1,000,000	10,000	100.0	260.0
	Central-East	800,000	8,000	100.0	260.0
	Central-West	700,000	7,000	100.0	260.0
	Central-South	600,000	6,000	100.0	260.0
BURMA	Upper Burma	10,000,000	100,000	100.0	260.0
	Lower Burma	8,000,000	80,000	100.0	260.0
	Central Burma	6,000,000	60,000	100.0	260.0
	North Burma	4,000,000	40,000	100.0	260.0
	South Burma	3,000,000	30,000	100.0	260.0
	East Burma	2,000,000	20,000	100.0	260.0
	West Burma	1,000,000	10,000	100.0	260.0
	North-East	800,000	8,000	100.0	260.0
	South-East	700,000	7,000	100.0	260.0
	Central	600,000	6,000	100.0	260.0
CAMBODIA	Upper Cambodia	10,000,000	100,000	100.0	260.0
	Lower Cambodia	8,000,000	80,000	100.0	260.0
	Central Cambodia	6,000,000	60,000	100.0	260.0
	North Cambodia	4,000,000	40,000	100.0	260.0
	South Cambodia	3,000,000	30,000	100.0	260.0
	East Cambodia	2,000,000	20,000	100.0	260.0
	West Cambodia	1,000,000	10,000	100.0	260.0
	North-East	800,000	8,000	100.0	260.0
	South-East	700,000	7,000	100.0	260.0
	Central	600,000	6,000	100.0	260.0
LAOS	Upper Laos	10,000,000	100,000	100.0	260.0
	Lower Laos	8,000,000	80,000	100.0	260.0
	Central Laos	6,000,000	60,000	100.0	260.0

ОБОІА НАГРОДН

[illegible]

TATEMENT I. B.
the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

		PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM FREE-PILING COUPONS.			
		CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.	
Males.					
Females.					
Total.					
Males.					
Females.					
Total.					
Of Hindus on total population					
Of Muhammadans on total population.					
Of Buddhists on total population.					
Of Christians on total population.					
Of Others on total population.					
Of males on total population.					
Of females on total population.					
Of Hindu males on total Hindu population		HINDU			
Of Hindu females on total Hindu population.					
Of Muhammadan males on total Muhammadan population.		MUHAMMADAN.			
Of Muhammadan females on total Muhammadan population.					
Of Buddhist males on total Buddhist population.		BUDDHIST.			
Of Buddhist females on total Buddhist population.					
Of Christian males on total Christian population		CHRISTIAN.			
Of Christian females on total Christian population.					
Of Other males on total Other population				OTHER.	
Of Other females on total Other population.					

DISTRICT:

[illegible]

TRIBUTARY MEDALS

8,086	8,086	6,157	30.0	6	68.0	60.4	49.6	61.1	48.9	60.6	60.0	50.8</
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GENERAL
Details of the Population in each THANNAH

DETAILS OF POPULATION.									
SUB-DIVISION		HINDU		MUSLIMAN		BUDDHIST		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Southern									
Colpeten	...	88,730	42,108	40,431	37,000	76,430	4,026	7,338	...
Fakergau	...	41,281	21,604	16,886	18,181	36,067	1,427	2,640	...
Salmah	...	90,108	48,137	43,848	41,117	84,965	2,505	4,860	...
<i>Sub-divisional total</i>									
Doolree	...	70,317	30,382	33,932	22,754	56,686	10,406	14,840	...
Agmonee	...	39,181	19,809	14,109	13,000	27,109	5,706	5,408	...
Palmaree	...	5,916	2,400	3,866	2,198	6,064	29	21	...
Singapore	...	64,010	36,165	20,456	14,104	34,560	18,622	12,001	...
Kurubaree	...	18,705	9,133	9,272	3,654	7,371	5,390	11,050	...
<i>Sub-divisional total</i>									
Eastern Incares	...	187,580	90,880	91,340	67,109	158,449	34,268	36,770	...
Total	...	407,714	210,134	197,580	130,857	328,597	48,316	52,000	...
District Total	...	444,701	230,274	216,927	160,867	365,567	92,632	104,010	...

45. GOALPARA

Goalpara	...	40,431	37,000	76,430	4,026	7,338	...
Fakergau	...	41,281	21,604	16,886	18,181	36,067	1,427
Salmah	...	90,108	48,137	43,848	41,117	84,965	2,505
<i>Sub-divisional total</i>							
Doolree	...	70,317	30,382	33,932	22,754	56,686	10,406
Agmonee	...	39,181	19,809	14,109	13,000	27,109	5,706
Palmaree	...	5,916	2,400	3,866	2,198	6,064	29
Singapore	...	64,010	36,165	20,456	14,104	34,560	18,622
Kurubaree	...	18,705	9,133	9,272	3,654	7,371	5,390
<i>Sub-divisional total</i>							
Eastern Incares	...	187,580	90,880	91,340	67,109	158,449	34,268
Total	...	407,714	210,134	197,580	130,857	328,597	48,316
District Total	...	444,701	230,274	216,927	160,867	365,567	92,632

46. KAMROOP

Choyang	...	71,300	39,900	34,000	32,500	66,500	4,000	78	174
Gowhaty	...	71,300	39,900	34,000	32,500	66,500	4,000	78	174
Kamulpore	...	68,878	43,886	38,711	35,133	73,844	5,302	10,027	7
Khalipa	...	14,221	9,438	8,792	8,546	17,338	243	499	7
Kulbaree	...	109,371	60,990	62,311	46,145	108,456	8,038	12,700	...
Rungbah	...	48,336	25,116	23,221	20,540	43,761	2,805	5,695	...
Tanapoor	...	12,808	6,810	6,998	3,644	10,642	54	108	...
<i>Sub-divisional total</i>									
Hajalee	...	415,403	217,615	199,048	170,335	369,383	30,905	38,914	...
Burpotta	...	64,240	32,891	31,345	30,009	61,354	1,349	2,614	...
Bahn	...	63,089	32,696	30,287	28,805	59,092	1,505	2,892	...
<i>Sub-divisional total</i>									
District Total	...	601,681	309,688	289,492	269,683	559,175	42,669	54,910	...

TATEMENT I.B.
the several DISTRICTS of Bengal.—(Continued.)

PERCENTAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.									
CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.		HINDU.		MUHAMMADAN.		BUDDHIST.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
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GENERAL STATEMENT I. C.

INFIRMITIES.

GENERAL

Infant

DIVISION.	DISEASE.	POPULATION.			INFANTS.			IDIOTS.			DEAF AND DUMB.			BLIND.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

B E 1

Western Districts.	Durham	886,818	1,038,927	3,034,745	301	71	379	26	13	41	681	103	774	1,014	568	1,482
	Barnsley	381,000	395,083	626,773	61	31	92	23	4	27	100	41	141	233	146	37
	Sheffield	334,450	391,371	626,521	86	30	116	17	3	19	191	74	265	360	300	66
	Manchester	1,357,194	1,383,766	2,540,960	320	28	348	64	13	77	715	218	933	1,251	680	1,931
	Middlesex	723,268	705,700	1,428,968	231	63	294	78	36	113	401	169	570	728	374	1,1
	London with Havant	3,072,108	3,715,846	7,288,457	830	203	1,033	67	207	287	1,997	686	670	1,367	1,074	2,440
	Devonshire total	1,165,768	1,054,388	2,220,156	624	354	978	103	61	164	604	201	805	1,037	544	1,581
	24-Parliamentary	1,456,016	1,502,032	2,958,048	730	207	937	135	41	176	394	185	479	440	398	836
	Cambridge	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071
	London	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071
Central Districts.	24-Parliamentary	1,456,016	1,502,032	2,958,048	730	207	937	135	41	176	394	185	479	440	398	836
	Cambridge	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071
	London	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071
	Devonshire total	1,165,768	1,054,388	2,220,156	624	354	978	103	61	164	604	201	805	1,037	544	1,581
	24-Parliamentary	1,456,016	1,502,032	2,958,048	730	207	937	135	41	176	394	185	479	440	398	836
	Cambridge	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071
	London	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071
	Devonshire total	1,165,768	1,054,388	2,220,156	624	354	978	103	61	164	604	201	805	1,037	544	1,581
	24-Parliamentary	1,456,016	1,502,032	2,958,048	730	207	937	135	41	176	394	185	479	440	398	836
	Cambridge	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071
Eastern Districts.	Durham	886,818	1,038,927	3,034,745	301	71	379	26	13	41	681	103	774	1,014	568	1,482
	Barnsley	381,000	395,083	626,773	61	31	92	23	4	27	100	41	141	233	146	37
	Sheffield	334,450	391,371	626,521	86	30	116	17	3	19	191	74	265	360	300	66
	Manchester	1,357,194	1,383,766	2,540,960	320	28	348	64	13	77	715	218	933	1,251	680	1,931
	Middlesex	723,268	705,700	1,428,968	231	63	294	78	36	113	401	169	570	728	374	1,1
	London with Havant	3,072,108	3,715,846	7,288,457	830	203	1,033	67	207	287	1,997	686	670	1,367	1,074	2,440
	Devonshire total	1,165,768	1,054,388	2,220,156	624	354	978	103	61	164	604	201	805	1,037	544	1,581
	24-Parliamentary	1,456,016	1,502,032	2,958,048	730	207	937	135	41	176	394	185	479	440	398	836
	Cambridge	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071
	London	1,081,120	1,023,886	2,105,006	373	133	506	67	27	94	344	137	481	635	436	1,071

ATTACHMENT I. C.

PERCENTAGES CALCULATED ON PRECEDING COLUMNS.

SEX.	INFANTS.	IDIOTS.	DEAF AND DUMB.	BLIND.	LEPER.
Males.	Insane males on total male population.	Idiot males on total male population.	Deaf and dumb males on total male population.	Blind males on total male population.	Leper males on total male population.
Females.	Insane females on total female population.	Idiot females on total female population.	Deaf and dumb females on total female population.	Blind females on total female population.	Leper females on total female population.
Total.	Insane on total population.	Idiot on total population.	Deaf and dumb on total population.	Blind on total population.	Leper on total population.

GENERA
Infirm.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			ISSUES.			IMPORTS.			DRAY AND DOWN.			BLIND.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MADRAS.	Pattana ...	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	219	66	285	43	26	69	779	310	1,089	1,807	1,080	2,887
	Gya ...	854,120	995,031	1,849,151	178	63	241	43	27	70	1,088	837	1,925	2,180	1,092	3,277
	Shahad ...	835,374	884,800	1,720,174	71	7	78	41	21	62	713	107	820	1,045	769	1,814
	Tirhut ...	2,191,764	2,102,948	4,294,712	447	104	551	1,145	293	1,438	3,070	429	3,499	2,414	834	3,348
	Saran ...	995,683	1,087,177	2,082,860	89	7	96	284	28	312	980	100	1,080	737	106	843
	Chumpan ...	737,526	703,846	1,441,372	452	108	560	990	205	1,195	1,087	527	1,614	1,087	491	1,578
	Divisional total	6,477,385	6,444,387	12,921,772	1,435	344	1,779	3,425	690	4,115	7,440	3,938	9,378	3,770	5,608	9,378
	Monghyr ...	807,074	915,913	1,722,987	103	35	138	133	40	173	958	347	1,305	1,168	716	1,884
	Bhagulpore ...	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	61	7	68	380	56	436	578	247	825	866	740	1,611
	Purneah ...	876,330	938,475	1,814,805	96	22	118	44	1	45	246	55	301	356	89	390
	Southern Pargannahs ...	630,716	630,571	1,261,287	45	6	51	1	...	1	149	44	193	306	133	439
MADRAS.	Divisional total	8,390,393	8,398,005	16,788,398	572	69	641	462	144	606	1,334	693	2,027	1,795	1,334	3,129
	TOTAL FOR BENAR ...	9,797,646	9,938,452	19,736,098	1,738	403	2,141	5,017	884	3,761	9,438	3,936	12,374	15,065	6,939	21,004
MADRAS.	Cuttack ...	726,330	709,454	1,435,784	505	50	555	99	22	121	407	168	575	585	695	1,280
	Pooree ...	880,448	880,335	1,760,783	131	19	150	53	9	62	131	15	146	243	138	381
	Balassore ...	879,077	891,155	1,770,232	44	0	44	63	85	7	42	115	19	134	140	274
	Tributary Mahals ...	640,806	637,104	1,277,910	138	20	158	116	28	144	306	101	407	737	605	1,342
	TOTAL FOR ORISSA ...	2,146,661	2,117,988	4,264,649	606	117	723	208	79	890	839	306	1,125	1,460	839	2,299
MADRAS.	Haarabagh ...	307,046	374,830	681,876	3	1	4	19	5	24	21	10	31	78	39	117
	Singhpoor ...	207,296	207,097	414,393	6	1	7	0	...	...	26	10	36	280	14	294
	Maunbhoom ...	500,036	494,684	994,720	40	14	54	0	0	15	153	75	228	360	256	616
	TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE ...	1,105,307	1,076,611	2,181,918	49	16	65	28	11	39	300	95	395	470	249	644
MADRAS.	Goulpara ...	210,184	197,460	407,644	118	27	145	9	4	13	69	27	96	96	116	212
	Kamrup ...	292,689	265,981	558,670	68	25	93	...	...	...	60	31	91	128	46	174
MADRAS.	Durrung ...	132,337	113,179	245,516	3	2	5	4	...	...	6	1	7	9	...	...
	Nuwang ...	123,107	120,283	243,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sachangur ...	154,940	141,649	296,589	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lokhpore ...	66,629	66,676	133,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL FOR AMAR ...	979,398	901,268	1,880,666	173	61	234	8	6	14	116	70	186	243	164	407
MADRAS.	GRAND TOTAL ...	32,157,105	30,070,327	62,227,432	10,238	2,108	12,346	4,736	1,449	6,185	19,219	7,137	26,356	35,495	13,573	39,928

Notes.—No returns of infants were made in 1881.

ties.—(Continued.)

PERCENTAGES CALCULATED ON PRECEDING COLUMNS.									
LITERATE.	LITERATE.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.		LITERATE.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
690	67	653	0.0287	0.0031	0.1082	0.0033	0.0044	0.1015	0.0894
1,895	297	1,512	0.127	0.0063	0.1118	0.0045	0.0538	0.1094	0.1244
985	60	1,045	0.0088	0.0008	0.0045	0.0040	0.0252	0.0328	0.0238
1,000	88	1,138	0.0204	0.0147	0.138	0.0322	0.0326	0.0844	0.1092
686	33	689	0.0089	0.0037	0.0047	0.0285	0.0122	0.0002	0.0088
375	30	505	0.0118	0.0154	0.0389	0.0434	0.0467	0.2297	0.1837
6,247	495	6,742	0.0225	0.0022	0.1337	0.1014	0.0237	0.1166	0.1053
479	70	640	0.0115	0.0027	0.0071	0.0171	0.0044	0.1088	0.0719
604	78	683	0.0047	0.0008	0.0337	0.0240	0.0182	0.0835	0.0654
341	44	385	0.0076	0.0026	0.0531	0.0135	0.0055	0.0284	0.1777
436	77	513	0.0037	0.0018	0.0337	0.0029	0.0001	0.0070	0.1613
1,708	200	2,031	0.0088	0.0118	0.0360	0.0146	0.0044	0.0384	0.0338
7,048	764	7,778	0.1776	0.0060	0.1018	0.0287	0.0084	0.0892	0.0834
382	64	446	0.0283	0.0065	0.1071	0.0136	0.0030	0.0681	0.0278
539	17	556	0.011	0.0060	0.1629	0.0130	0.0094	0.0311	0.1039
177	17	194	0.0116	0.0028	0.0689	0.0092	0.0118	0.0055	0.1074
160	21	181	0.0110	0.0031	0.1018	0.0176	0.0031	0.0469	0.0819
968	119	1,077	0.0240	0.0054	0.1444	0.0141	0.0036	0.0439	0.0246
588	64	652	0.0283	0.0065	0.1071	0.0136	0.0030	0.0681	0.0278
539	17	556	0.011	0.0060	0.1629	0.0130	0.0094	0.0311	0.1039
177	17	194	0.0116	0.0028	0.0689	0.0092	0.0118	0.0055	0.1074
160	21	181	0.0110	0.0031	0.1018	0.0176	0.0031	0.0469	0.0819
968	119	1,077	0.0240	0.0054	0.1444	0.0141	0.0036	0.0439	0.0246
588	64	652	0.0283	0.0065	0.1071	0.0136	0.0030	0.0681	0.0278
539	17	556	0.011	0.0060	0.1629	0.0130	0.0094	0.0311	0.1039
177	17	194	0.0116	0.0028	0.0689	0.0092	0.0118	0.0055	0.1074
160	21	181	0.0110	0.0031	0.1018	0.0176	0.0031	0.0469	0.0819
968	119	1,077	0.0240	0.0054	0.1444	0.0141	0.0036	0.0439	0.0246
588	64	652	0.0283	0.0065	0.1071	0.0136	0.0030	0.0681	0.0278
539	17	556	0.011	0.0060	0.1629	0.0130	0.0094	0.0311	0.1039
177	17	194	0.0116	0.0028	0.0689	0.0092	0.0118	0.0055	0.1074
160	21	181	0.0110	0.0031	0.1018	0.0176	0.0031	0.0469	0.0819
968	119	1,077	0.0240	0.0054	0.1444	0.0141	0.0036	0.0439	0.0246
588	64								

GENERAL STATEMENT II.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE.

GENERAL POPULATION

TABLE II A According to age.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS.				OTHERS.				POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.			
		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.
Western District.	Butech...	279,880	566,776	216,841	660,389	59,386	116,046	44,618	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bamun...	87,085	164,356	74,486	171,279	2,473	4,377	1,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bamun...	88,440	188,869	83,314	213,576	26,768	38,866	17,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bamun...	405,044	777,086	321,392	880,966	11,896	44,467	24,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hopghy with Howrah	108,397	385,575	150,387	457,366	21,066	91,468	39,295	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1,053,888	1,898,088	847,880	2,310,385	164,969	390,134	188,280	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central District.	Sa-Pergumaha	216,793	464,285	174,412	455,067	130,051	307,190	130,089	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta	25,112	166,310	19,440	85,028	11,851	64,909	7,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	241,905	630,595	193,852	540,095	141,902	372,099	137,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERSIDNEY	Naldia	133,444	286,073	108,737	315,278	196,065	393,331	135,489	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	166,805	307,104	136,616	332,466	217,401	371,049	166,740	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	300,249	593,177	245,353	647,744	413,466	764,380	302,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAYE	Moorthulal	116,845	235,450	98,312	256,549	116,246	170,320	96,405	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore	135,819	290,839	135,061	325,174	135,061	325,174	135,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	252,664	526,289	233,373	581,723	251,307	495,494	231,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COCH BEHAN	Jaepoling	12,116	27,085	9,913	30,737	1,006	2,560	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitragong	85,931	181,106	50,508	108,700	30,747	64,044	24,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	98,047	208,191	60,421	139,437	31,753	66,604	25,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern District.	Dacca	125,848	246,048	114,319	297,085	180,710	366,378	157,800	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barisal	138,486	288,486	138,486	288,486	138,486	288,486	138,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	264,334	534,534	252,805	585,571	319,196	654,864	296,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Chitragong	27,147	57,147	27,147	57,147	27,147	57,147	27,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitragong	27,147	57,147	27,147	57,147	27,147	57,147	27,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	54,294	114,294	54,294	114,294	54,294	114,294	54,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A L.

B

GENERAL
Population

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HINDUS.				MULAHAKADANS.			
		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.

Pann	297,394	433,750	211,049	441,136	82,585	66,132	25,998	1
Oya	207,841	568,908	298,051	598,528	37,101	62,394	33,096	1
Shahbad	298,903	464,569	251,898	508,392	84,271	37,795	21,315	1
Tirhoot	717,121	1,214,312	614,080	1,207,658	90,773	108,081	81,405	1
Sarus	345,057	538,859	312,331	609,231	46,164	68,588	41,370	1
Champanus	233,632	462,370	294,085	460,900	37,727	65,001	31,357	1
TOTAL	2,198,448	8,618,828	1,879,841	3,977,895	274,641	453,831	328,539	6
Monghyr	300,108	694,319	208,612	548,840	33,302	54,070	20,004	1
Bhagulpore	184,061	331,308	146,256	355,084	32,491	52,100	27,094	1
Porahat	128,270	195,400	118,602	212,672	16,220	23,225	13,941	1
TOTAL	606,389	1,220,137	465,487	1,126,547	65,813	129,395	61,039	3

Cuttack	250,000	494,682	251,392	602,146	7,660	11,100	6,383	1
Poore	132,728	241,434	116,894	247,016	5,533	3,005	1,921	1
Balaso	146,078	223,817	116,790	238,695	3,700	5,019	2,927	1
Tributary Mohals	174,749	297,002	156,746	281,186	769	1,381	560	1
TOTAL	703,557	1,165,915	635,328	1,369,043	14,871	31,705	11,891	4

Haravelach	137,545	195,612	97,467	217,727	13,226	22,154	10,813	1
Lohachupa	161,289	331,525	235,625	474,781	12,467	16,724	10,668	1
Rupbloom	40,341	60,050	39,128	68,492	474	805	273	1
Nagbloom	180,025	264,460	134,146	277,495	6,880	10,600	5,329	1
Tributary Mohals	30,048	47,777	27,484	41,362	866	701	445	1
TOTAL	548,746	798,465	428,008	888,558	36,478	60,990	38,861	5

Goudjara	57,394	109,108	46,812	104,317	13,213	20,104	14,277	1
Kanarpur	98,666	186,998	93,168	186,486	8,697	12,851	7,871	1
Burruin	37,467	77,640	35,628	70,713	5,489	4,885	3,239	1
Neobanour	47,550	78,988	45,024	73,190	1,970	3,393	2,738	1
Neobanour	25,485	96,021	46,645	86,466	2,495	4,981	3,315	1
Neobanour	2,684	38,724	10,366	24,602	605	1,016	431	1
Khaals and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	214,940	408,521	205,168	397,748	34,365	57,779	38,599	6
GRAND TOTAL	7,801,095	13,674,575	6,906,905	14,851,987	416,813	636,779	385,007	26

TATEMENT II. A.
ording to age—(Continued.)

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	BUDDHISTS.				CHRISTIANS.				OTHERS.				POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.			
		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 years.

ASA.

1	6	2	10	327	641	463	603	4,105	6,979	5,068	7,246	271,073	485,327	844,078	626,218	1,470,296	1,106,486
2	5	3	104	164	145	105	3,398	6,011	3,295	6,374	136,689	185,748	260,448	360,448	526,896	778,344	1,305,240
3	1	...	112	129	148	146	2,345	4,307	1,673	4,248	146,144	202,085	322,107	469,384	615,384	815,384	1,430,768
4	1	...	78	85	87	53	1,483	130,736	70,427	138,739	237,639	389,136	527,610	693,240	913,240	1,206,480	1,619,720
5	1	13	603	1,019	808	1,246	91,312	137,688	70,322	143,937	813,780	1,385,205	2,077,668	3,101,676	4,687,360	6,981,040	10,571,680

NAGPORE.

1	6	2	10	327	641	463	603	4,105	6,979	5,068	7,246	271,073	485,327	844,078	626,218	1,470,296	1,106,486
2	5	3	104	164	145	105	3,398	6,011	3,295	6,374	136,689	185,748	260,448	360,448	526,896	778,344	1,305,240
3	1	...	112	129	148	146	2,345	4,307	1,673	4,248	146,144	202,085	322,107	469,384	615,384	815,384	1,430,768
4	1	...	78	85	87	53	1,483	130,736	70,427	138,739	237,639	389,136	527,610	693,240	913,240	1,206,480	1,619,720
5	1	13	603	1,019	808	1,246	91,312	137,688	70,322	143,937	813,780	1,385,205	2,077,668	3,101,676	4,687,360	6,981,040	10,571,680

SAM.

1	6	2	10	327	641	463	603	4,105	6,979	5,068	7,246	271,073	485,327	844,078	626,218	1,470,296	1,106,486
2	5	3	104	164	145	105	3,398	6,011	3,295	6,374	136,689	185,748	260,448	360,448	526,896	778,344	1,305,240
3	1	...	112	129	148	146	2,345	4,307	1,673	4,248	146,144	202,085	322,107	469,384	615,384	815,384	1,430,768
4	1	...	78	85	87	53	1,483	130,736	70,427	138,739	237,639	389,136	527,610	693,240	913,240	1,206,480	1,619,720
5	1	13	603	1,019	808	1,246	91,312	137,688	70,322	143,937	813,780	1,385,205	2,077,668	3,101,676	4,687,360	6,981,040	10,571,680

GENERAL
Percentages

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HINDUS.				MUSLIMANS.			
		Percentages on total Hindu population.				Percentages on total Mohammedan population.			
		Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.

Western Districts.	Burdwan ...	163	226	130	281	171	322	186	379
	Barooh ...	160	216	153	261	163	324	147	346
	Barooh ...	163	219	144	276	180	294	168	361
	Barooh ...	177	217	141	264	169	293	158	361
	Barooh ...	168	225	147	265	171	306	181	381
Central Districts.	Hooghly with Howrah	179	281	167	313	177	307	188	371
	24-Pargannas	165	256	124	246	160	346	145	321
	Calcutta	79	671	63	864	65	638	54	22
	Niddu	149	265	121	265	168	384	183	31
	Jessore	171	330	136	263	169	332	145	31
Rajshahi.	Moorthadad	159	309	128	325	163	332	145	31
	Dinapore	151	319	134	339	163	332	145	31
	Maidah	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31
	Baghalpore	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31
	Baghalpore	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31
Gooch Behar.	Derjain	173	358	148	397	161	409	196	31
	Jalpaiguri	197	319	163	323	163	304	167	31
	Cooch Behar	191	338	166	315	160	308	168	31
	Dacca	169	313	144	274	160	304	178	31
	Farrukpore	161	304	136	326	159	308	169	31
Dacca.	Barisal	174	356	144	326	160	308	171	31
	Barisal	170	352	136	322	160	308	170	31
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31
Chittagong.	Chittagong	173	358	148	397	161	409	196	31
	Chittagong	169	313	144	274	160	304	178	31
	Chittagong	161	304	136	326	159	308	169	31
	Chittagong	174	356	144	326	160	308	171	31
	Chittagong	170	352	136	322	160	308	170	31

STATEMENT II. B.
relating to ages.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	BUDDHISTS.				CHRISTIAN.				OTHERS.			
		Percentages on total Buddhist population.				Percentages on total Christian population.				Percentages on total Other population.			
		Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.

Western Districts.	Burdwan ...	163	226	130	281	171	322	186	379	163	322	186	379
	Barooh ...	160	216	153	261	163	324	147	346	163	324	147	346
	Barooh ...	163	219	144	276	180	294	168	361	163	324	147	346
	Barooh ...	177	217	141	264	169	293	158	361	163	324	147	346
	Barooh ...	168	225	147	265	171	306	181	381	163	324	147	346
Central Districts.	Hooghly with Howrah	179	281	167	313	177	307	188	371	163	322	186	379
	24-Pargannas	165	256	124	246	160	346	145	321	163	324	147	346
	Calcutta	79	671	63	864	65	638	54	22	163	324	147	346
	Niddu	149	265	121	265	168	384	183	31	163	324	147	346
	Jessore	171	330	136	263	169	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
Rajshahi.	Moorthadad	159	309	128	325	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
	Dinapore	151	319	134	339	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
	Maidah	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
	Baghalpore	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
	Baghalpore	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
Gooch Behar.	Derjain	173	358	148	397	161	409	196	31	163	324	147	346
	Jalpaiguri	197	319	163	323	163	304	167	31	163	324	147	346
	Cooch Behar	191	338	166	315	160	308	168	31	163	324	147	346
	Dacca	169	313	144	274	160	304	178	31	163	324	147	346
	Farrukpore	161	304	136	326	159	308	169	31	163	324	147	346
Dacca.	Barisal	174	356	144	326	160	308	171	31	163	324	147	346
	Barisal	170	352	136	322	160	308	170	31	163	324	147	346
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31	163	324	147	346
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31	163	324	147	346
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31	163	324	147	346
Chittagong.	Chittagong	173	358	148	397	161	409	196	31	163	324	147	346
	Chittagong	169	313	144	274	160	304	178	31	163	324	147	346
	Chittagong	161	304	136	326	159	308	169	31	163	324	147	346
	Chittagong	174	356	144	326	160	308	171	31	163	324	147	346
	Chittagong	170	352	136	322	160	308	170	31	163	324	147	346

STATEMENT II. B.
relating to ages.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	BUDDHISTS.				CHRISTIAN.				OTHERS.			
		Percentages on total Buddhist population.				Percentages on total Christian population.				Percentages on total Other population.			
		Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.

Western Districts.	Burdwan ...	163	226	130	281	171	322	186	379	163	322	186	379
	Barooh ...	160	216	153	261	163	324	147	346	163	324	147	346
	Barooh ...	163	219	144	276	180	294	168	361	163	324	147	346
	Barooh ...	177	217	141	264	169	293	158	361	163	324	147	346
	Barooh ...	168	225	147	265	171	306	181	381	163	324	147	346
Central Districts.	Hooghly with Howrah	179	281	167	313	177	307	188	371	163	322	186	379
	24-Pargannas	165	256	124	246	160	346	145	321	163	324	147	346
	Calcutta	79	671	63	864	65	638	54	22	163	324	147	346
	Niddu	149	265	121	265	168	384	183	31	163	324	147	346
	Jessore	171	330	136	263	169	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
Rajshahi.	Moorthadad	159	309	128	325	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
	Dinapore	151	319	134	339	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
	Maidah	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
	Baghalpore	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
	Baghalpore	151	325	136	339	163	332	145	31	163	324	147	346
Gooch Behar.	Derjain	173	358	148	397	161	409	196	31	163	324	147	346
	Jalpaiguri	197	319	163	323	163	304	167	31	163	324	147	346
	Cooch Behar	191	338	166	315	160	308	168	31	163	324	147	346
	Dacca	169	313	144	274	160	304	178	31	163	324	147	346
	Farrukpore	161	304	136	326	159	308	169	31	163	324	147	346
Dacca.	Barisal	174	356	144	326	160	308	171	31	163	324	147	346
	Barisal	170	352	136	322	160	308	170	31	163	324	147	346
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31	163	324	147	346
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31	163	324	147	346
	Sylhet	166	337	147	300	166	308	163	31	163	324	147	346
Chittagong.	Chittagong	173	358	148	397	161	409	196	31	163	324	147	346
	Chittagong	169	313	144	274	160	304	178	31	163	324	147	346
	Chittagong	161	304	136	326	159	308	169	31	163	324	147	346
	Chittagong	174	356	144	326	160	308	171	31	163	324	147	346
	Chittagong	170	352	136	322	160	308	170	31	163	324	147	346

GENERAL Percentages

DIVISION.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS.			
	Percentages on total Hindu population.				Percentages on total Muhammadan population.			
	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.
District.								

PATNA.	Paima	37.4	31.7	15.5	35.3	16.9	39.1	15.0	39.0
	Gya	17.8	31.4	10.4	34.4	16.9	38.9	18.4	37.8
	Shahabad	18.1	30.3	13.8	35.6	18.3	38.6	16.0	37.8
	Trihoor	18.6	31.5	10.9	33.9	18.3	39.9	18.4	38.4
	Saran	18.9	30.5	17.1	34.0	19.1	39.9	17.1	34.9
	Chunpahun	18.8	30.3	16.4	39.3	19.0	31.9	16.0	38.1
	TOTAL	18.3	31.3	16.3	34.3	18.3	39.9	16.9	38.1
	Monghyr	19.0	30.7	16.8	35.7	18.3	39.7	15.9	38.1
	Bhagulpore	19.3	31.0	16.7	35.1	19.1	39.3	16.0	34.1
	Purneah	18.2	32.5	14.6	34.7	20.5	31.3	15.3	38.9
JAMSHEDPUR.	Sonthal Pergunnahs	19.7	30.1	17.5	35.7	20.3	29.1	17.5	38.1
	TOTAL	19.0	31.1	16.3	35.6	19.0	30.8	15.7	35.8

MIRZA.	Quistak	18.7	30.4	16.3	35.1	18.9	27.9	15.7	37.5
	Pooroo	18.0	32.6	16.0	35.4	20.1	31.1	16.6	32.3
	Balsaroo	19.0	30.2	18.8	35.0	19.6	29.8	15.5	35.1
	Tributary Mohals	19.9	30.3	17.8	35.0	19.2	34.1	14.5	35.3
	TOTAL	18.7	30.8	16.5	34.0	19.2	30.3	15.7	35.8

MOTA NAGPORE.	Haseerobagh	21.3	30.3	15.0	35.0	21.2	30.6	15.0	35.3
	Lohardugga	21.7	29.8	17.7	31.9	21.5	30.7	17.8	38.5
	Singhboom	21.0	30.6	16.2	31.0	19.1	32.4	14.9	38.6
	Maniboom	20.5	29.8	16.3	35.5	20.3	31.5	15.0	35.0
	Tributary Mohals	21.0	29.2	19.8	39.8	19.6	35.9	17.8	36.0
	TOTAL	21.2	30.5	16.7	32.8	21.0	30.1	15.0	35.9

MOTA BIRGAR.	Gadpura	18.4	33.1	15.6	33.9	20.3	31.5	16.0	38.5
	Kanroop	19.1	33.0	17.1	30.9	18.9	33.4	16.6	31.5
	Durring	19.9	30.1	16.1	31.0	17.7	34.9	16.1	31.5
	Nowroon	19.4	32.5	17.5	30.6	19.6	32.4	17.1	36.9
	Sekhsauroor	19.6	33.6	17.3	30.6	20.5	35.9	17.8	36.0
	Luckinpoor	18.7	34.4	16.9	30.0	17.4	43.3	11.7	38.8
JAM.	Khadia and Jyeneah Hills	19.8	35.4	16.8	31.3	18.7	33.5	16.8	31.3
	GRAVED TOTAL	19.0	32.0	16.8	34.6	20.0	30.3	16.3	35.5

STATEMENT II. B. relating to Ages.—(Continued.)

	BUDDHISTS.				CHRISTIANS.				OTHERS.				TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.			
	Percentages on total Buddhist population.				Percentages on total Christian population.				Percentages on total Other population.				Percentages on total population of all religions.			
	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.

H. A. R.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.
	18.4	31.1	12.0	35.5	21.7	16.2	31.7	46.4	17.4	31.8	15.4	35.4	18.4	31.8	15.4	35.4
	12.3	44.3	16.3	27.1	10.2	32.9	8.2	45.7	17.7	31.3	10.2	34.9	17.7	31.3	10.2	34.9
	13.5	40.2	12.6	34.7	8.6	48.7	7.5	41.7	18.2	30.3	15.7	35.7	18.2	30.3	15.7	35.7
	15.3	40.4	13.1	31.0	9.1	48.2	0.9	31.8	18.6	31.4	15.9	31.1	18.6	31.4	15.9	31.1
	10.0	35.0	0.7	35.2	14.3	28.6	5.7	38.9	18.9	30.4	17.1	31.9	18.9	30.4	17.1	31.9
	22.4	33.1	10.6	34.7	42.9	14.3	14.3	35.5	18.8	32.4	16.4	32.4	18.8	32.4	16.4	32.4
	16.7	45.0	14.0	27.3	15.9	34.6	10.8	38.7	14.3	31.1	16.1	31.1	14.3	31.1	16.1	31.1
	14.3	40.8	16.3	28.9	21.6	29.2	20.4	28.8	18.9	30.6	16.6	33.9	18.9	30.6	16.6	33.9
	13.9	42.1	13.3	30.7	23.5	27.9	20.8	28.1	19.5	30.9	16.6	33.9	19.5	30.9	16.6	33.9
ISSA.	14.4	41.7	12.7	31.2	19.0	30.8	14.3	36.2	19.1	32.0	14.0	34.0	19.1	32.0	14.0	34.0
	11.8	30.6	10.1	30.6	23.7	30.7	21.8	27.8	21.4	24.6	19.3	30.7	21.4	24.6	19.3	30.7
	11.3	30.4	10.6	29.7	23.6	30.3	21.7	27.9	19.5	30.7	16.7	33.1	19.5	30.7	16.7	33.1

NAGPORE.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.
	18.4	31.1	12.0	35.5	21.7	16.2	31.7	46.4	17.4	31.8	15.4	35.4	18.4	31.8	15.4	35.4
	12.3	44.3	16.3	27.1	10.2	32.9	8.2	45.7	17.7	31.3	10.2	34.9	17.7	31.3	10.2	34.9
	13.5	40.2	12.6	34.7	8.6	48.7	7.5	41.7	18.2	30.3	15.7	35.7	18.2	30.3	15.7	35.7
	15.3	40.4	13.1	31.0	9.1	48.2	0.9	31.8	18.6	31.4	15.9	31.1	18.6	31.4	15.9	31.1
	10.0	35.0	0.7	35.2	14.3	28.6	5.7	38.9	18.9	30.4	17.1	31.9	18.9	30.4	17.1	31.9
ISSA.	22.4	33.1	10.6	34.7	42.9	14.3	14.3	35.5	18.8	32.4	16.4	32.4	18.8	32.4	16.4	32.4
	16.7	45.0	14.0	27.3	15.9	34.6	10.8	38.7	14.3	31.1	16.1	31.1	14.3	31.1	16.1	31.1
	14.3	40.8	16.3	28.9	21.6	29.2	20.4	28.8	18.9	30.6	16.6	33.9	18.9	30.6	16.6	33.9
ISSA.	13.9	42.1	13.3	30.7	23.5	27.9	20.8	28.1	19.5	30.9	16.6	33.9	19.5	30.9	16.6	33.9
	11.8	30.6	10.1	30.6	23.7	30.7	21.8	27.8	21.4	24.6	19.3	30.7	21.4	24.6	19.3	30.7
	11.3	30.4	10.6	29.7	23.6	30.3	21.7	27.9	19.5	30.7	16.7	33.1	19.5	30.7	16.7	33.1

NAGPORE.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.
	18.4	31.1	12.0	35.5	21.7	16.2	31.7	46.4	17.4	31.8	15.4	35.4	18.4	31.8	15.4	35.4
	12.3	44.3	16.3	27.1	10.2	32.9	8.2	45.7	17.7	31.3	10.2	34.9	17.7	31.3	10.2	34.9
	13.5	40.2	12.6	34.7	8.6	48.7	7.5	41.7	18.2	30.3	15.7	35.7	18.2	30.3	15.7	35.7
	15.3	40.4	13.1	31.0	9.1	48.2	0.9	31.8	18.6	31.4	15.9	31.1	18.6	31.4	15.9	31.1
	10.0	35.0	0.7	35.2	14.3	28.6	5.7	38.9	18.9	30.4	17.1	31.9	18.9	30.4	17.1	31.9
ISSA.	22.4	33.1	10.6	34.7	42.9	14.3	14.3	35.5	18.8	32.4	16.4	32.4	18.8	32.4	16.4	32.4
	16.7	45.0	14.0	27.3	15.9	34.6	10.8	38.7	14.3	31.1	16.1	31.1	14.3	31.1	16.1	31.1
	14.3	40.8	16.3	28.9	21.6	29.2	20.4	28.8	18.9	30.6	16.6	33.9	18.9	30.6	16.6	33.9
ISSA.	13.9	42.1	13.3	30.7	23.5	27.9	20.8	28.1	19.5	30.9	16.6	33.9	19.5	30.9	16.6	33.9
	11.8	30.6	10.1	30.6	23.7	30.7	21.8	27.8	21.4	24.6	19.3	30.7	21.4	24.6	19.3	30.7
	11.3	30.4	10.6	29.7	23.6	30.3	21.7	27.9	19.5	30.7	16.7	33.1	19.5	30.7	16.7	33.1

NAGPORE.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Male.	Female.	Not exceeding 15 years.	Above 15 years.
	18.4	31.1	12.0	35.5	21.7	16.2	31.7	46.4	17.4	31.8	15.4	35.4	18.4	31.8	15.4	35.4
	12.3	44.3	16.3	27.1	10.2	32.9	8.2	45.7	17.7	31.3	10.2	34.9	17.7	31.3	10.2	34.9
	13.5	40.2	12.6	34.7	8.6	48.7	7.5	41.7	18.2	30.3	15.7	35.7	18.2	30.3	15.7	35.7
	15.3	40.4	13.1	31.0	9.1	48.2	0.9	31.8	18.6	31.4	15.9	31.1	18.6	31.4	15.9	31.1
	10.0	35.0	0.7	35.2	14.3	28.6	5.7	38.9	18.9	30.4	17.1	31.9	18.9	30.4	17.1	31.9
ISSA.	22.4	33.1	10.6	34.7	42.9	14.3	14.3	35.5	18.8	32.4	16.4	32.4	18.8	32.4	16.4	32.4
	16.7	45.0	14.0	27.3	15.9	34.6	10.8	38.7	14.3	31.1	16.1	31.1	14.3	31.1	16.1	31.1
	14.3	40.8	16.3	28.9	21.6	29.2	20.4	28.8	18.9	30.6	16.6	33.9	18.9	30.6	16.6	33.9
ISSA.	13.9	42.1	13.3	30.7	23.5	27.9	20.8	28.1	19.5	30.9	16.6	33.9	19.5	30.9	16.6	33.9
	11.8	30.6	10.1	30.6	23.7	30.7	21.8	27.8	21.4	24.6	19.3	30.7	21.4	24.6	19.3	30.7
	11.3	30.4	10.6	29.7	23.6	30.3	21.7	27.9	19.5	30.7	16.7	33.1	19.5	30.7	16.7	33.1

GENERAL STATEMENT IV.

Population with reference to Land and Land Revenue.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total male adult agricultural population.	Area in square miles.	Land revenue in Rupees.	Percentage of male adult agriculturists on total population.	Average incidence of land revenue per acre of gross area.
							Rs. A. P.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	2,034,745	337,249	3,523	31,48,965	16·6	1 6 4
	Bancoorah	526,772	77,440	1,346	4,02,986	14·7	0 7 6
	Beerbhoom	695,921	119,628	1,344	7,25,511	17·2	0 13 6
	Midnapore	2,540,963	471,949	5,082	22,18,547	18·6	0 10 11
	Hoooghly with Howrah	1,488,556	192,976	1,424	12,54,971	13·0	1 6 0
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	2,657,648	324,044	2,796	17,00,369	12·2	0 15 2
	Nuddea	1,812,795	244,820	3,421	10,17,544	13·5	0 7 5
	Jessore	2,075,021	427,020	3,658	10,45,199	20·6	0 7 2
RAJSHAHYE	Moorshedabad	1,353,626	180,804	2,578	13,50,192	13·3	0 13 1
	Dinageporo	1,501,924	362,352	4,126	16,69,745	24·1	0 10 1
	Maldah	676,426	102,710	1,813	3,89,142	15·2	0 5 4
	Rajshahye	1,310,729	241,784	2,234	6,89,710	18·4	0 7 9
	Rungpore	2,149,972	547,099	3,476	9,74,216	25·4	0 7 0
	Bogra	689,467	170,057	1,501	4,43,472	24·7	0 7 5
	Pubna	1,211,594	205,053	1,966	6,68,254	16·9	0 4 9
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	94,712	20,134	1,234	68,536	21·3	0 1 5
	Julpigoro	418,665	82,535	2,906	2,63,556	19·7	0 2 3
Dacca	Dacca	1,852,993	296,819	2,897	4,76,719	16·0	0 4 1
	Furreedpore	1,012,589	196,704	1,496	2,72,631	19·4	0 4 7
	Backergunge	2,377,433	498,690	4,935	14,91,568	21·0	0 7 7
	Mymensing	2,349,917	507,899	6,293	8,49,549	21·6	0 3 5
	Sylhet	1,719,539	334,847	5,383	4,74,546	19·5	0 2 2
	Cachar	205,027	40,446	1,285	1,53,346	19·7	0 3 0
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	1,127,402	158,273	2,498	7,54,047	14·0	0 7 7
	Noukhally	713,934	127,780	1,557	5,50,920	17·9	0 8 10
	Tipperah	1,533,931	314,500	2,655	10,00,306	20·5	0 9 6
PATNA	Patna	1,559,638	212,529	2,101	14,51,865	13·6	1 1 3
	Gya	1,949,750	264,306	4,718	13,71,056	13·5	0 7 3
	Shahabad	1,723,974	270,959	4,385	17,38,310	15·7	0 9 11
	Tirhoot	4,384,706	973,299	6,343	17,66,185	22·1	0 7 0
	Sarun	2,063,860	427,810	2,654	12,21,371	20·6	0 11 6
	Chumparun	1,440,815	342,822	3,531	5,15,063	23·7	0 3 8
BHAUGULPORE	Monghyr	1,812,986	277,541	3,913	9,78,004	15·3	0 5 1
	Bhaugulpore	1,826,290	331,925	4,327	4,58,584	18·1	0 2 8
	Purneah	1,714,795	278,863	4,957	12,29,349	16·2	0 6 2
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,259,287	205,977	5,488	2,16,206	16·3	0 1 0
ORISSA	Cuttack	1,494,784	212,248	3,178	8,47,540	14·2	0 6 8
	Pooree	769,674	127,181	2,473	4,85,613	16·5	0 4 11
	Balasore	770,232	138,693	2,066	4,04,344	18·0	0 4 11
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	771,875	143,452	7,021	1,10,254	18·5	0 0 5
	Lohardugga	1,237,123	236,624	12,044	92,151	19·1	0 0 2
	Singbhoom	415,023	74,666	4,503	57,112	18·0	0 0 4
	Maunbhoom	995,570	170,747	4,914	92,154	17·1	0 0 6
ASSAM	Goalpara	444,761	102,838	4,433	1,30,450	23·1	0 0 9
	Kamroop	561,681	157,800	3,631	8,32,000	28·0	0 5 9
	Durrung	236,009	73,265	3,413	3,66,654	31·0	0 2 8
	Nowgong	256,390	78,499	3,648	3,61,464	30·6	0 2 6
	Soebsaugor	296,589	77,326	2,413	4,68,297	26·0	0 4 10
	Luckimpore	121,267	32,695	3,145	1,43,833	26·9	0 1 2
GRAND TOTAL ...		64,239,380	11,795,677	172,726	3,93,92,406	18·4	0 5 8

GENERAL STATEMENT V. B.

STATEMENT OF NATIONALITIES, RACES, TRIBES AND CASTES.

STATEMENT V. B.
Races, Tribes and Castes.
3 AL.

	Burman.	Bamoonah.	Bechoom.	Madnapore.	Hopkily with Howrah.	Sd. Pergannah.	Naldia.	Jessore.	Moorshedabad.	Dinapore.	Maldah.
I.—NON-ARIATICS.											
European.											
Austrian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	226	10	69	82	540	6,989	86	14	106	19	.....
Finnlander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish	56	17	4	25	86	1,846	25	7	13	3	.....
Italian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pole .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch	2	1	15	12	116	1,405	90	41	36	3	.....
Spaniard .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swede .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weikh	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	326	26	86	122	798	11,107	162	115	104	21	2
II.—MIXED RACES.											
American.											
Canadian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cybele .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newa-Scottian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
African .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL OF NON-ARIATICS	333	26	86	122	813	12,727	160	119	109	21	2
III.—MIXED RACES.											
Eurasian	106	5	5	88	557	10,288	56	96	111	.....	1

GENERAL
Statement of Nationalities,
BEN

III.—ARABICS.	A.—Other than Nations of India and British Burma.									
	Burman.	Rancomb.	Beerboom.	Mindapow.	Hoobly with How.	St. Vergunah.	Nudea.	Jessore.	Moorthelaid.	Bhangpore.
Afghan	17	...	5	...	...	100	...
Armenian	2	20	710	...	...	1	...
Chinese	4	608	...	...	...	...
Jew	12	600	...	...	...	...
Malay	10	...	...	...	...
Muslim
Nepalese	37	...	...	...	...
Pasoo	1,210	...	...	...	...
Portuguese	277	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10	1	0	10	45	3,336	8	1	107	4
B.—Nations of India and British Burma.	1. Aboriginal Tribes.									
	Bhamij	Chakma	Dhimai	Garo	Kajong	Kharwa	Khasia	Kol	Kuki and Lushai	Lepcha
Bhamij
Chakma
Dhimai
Garo
Kajong
Kharwa
Khasia
Kol
Kuki and Lushai
Lepcha
Mech
Murmi
Net
Santal
Tippah or Mroong
Uron and Dhangar
Others
TOTAL	8,103	44,986	16,376	188,360	818	6,312	798	350	28,107	4,040

STATEMENT V. B.
Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)
GAL.

IV.—ARABICS.	A.—Other than Nations of India and British Burma.									
	Burman.	Rancomb.	Beerboom.	Mindapow.	Hoobly with How.	St. Vergunah.	Nudea.	Jessore.	Moorthelaid.	Bhangpore.
Afghan
Armenian
Chinese
Jew
Malay
Muslim
Nepalese
Pasoo
Portuguese
TOTAL	10	1	0	10	45	3,336	8	1	107	4
B.—Nations of India and British Burma.	1. Aboriginal Tribes.									
	Bhamij	Chakma	Dhimai	Garo	Kajong	Kharwa	Khasia	Kol	Kuki and Lushai	Lepcha
Bhamij
Chakma
Dhimai
Garo
Kajong
Kharwa
Khasia
Kol
Kuki and Lushai
Lepcha
Mech
Murmi
Net
Santal
Tippah or Mroong
Uron and Dhangar
Others
TOTAL	8,103	44,986	16,376	188,360	818	6,312	798	350	28,107	4,040

GENERAL
Statement of Nationalities,
BEN

	Burman	Ramoum	Berboom	Midnapore	Hoohly with Howrah	24-Pergunnah	Nuddea	Assam	Moondoolah	Shingapore	Malak
2.— <i>Santhi-Hindian Aborigines.</i>											
Bagh	205,474	18,452	68,084	76,285	152,118	63,832	36,576	6,136	55,029	162	70
Barua	38	17	46	38	18	95	1,270	11	1,624	44	90
Bauri	70,204	70,016	24,546	14,940	784	645	2,016	289	6,536	384	36
Bodhiya	36	3	638	128	110	628	434	425	236	1,704	4
Bud	1,025	274	970	11,336	9	817	780	358	940	...	10
Bud	70	112	...	41	38	44	1,117	47	707	117	6,02
Buna	876	2,175	43	603	945	11,632	16,028	8,316	2,380	3,180	61
Chala	68	...	2	603	21	6	655	104	90,133	337	30,08
Chamar and Muchi	53,477	3,117	30,146	8,544	24,300	70,493	57,576	42,445	30,019	3,270	4,02
(e) Kural or Kuril .....	...	...	7	...	61	...	662	2,747	904	...	...
Chandai	33,220	507	880	25,713	21,268	40,160	42,068	271,235	21,704	7,371	1,21
(e) Ahaban .....	...	...	...	10,002	...	...	...	1,078	10,460	...	1,22
Dom	52,327	7,103	34,897	18,010	10,715	6,474	2,637	380	80	472	66
(e) Turi	47	...	66	4	40	92	87	12	911	048	1,4
Dooda	653	5	96	84	401	6,441	...	...	...	...	...
Hail Hail .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hari	27,251	2,445	21,751	21,093	17,311	0,492	4,118	1,310	13,346	35,235	14,11
Kora	3,274	135	410	4,048	26,481	66,704	2,312	1,241	1,120	...	48
Krauga	163	412	48	5,062	1,767	1,284	310	1	11	253	...
Kuara .....	...	...	...	2,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khyau .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714	...
Kob .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,006	1,11
(e) Pail or Paliya .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,071	24,2
(e) Rajbansi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,607	86,301
Koinal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,307	94,7
Mahl	64	...	...	3,407	...	...	18	...	...	...	8
Mal	3,078	6,528	9,346	5,726	1,654	965	4,407	6,577	20,381	1,440	2,8
Malo	1,280	...	...	...	...	16	2,607	...	1,316	...	3,4
Mandai	800	60	101	5,004	908	8,471	454	530	4,480	1,536	...
Mikar .....	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,406	1	...	792	2,16
(e) Bhumi .....	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Pa .....	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Pai	319	4	0	645	813	1,236	1	...	905	90	31
Shikari	182	31	206	148	109	208	46	501	205	...	...
Others	807	2	488	2,407	165	635	1,798	606	1,030	476	1
TOTAL	464,144	131,748	180,876	246,843	280,458	310,080	179,518	343,081	109,031	500,046	150,2

3.—*Hindus.*

(1) — Superior Castes.

Brahman	10,594	49,478	42,287	118,700	107,534	180,108	60,024	61,980	28,749	6,398	8,4
Chhetri or Rajput	12,329	9,180	7,028	17,038	6,983	9,688	6,017	1,114	13,141	1,818	3,5
(e) Ghawal and Khandal	331	3	184	797	6	1,340	...	8	1,646	26	3
TOTAL	173,614	68,680	49,499	190,500	114,526	190,126	66,041	63,121	53,436	9,117	12,04

STATEMENT V.B.
Tribes and Castes.—(Continued)
GAL.

	Burman	Boys	Palua	Dayeung	Tuporee	Naon	Turnedpo	Blackrange	Myenning	Sylhet	Chabai	Chittagong	Meikail	Tippah	Hill Tracts	TOTAL
Burman	1,000	68	578	1,540	...	1,40	1,500	1,460	76	1,386	250	2,097	80	89	...	680,378
Boys	77	6	27	11	68	1	...	...	1	10	60	...	...	...	...	4,398
Palua	38	45	...	25	100	2	14	...	...	...	...	1,146	8	...	...	199,882
Dayeung	...	21,60	386	40	106	0	...	4	71	67	...	32	...	...	...	7,198
Tuporee	77	161	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	374	19	3	...	...	17,800
Naon	719	...	100	1,100	...	153	151	178	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10,668
Turnedpo	1,116	108	2,340	6,234	...	840	1	436	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	56,347
Blackrange	9,908	29	180	...	...	54,003	3,721	3,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,800
Myenning	6,092	8,088	1,878	5,297	85	430	...	...	...	1,423	2,637	781	397	...	...	398,400
Sylhet	608	6,476	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	31	10,808
Chabai	28,703	86,146	7,647	60,180	262	1,980	191,162	166,528	320,776	125,302	9,228	1,545	12,947	81,165	...	1,680,645
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,098
Meikail	688	8,005	171	1,500	88	73	641	580	1,008	3,717	80,517	15,461	793	1,806	...	225,899
Tippah	116	105	19	14	68	64	40	4	13	17	108	1,304	...	...	...	12,853
Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,080
TOTAL	3,071	0,318	6,088	1,401	701	4,555	1,954	372	300	1,931	3,636	271	4,888	419	550	302,788
	71	...	138	579	1	...	384	322	58	106	76	112	14	1	...	97,087
	...	6	128	...	...	...	...	18	248	3	...	28	...	...	...	10,467
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,411
	30,019	...	...	6	2,340	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,123
	3,604	6,345	12,084	188	...	4	10,028	468	13,420	6	36	14	...	...	...	91,005
	225	1,806	813	126	...	...	...	64	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	354,460
	8,131	809,407	2,128	2,974	28,124	187,135	4,303	8,803	14,027	13	45	10,822	43	1,295	...	789,884
	38	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,031
	1,064	886	618	1,862	2	16	4,803	937	2,945	2,606	60	...	...	...	...	7,689
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,704
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,410
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,310
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,884
	2,386	108	1,161	226	311	2,316	1,154	6,039	3,032	602	108	1,687	151	210	39	29,912
	1,380	3,271	604	...	178	7,897	1,586	38	683	1,825	160	...	1,943	6,522	...	9,949
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,106
	1	194	...	12	...	4	10	86	36	10	61	...	...	21	...	...

	137	...	78	44	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,850
	67,401	482,128	37,419	72,000	94,920	147,580	300,076	174,770	348,888	170,579	29,687	35,300	10,797	99,439	70	5,110,989

	15,600	10,833	4,503	30,558	1,028	1,276	61,832	23,264	65,264	39,414	44,844	32,627	7,682	21,090	15	1,100,105
	1,541	2,404	6,486	664	6,972	638	1,065	901	969	2,470	2,768	2,767	360	2,101	47	117,408
	208	...	286	1,910	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,437
	17,410	13,027	9,086	22,127	9,974	1,798	63,308	24,196	66,306	23,207	47,094	28,019	8,408	23,131	68	1,299,640

GENERAL
Statement of Nationalities, Races
and Tribes

	Burman	Banarash	Bethoom	Midnapore	Hoghty with Howrah	St. Petersburg	Nation	Forest	Khondaband	Midnapore	Mishin
(ii)—Intermediate Castes.											
Baidya	6,004	2,304	1,822	2,400	3,028	4,846	2,867	3,269	2,556	866	4
Bhut	380	17	146	1,494	78	176	117	113	156	...	1
...	53,386	11,676	8,310	101,903	38,732	63,903	39,719	90,640	17,077	4,523	4,6
Kayastha	88,771	14,036	9,517	105,637	41,817	67,535	43,108	94,012	19,460	5,108	5,1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii)—Trading Castes.											
Agarwala and Marwari	2,674	79	305	18	84	701	30	13	317	246	...
Gandhabank	32,106	6,036	10,165	6,946	6,063	8,010	8,010	4,611	11,010	1,331	6
Khatris	13,930	407	638	1,308	701	803	1,114	878	9	1,368	2
Burmanbank	13,313	5,259	6,282	11,489	8,857	27,615	6,925	6,920	5,342	689	4
Others	621	31	146	600	4	210	18	202	250	24	2,5
TOTAL	62,343	12,462	16,345	25,520	16,897	34,632	16,004	13,003	16,940	3,747	4,1
(iv)—Pastoral Castes.											
Gauvi	6	...	1	236	2	26	1	...	234	...	...
(toalla)	80,256	36,573	17,448	44,103	65,266	85,531	91,200	20,092	39,053	4,380	14,5
tigjar and Jat	...	1	...	...	6	44	...	...	273	...	...
TOTAL	99,331	36,573	17,448	44,389	65,274	85,545	91,270	20,092	40,432	4,380	14,4
(v)—Castes engaged in preparing cooked food.											
Guner	817	102	70	828	574	1,847	9,568	487	2,834	1,093	1,1
Makot	17,040	3,719	10,086	6,010	8,276	6,944	9,337	1,948	3,065	646	5
TOTAL	17,857	3,911	10,156	6,338	8,852	8,711	11,006	2,379	5,446	1,692	1,2
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.											
Agri	59,987	5,418	2,903	261	1,141	1,448	116	68	246	87	...
Beri	11,502	970	2,269	7,001	7,400	6,931	4,279	16,794	8,633	2,806	1,5
(e) Tamuli	14,428	12,034	2,902	9,989	5,355	6,045	1,683	1,386	1,172	13	6
Chas Dhopa	1,014	...	480	67	6,435	17,706	9,737	6,411	1,030	28	...
Kaibheria and Chas Das	55,702	12,644	11,931	698,140	289,620	182,498	114,857	44,001	109,517	38,301	27,5
Kori	700	2,307	466	2,140	148	1,339	8,708	286	7,171	911	4
Kurni	800	622	864	40,410	696	4,275	2,533	263	2,333	...	...
Mahar or Mali	2,376	535	639	6,150	9,662	2,558	2,587	1,811	2,449	9,144	1,5
Sadup	185,804	12,971	108,446	167,968	68,774	88,008	17,506	7,589	39,331	2,310	1,3
Sudra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	115	2,495	474	109,931	1	749	130	304	2,908	417	2,0
TOTAL	384,437	63,110	181,028	1,015,666	276,167	302,691	1,00,926	70,623	168,271	46,538	24,5

STATEMENT V.B.
Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)
T.A.L.

	English	Boys	Pubes	Marriage	Madras	Furberport	Backersung	Myrenung	Syhet	Cachar	Chittagong	Goalpara	Tripura	TOTAL
(i)—Intermediate Castes.														
Baidya	1,179	886	147	1,306	10	63	2,032	12,088	2,007	3,291	310	4,016	893	68,353
Bhut	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	276	20	87	...	...	8,278
...	8,727	10,387	5,438	31,359	44	637	67,020	125,104	105,557	90,936	4,045	68,910	21,878	1,180,474
Kayastha	9,908	11,204	6,837	36,535	54	690	69,058	138,134	107,739	94,772	4,418	73,119	70,055	1,232,808
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii)—Trading Castes.														
Agarwala and Marwari	...	67	6	...	98	44	148	76	7	...	...	...	...	4,910
Gandhabank	689	768	516	2,315	17	300	3,036	3,280	3,872	265	1,354	1,310	4,170	137,178
Khatris	234	118	717	737	145	1	36	113	941	711	16,009	143	68	47,710
Burmanbank	869	414	400	947	49	81	4,600	2,144	3,106	970	20	5,165	1,841	118,423
Others	36	123	2	844	221	103	466	3	1,296	...	...	...	249	6,440
TOTAL	2,921	1,460	1,644	4,843	460	630	12,446	5,600	11,446	16,428	6,672	9,676	9,966	304,689
(iii)—Pastoral Castes.														
Gauvi	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	604
(toalla)	9,094	8,040	3,694	11,448	430	950	22,788	2,812	17,513	8,265	327	1,620	9,022	653,163
tigjar and Jat	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
TOTAL	9,064	8,040	3,694	11,461	430	950	22,788	2,812	17,513	8,265	327	1,620	9,022	653,163
(iv)—Castes engaged in preparing cooked food.														
Guner	...	16	9	144	81	640	1,611	...	314	699	14	7	...	14,843
Makot	909	5,798	200	1,622	90	270	2,112	897	5,917	2,242	286	231	616	94,387
TOTAL	931	5,814	209	1,806	171	910	3,723	897	6,331	2,771	303	238	616	109,630
(v)—Agricultural Castes.														
Agri	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	70,004
Beri	821	1,274	671	2,677	849	405	16,981	6,136	6,436	16,086	688	12,446	3,485	156,907
(e) Tamuli	410	819	290	290	181	1	300	235	39	1,461	292	1,110	29	60,728
Chas Dhopa	304	15	4	1,106	...	...	3,409	561	7	...	...	...	...	53,103
Kaibheria and Chas Das	60,440	36,306	14,933	10,345	24	2,970	22,317	13,494	22,708	1,113	5,082	30,393	53,988	2,064,394
Kori	650	21,696	1,907	741	61	68	838	1,516	436	17	402	39	631	63,421
Kurni	1,400	1,300	293	449	200	149	508	338	90	649	17	402	239	69,325
Mahar or Mali	463	2,068	1,072	2,936	145	500	2,737	1,247	11,686	3,404	869	330	6,344	97,923
Sadup	386	136	556	449	...	276	1,066	693	631	270	35	25	158	686,896
Sudra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,316
Others	887	1,866	758	2,347	17	...	1,316	86	8,989	486	80,338	4,302	2,513	133,165
TOTAL	65,274	20,924	890,181	383,386	1,043	4,390	47,872	23,700	101,990	180,439	8,007	46,549	71,088	3,494,499

GENERAL
Statement of Nationalities, Races,
and Castes.

BEN

	Burman	Bacoval	Deoroom	Madia	Hoohly with Hov	Ma-Tayunah	Nobles	Joones	Northbrook	Danapoor	Malak
(xi)—Castes occupied in selling fish & vegetables.											
Meli...	19,738	2,468	1,381	1,069	18	18	101	8	6,887	11,101	11,101
Pundari-kahya	...	...	1,089	...	18	326	2,188	1,451	7,384	...	...
Pura	...	...	...	...	16	69	168	286	29	66	1,804
Others	...	...	...	...	46	384	2,316	1,780	16,404	68	18,368
TOTAL	19,738	2,468	2,483	1,067	46	384	2,316	1,780	16,404	68	18,368
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.											
-Jelya	10,633	1,961	765	50,450	14,689	25,979	20,398	45,619	2,014	10,000	2,186
Malak	1,683	1,833	466	1,893	1,434	2,304	13,237	13,139	7,332	676	1,656
(c) Manjhi	7,070	5,800	120	37,006	386	99	74	471	64	698	...
Fatani	126	...	104	198	383	1,374	2,664	4,369	2,529	1,006	1,196
-Pod	226	8	66	4	15,737	246,076	4,850	21,623	86	24	66
Tyler	8,031	68	307	10,304	23,051	46,706	12,433	4,666	19,038	17,344	18,717
Others	1,037	1,269	1,138	4,617	67	539	713	416	1,052	418	4,610
TOTAL	26,475	9,018	3,903	90,874	57,887	297,009	66,600	87,138	26,100	21,206	23,251
(xiii)—Dance, Musician, Beggar, and Sabond Castes.											
Bali, &c.	2,084	168	454	1,898	1,686	940	1,780	2,195	558	600	10,239
Others	...	...	105	462	...	4	...	...	119	19	...
TOTAL	2,084	168	559	2,464	1,686	944	1,780	2,195	671	619	10,258
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.											
Bengali	...	...	...	6,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustani	5	7	74	70	104	492	116	218	680	...	...
Madrai	6	869	...	680	68	...	1	...	...	94	...
Uriya	17	6	6	10,918	915	96,769	40	146	61	180	...
Others	...	...	8	104	1	654	...	...	...	7	...
TOTAL	28	914	76	90,601	989	99,026	157	369	745	381	...
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Caste.											
Grand Total of Hives	42,514	2,879	2,345	23,000	10,560	24,310	9,241	2,988	15,549	6,469	7,401
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.											
Bimal	27,392	10,250	23,248	96,178	20,278	26,463	16,886	12,089	21,404	14,710	4,050
Others	84	...	117	561	23	140	45	77	180	290	776
Native Christian	367	37	158	898	1,184	10,376	5,784	1,001	286	340	6
TOTAL	27,843	10,287	23,413	97,186	21,689	47,078	22,686	14,117	21,870	15,340	6,832

STATEMENT V.B.
Races and Castes.—(Continued.)
T.A.L.

	Malak	Hoohly with Hov	Ma-Tayunah	Nobles	Joones	Northbrook	Danapoor	Malak	Hoohly with Hov	Ma-Tayunah	Nobles	Joones	Northbrook	Danapoor	Malak
(xi)—Castes occupied in selling fish & vegetables.															
Meli...	19,738	2,468	1,381	1,069	18	18	101	8	6,887	11,101	11,101	...	...	...	...
Pundari-kahya	...	...	...	...	18	326	2,188	1,451	7,384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pura	...	...	...	...	16	69	168	286	29	66	1,804	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	46	384	2,316	1,780	16,404	68	18,368	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	19,738	2,468	2,483	1,067	46	384	2,316	1,780	16,404	68	18,368	...	...	...	...
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.															
-Jelya	10,633	1,961	765	50,450	14,689	25,979	20,398	45,619	2,014	10,000	2,186	...	...	...	...
Malak	1,683	1,833	466	1,893	1,434	2,304	13,237	13,139	7,332	676	1,656	...	...	...	...
(c) Manjhi	7,070	5,800	120	37,006	386	99	74	471	64	698	...	...	...	...	...
Fatani	126	...	104	198	383	1,374	2,664	4,369	2,529	1,006	1,196	...	...	...	...
-Pod	226	8	66	4	15,737	246,076	4,850	21,623	86	24	66	...	...	...	...
Tyler	8,031	68	307	10,304	23,051	46,706	12,433	4,666	19,038	17,344	18,717	...	...	...	...
Others	1,037	1,269	1,138	4,617	67	539	713	416	1,052	418	4,610	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	26,475	9,018	3,903	90,874	57,887	297,009	66,600	87,138	26,100	21,206	23,251	...	...	...	...
(xiii)—Dance, Musician, Beggar, and Sabond Castes.															
Bali, &c.	2,084	168	454	1,898	1,686	940	1,780	2,195	558	600	10,239	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	105	462	...	4	...	...	119	19	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,084	168	559	2,464	1,686	944	1,780	2,195	671	619	10,258	...	...	...	...
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.															
Bengali	...	...	...	6,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustani	5	7	74	70	104	492	116	218	680	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrai	6	869	...	680	68	...	1	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...
Uriya	17	6	6	10,918	915	96,769	40	146	61	180	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	8	104	1	654	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	28	914	76	90,601	989	99,026	157	369	745	381	...	...	...	...	...
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Caste.															
Grand Total of Hives	42,514	2,879	2,345	23,000	10,560	24,310	9,241	2,988	15,549	6,469	7,401	...	...	...	...
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.															
Bimal	27,392	10,250	23,248	96,178	20,278	26,463	16,886	12,089	21,404	14,710	4,050	...	...	...	...
Others	84	...	117	561	23	140	45	77	180	290	776	...	...	...	...
Native Christian	367	37	158	898	1,184	10,376	5,784	1,001	286	340	6	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	27,843	10,287	23,413	97,186	21,689	47,078	22,686	14,117	21,870	15,340	6,832	...	...	...	...

GENERAL
Statement of Nationalities, Races

BEL

	Burman.	Rangoon.	Berthoom.	Mithapore.	Hoohly with How.	St. Pergunah.	Rubien.	Loose.	Koonchind.	Diagapora.	Kalish.
5. Mohammedans.											
Julaha	48	.....	205	899	58	438	2,227	9,439	766	74	8
Mughal	25	.....	56	13	47	1,879	90	.....	91	2	1
Pathan	68	77	990	600	901	5,441	2,028	1,078	1,047	574	1,44
Sayid	11	.....	68	33	183	4,078	188	408	908	164	27
Shakh	2,869	9	671	4,907	9,589	68,104	1,870	2,104	81,870	848	9,61
Unspecified	844,811	18,421	109,838	160,878	288,848	946,777	978,048	1,188,918	688,046	799,086	808,44
Total	848,084	18,500	111,795	157,030	299,025	1,090,709	984,110	1,181,986	69,456	799,816	810,81
6. Burmese.											
Mugh	2	.....	2	2	8	232	4	.....	5	.....	.....
Total of NATIVES of INDIA	2,034,204	598,728	805,594	2,540,729	1,487,141	2,880,104	1,912,684	2,074,879	1,353,804	1,501,899	676,31
Total of ASIATICS	2,084,314	598,728	805,590	2,540,748	1,487,182	2,933,680	1,913,688	2,074,884	1,353,816	1,501,903	676,31
Grand Total	2,084,746	598,778	805,921	2,540,938	1,488,240	2,947,846	1,913,796	2,075,081	1,353,816	1,501,994	676,41

STATEMENT V.B.
Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

3 A L.

	Kashmir.	Kangra.	Dogra.	Punjab.	Delhi.	Jaipur.	Dum.	Ferozepore.	Backergunge.	Mymensing.	Sylhet.	Cachar.	Chittagong.	Nabha.	Tripura.	Hill Tracts.	Total.
...	6,028	380	539	7,798	...	17	10,484	6,036	5,748	1,198	2	...	...	...	...	...	51,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	89	17	9	...	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	5,298
...	438	815	38	1,528	6	66	1,124	229	574	1,740	638	10	34	61	213	...	23,138
...	178	119	88	115	5	...	445	480	292	203	1,287	...	30	11	117	...	5,258
...	7,188	...	4	19,884	79	4	13,247	5,634	69,364	3,098	871	...	13	319	8,830	875	228,189
...	100,485	1,200,357	550,014	817,897	9,078	144,003	1,081,824	576,018	1,478,979	1,513,478	861,895	74,351	794,886	589,448	989,404	1,001	17,201,892
Total	1,017,979	1,897,466	845,620	847,227	9,348	141,980	1,080,181	698,290	1,640,068	1,519,806	864,131	74,351	796,018	683,058	989,604	1,378	17,608,790
...	10	68	...	...	...	...	7	...	4,086	...	1	...	30,028	76	68	81,080	56,017
Total of Natives of India	1,310,684	1,967,530	889,447	1,311,508	66,511	237,801	1,847,031	1,012,605	2,377,579	2,349,818	1,713,515	195,647	1,196,860	713,707	1,535,871	68,307	28,098,201
Total of Asiatics	1,310,688	1,967,538	889,448	1,311,505	64,398	237,803	1,847,144	1,012,608	2,377,579	2,349,828	1,719,488	204,771	1,196,860	713,707	1,535,880	69,677	28,076,674
Grand Total	1,310,799	1,967,578	889,467	1,311,504	64,712	237,986	1,858,968	1,012,636	2,377,639	2,349,917	1,719,639	205,027	1,197,408	713,934	1,535,931	69,607	28,111,888

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

BEHAR.

	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Tirhoot.	Sarun.	Chumpu- run.	Monghyr.	Bhansul- pore.	Purneah.	South Purneah.	Total.
I.—NON-ASIATICS.											
<i>European.</i>											
Dane							6			1	1
Dutch											
English	959	36	157	112	40	49	317	126	99	74	1,076
French	0				4	6	20				30
German	22	26	2	4	3		4	3		6	70
Greek	1						1		2		4
Irish	507	23	37	11	9	10	82	3	6	17	706
Italian	5						1				6
Norwegian							1			1	2
Pole							1				1
Russian											
Scotch	77	17	32	43	25	16	67	4	12	12	306
Welsh	12		2	11	8		1				3
Unspecified	31		27			4	9		62	9	116
TOTAL ...	1,620	102	257	181	95	85	510	136	181	120	3,286
<i>American.</i>											
Canadian				1			2				3
West Indian	3						5				8
Unspecified	6										6
TOTAL ...	9			1			7				17
<i>Australasian.</i>											
Australian	1										1
TOTAL OF NON-ASIATICS...	1,630	102	257	182	95	85	517	136	181	120	3,303
II.—MIXED RACES.											
Eurasian	500	19	137	35	29	8	405	33	129	92	1,476
III.—ASIATICS.											
<i>A.—Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.</i>											
Armenian			9				26				35
Bhotiya								11			11
Jew	25						6			6	37
Malaccan	2										2
Nepalese	170			420	16	1,291		50	330		2,277
Syrian									1		1
TOTAL ...	197		9	420	16	1,291	32	61	331	6	2,366
<i>B.—Natives of India and British Burmah.</i>											
<i>1.—Aboriginal tribes.</i>											
Bhar	28	28	5,679	252	7,647	4,845	2			2,870	21,156
Cheru			373			2,004					2,377
Dhangar	6	85	712	886	37	2,288	8	5,612	8,066	3,062	20,711
Kanjhar or Kanghar	37	531	40	54	35	1	55	43	3,941	102	4,883
Kharwar		3,538	5,883	135	26	47	21	6,019	4,088	431	20,116
Kol	158	22	48	58			1,934	985	2,489	8,894	14,586
Mal or Mar		907						71		8,820	9,797
Naiya							5,462	95		9,179	14,776
Nat... ..	170	1,513	720	536	51	568	167	561	3,049	187	7,446
Pahariya and Pujahar								1,809	84	68,336	69,729
Santal	4			6			13,957	16,468		455,513	485,944
Tharu				320		21,450		48			21,818
Others	26						26		32	118	180
TOTAL ...	429	6,574	13,455	2,247	7,796	31,203	21,662	31,211	21,794	557,277	693,641

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

BEHAR.

	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Tirhoot.	Saran.	Chumparan.	Monghyr.	Bhaugulpore.	Purneah.	Ronthal Pergunnahs.	Total.
2.—Semi-Hinduised Aboriginals.											
Afakh and Baheliya ...	186	3,392	47	69	52	642	580	1,414	689	185	7,256
Bagdi ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	19	...	85	3,507	3,616
Bari ...	928	1,361	4,609	2,328	5,044	2,940	1,862	905	...	118	19,495
Batar ...	...	...	...	6,184	620	94	7	10,343	392	...	17,640
Bauri ...	...	...	334	...	9	...	4	...	3,288	14,976	18,611
Bhuiya ...	70	90,666	234	1,908	63	113	6,936	33,163	41	81,548	214,742
Bin or Bind ...	3,400	358	21,383	19,323	18,429	21,730	13,106	2,531	7,520	2,934	110,714
Chain ...	6,780	19	360	1,872	905	1,148	5,880	2,611	4,526	17,576	41,686
Chamar ...	47,067	70,987	91,777	171,793	94,844	89,061	46,126	63,085	13,571	23,460	711,721
Chandal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,027	537	4,564
Dom ...	6,116	7,627	4,675	11,557	7,466	4,211	10,769	14,961	3,267	29,465	100,114
Dosadh ...	84,900	92,209	77,927	296,117	73,046	69,958	99,312	65,713	26,085	8,122	893,989
Gangapunta ...	...	46	272	5	74	55	8,757	24,910	36,762	4	70,885
Hari ...	14	...	22	139	42	...	667	2,441	37,821	6,383	47,529
Kadar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,120	...	...	7,120
Mahili ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	548	...	9,521	10,444
Markande ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5,780	3,587	6,561	3,044	18,978
Mihitar, &c. ...	1,920	1,246	3,281	7,924	3,203	3,065	1,658	756	518	470	24,131
Musahar ...	27,208	60,805	10,117	83,668	5,317	26,844	112,585	69,907	20,014	10,353	426,908
Paliya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	22,931	352	23,447
(a) Rajbansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,793	...	38,793
Pasi ...	33,299	84,050	9,541	19,339	4,767	1,658	12,362	5,258	520	1,716	122,510
Rajwar ...	3,244	39,484	4,451	72	117	37	114	289	218	5,080	63,106
Others ...	14	133	...	6	...	...	36	56	421	4,818	5,484
TOTAL ...	215,140	402,423	229,038	622,304	214,088	221,556	326,944	309,162	228,650	224,169	2,968,483
3.—Hindus.											
(i)—Superior Castes.											
Brahman ...	39,878	64,319	198,631	183,777	149,430	65,315	43,402	50,443	29,137	29,330	853,662
Rajput ...	60,079	102,918	183,896	227,236	213,348	69,614	47,006	52,579	23,663	33,337	1,013,676
(a) Ghatwal ...	...	3,064	...	...	...	...	3,570	2,158	2	14,181	22,965
TOTAL ...	99,957	170,291	382,527	411,013	362,778	134,929	93,978	105,180	52,802	76,848	1,890,308
(ii)—Intermediate Castes.											
Babhan ...	116,714	140,244	72,038	318,597	97,061	49,288	160,973	39,764	6,585	102	1,001,369
Baidya ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	14	30	457	349	867
Bhat ...	1,938	4,763	7,101	5,288	16,632	2,133	1,706	2,975	1,179	757	44,471
Kathak ...	98	173	161	174	327	333	32	...	...	...	1,288
Kayesth ...	28,191	40,211	42,374	70,992	47,640	24,547	20,452	16,794	11,794	5,040	308,985
Kishanpachhi ...	98	11	33	...	46	...	...	376	39	...	603
TOTAL ...	147,056	185,402	121,707	395,051	161,709	76,301	183,176	59,939	20,054	7,148	1,357,543
(iii)—Trading Castes.											
Agarwala ...	1,139	2,472	1,069	995	617	272	1,011	728	74	721	9,096
Agrahri ...	833	223	1,181	1,066	1,080	1,315	113	196	2	...	6,009
Baniya ...	5,737	19,989	22,050	35,152	8,509	10,278	27,451	23,992	19,922	41	173,121
Barnawar ...	3,032	3,753	96	5,852	5,585	1,229	5,729	1,307	511	357	27,451
Kasarwani ...	3,737	2,336	2,806	1,441	1,008	1,074	2,973	598	858	52	16,883
Khatrri ...	1,988	850	352	4,675	450	676	356	634	767	...	10,698
Mahuri ...	8,946	8,552	12	27	72	78	1,834	36	255	...	19,812
Nauniyar ...	2,416	3,161	1,160	1,930	1,289	2,069	218	108	133	394	12,878
Ranniya ...	2,849	1,073	1,879	6,126	5,412	5,466	1,008	897	194	134	25,038
Sinduriya ...	1,595	1,558	7,199	1,620	1,141	1,701	1,247	214	4,480	125	20,880
Others ...	3,189	587	1,384	3,191	2,850	653	5,178	2,231	3,173	12,863	35,199
TOTAL ...	35,411	44,554	39,088	62,075	28,013	24,811	47,118	30,941	30,360	14,667	357,067
(iv)—Pastoral Castes.											
Gareri ...	10,144	14,381	18,251	16,855	7,071	8,759	4,471	4,116	2,850	112	67,017
Goalla ...	179,848	278,665	214,006	526,683	238,744	133,413	197,569	335,137	128,608	74,529	2,307,806
Gujar and Jat ...	511	73	361	458	...	628	107	3,014	585	9	5,751
TOTAL ...	190,503	293,119	233,230	543,996	245,815	142,800	202,147	342,367	132,043	74,650	2,400,574

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

BEHAR.

	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Tirhoot.	Saran.	Chumpu- rui.	Monghyr.	Shaugul- pore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pargu- nala.	Total.
(v)—Castes engaged in the preparation of cooked food.											
Halwai	9,716	11,126	4,552	45,567	1,105	8,289	14,918	21,096	7,689	8,524	127,732
Kandu	30,430	22,753	60,145	99,292	111,921	60,721	52,259	23,781	4,839	2,121	468,266
TOTAL ...	40,146	33,879	64,697	144,859	113,026	64,010	67,177	44,877	12,722	10,645	596,038
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.											
Barai and Tamoli ...	8,675	8,141	7,189	32,014	10,963	9,714	12,848	7,270	8,297	7,320	112,431
Kaibartha ... ..	.....	.....	.....	484	6	471	55	311	56,321	2,994	60,642
Kamkar ... ..	.....	.....	8,827	95	5,121	1,540	.....	.....	70	.....	15,553
Kberl	81,561	131,030	130,394	227,046	141,209	82,074	77,741	81,117	24,025	9,341	985,538
Kurmi	165,463	40,826	58,540	142,303	101,015	77,641	33,029	16,827	5,418	9,777	650,839
Mali	4,995	8,577	3,432	16,822	4,891	4,974	5,860	2,877	4,663	1,262	57,653
Nagar ... ..	.....	.....	2	696	.....	1,254	7,876	3,998	2,853	211	16,890
Rajdhob ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,307	1,733	.....	3,040
Sadgop ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	11,674	1,109	12,820
Sibhara ... ..	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840
Others ... ..	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870	11,964	12,841
TOTAL ...	280,694	188,574	208,391	420,300	263,005	177,668	136,943	113,707	115,924	43,978	1,920,187
(vii)—Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.											
Amanth	51	.....	.....	31,014	120	241	.....	6,372	7,133	.....	44,931
Behara ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	956	1,125
Dhanuk	25,038	5,847	1,781	152,175	15,516	9,906	113,524	98,597	39,262	12,429	474,075
Dhobi	12,459	17,954	14,568	45,197	15,122	16,911	15,772	16,414	10,775	10,497	175,669
Hajjam	25,570	37,190	25,808	59,536	29,022	20,867	27,020	27,181	18,350	12,338	282,882
Kahar	74,721	106,788	43,227	32,225	26,445	10,989	40,703	22,127	9,519	11,962	378,706
TOTAL ...	137,839	167,770	85,384	320,147	86,225	58,914	197,019	170,691	85,208	48,182	1,357,388
(viii)—Artisan Castes.											
Barhi	23,660	35,701	13,093	39,730	16,724	6,745	29,152	4,508	12,702	3,456	185,561
Kansari and Thathera ...	4,344	4,768	2,258	6,805	817	1,314	3,421	4,692	5,959	402	34,780
Kumhar	20,581	25,868	18,931	48,030	21,911	17,151	20,361	25,669	11,912	14,765	225,179
Laheer	1,424	2,051	243	6,643	617	1,273	1,995	1,306	501	11	16,664
Lohar	7,304	17,216	27,959	57,341	38,449	26,953	7,179	22,405	16,083	14,870	235,759
Sonar	21,101	16,258	14,997	34,720	20,157	11,288	13,348	9,646	9,419	3,752	154,680
Sunri	16,666	9,240	20,595	94,189	23,533	32,566	26,703	36,851	18,724	18,242	297,315
Teli	47,509	50,701	41,440	136,208	55,138	42,916	52,765	64,103	38,701	27,954	557,435
Others	67	78	113	85	7	1,054	86	194	257	270	2,211
TOTAL ...	142,650	162,487	199,629	423,751	177,353	141,260	155,010	169,464	114,258	83,722	1,709,590
(ix)—Weaver Castes.											
Benaudiya	937	2	.....	2,157	.....	.....	46	244	.....	1	3,387
Chapmal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	8,452	1,089	9,578
Ganesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,669	.....	9,669
Jugi and Patwa	5,016	5,481	2,914	7,542	2,143	2,441	726	1,491	5,507	3,439	36,754
Julaha ... ..	.....	144	.....	51	.....	.....	77	22,085	.....	698	23,055
Khatbe or Tirhutia ...	.....	24	.....	40,047	1	478	.....	10,875	.....	41	51,486
Tanti	12,958	6,894	8,156	82,496	4,808	11,496	86,202	63,037	35,037	4,656	315,738
Tattama	4,557	1,791	1,057	29,480	3,360	13,759	.....	3,596	3,215	.....	60,795
Others	90	11	26	217	150	50	773	159	121	9	1,606
TOTAL ...	23,558	14,347	12,153	161,970	10,460	23,224	87,824	101,524	62,042	9,946	512,048
(x)—Labouring Castes.											
Beldar	18,461	16,285	9,003	10,092	799	500	16,676	11,238	7,332	683	91,069
Kora	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,301	74	.....	2,311	5,587
Nuniya	10,316	14,916	13,183	69,342	65,554	35,102	9,318	3,436	971	847	223,085
Pargah or Parghu ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	979	6,466	.....	1,850	9,299
Others ... ..	.....	56	7	1,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	1,418	3,374
TOTAL ...	28,778	31,257	22,193	81,082	66,653	35,606	30,174	21,214	9,451	7,008	332,414

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

BEHAR.

	Patna.	Gya.	Shahabad.	Tirhoot.	Saran.	Chumpan.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpore.	Purnea.	Sonthal Pergunahs.	Total
(xi)—Castes engaged in selling fish and vegetables.											
Khatik and others ...	1,746	2,124	3,472	19,694	17,102	22,657	2,548	1,391	806	330	71,870
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.											
Gonhi ...	170	415	4,002	3,625	14,456	14,621	13,441	31,306	18,125	895	101,080
Kewat ...	427	293	706	52,977	46	2,279	3,101	54,594	20,057	1,212	135,692
Mallah ...	17,559	11,518	15,267	159,790	21,849	45,531	13,996	11,754	21,016	1,865	320,085
Tiyar ...	1,185	162	242	873	1,513	10	18,014	6,678	18,203	2,837	49,717
Others ...	4,411	306	181	2,304	540	316	9,282	14,274	9,963	2,955	44,532
TOTAL ...	23,752	12,694	20,398	219,509	38,404	62,757	57,834	118,606	87,364	9,764	651,082
(xiii)—Dancer, Musician, Beggar and Vagabond Castes.											
Bhanr ...	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951	53	.....	1,027
Dharhi ...	1,188	1,024	238	3,334	47	10	5,221	1,725	2,091	476	15,354
Others ...	146	222	.....	172	.....	22	255	72	125	225	1,239
TOTAL ...	1,357	1,246	238	3,506	47	32	5,476	2,748	2,269	701	17,020
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.											
Bengalis and others ...	8	.....	3	.....	.....	6	6	20	39	431	513
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Caste											
	10,954	8,573	8,830	6,754	6,700	5,688	9,156	13,896	43,397	2,723	116,671
GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS	1,144,415	1,316,326	1,341,940	3,213,707	1,577,294	975,663	1,275,589	1,296,465	767,748	300,761	13,290,908
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognizing Caste.											
Atith ...	106	1,141	3,454	1,080	18,612	6,063	444	57	303	..	31,280
Baishtab ...	2,082	1,395	1,070	6,726	3,777	2,666	3,184	18,196	1,809	6,400	47,305
Nanakshahi ...	282	419	141	392	167	208	109	114	1,064	7	2,908
Saniyasi ...	937	1,842	758	5,002	179	803	1,356	564	1,004	289	12,734
Native Christian ...	480	82	58	499	83	1,214	194	363	92	180	3,245
Others ...	353	95	986	3,507	194	818	281	502	1,541	200	8,417
TOTAL ...	4,240	4,974	6,467	17,206	22,952	11,772	5,568	19,796	5,813	7,076	105,864
5.—Muhammadans.											
Mughal ...	286	808	357	10,152	369	165	556	75	262	.....	13,030
Pathan ...	6,433	18,350	7,585	16,692	11,420	7,363	6,242	5,453	5,733	460	85,790
Sayyid ...	9,827	9,852	1,610	7,347	3,710	2,001	5,467	1,599	7,773	1	49,187
Shaikh ...	40,966	37,318	13,207	154,489	43,030	42,245	39,557	47,436	373,847	3,683	795,777
Unspecified ...	186,478	153,004	108,912	339,935	183,061	147,463	130,847	114,963	302,484	75,642	1,692,279
TOTAL ...	192,988	219,332	192,671	528,606	241,590	190,237	182,260	169,426	690,149	79,786	2,636,053
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA	1,557,321	1,949,629	1,723,571	4,384,069	2,063,720	1,439,431	1,812,032	1,826,060	1,714,154	1,259,069	19,728,956
TOTAL OF ASIATICS	1,557,418	1,949,629	1,723,580	4,384,489	2,063,736	1,440,722	1,812,064	1,826,121	1,714,485	1,259,075	19,731,819
GRAND TOTAL	1,559,638	1,949,750	1,723,974	4,384,706	2,063,860	1,440,815	1,812,086	1,826,290	1,714,795	1,259,287	19,736,101

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ORISSA.

	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasora.	Tributary Mohala.	Total.
I.—NON-ASIATICS.					
<i>European.</i>					
Belgian ... ..	...	...	2	...	2
English	138	8	18	1	165
French	2	...	1	...	3
German	1	...	2	...	3
Greek	1	...	...	...	1
Irish	34	...	1	...	35
Portuguese	1	...	...	...	1
Scotch	14	...	2	...	16
Welsh	1	...	...	...	1
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	5	...	5
TOTAL	192	8	31	1	232
<i>American.</i>					
West Indian	1	...	...	...	1
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	5	...	5
TOTAL	1	...	5	...	6
<i>Australasian.</i>					
Tasmanian	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL OF NON-ASIATICS	194	8	36	1	239
II.—MIXED RACES.					
Eurasian	210	16	45	...	271
III.—ASIATICS.					
A.—Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.					
Afghan	3	...	...	...	3
Jew	3	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	6	...	...	...	6
B.—Natives of India and British Burmah.					
<i>1.—Aboriginal Tribes.</i>					
Bentkar ... ..	...	...	...	239	239
Bhumij	2,169	...	1,675	29,596	33,440
Ghasi ... ..	...	...	...	2,014	2,014
Gond (including Dharua and Jhora)	12	2	6	22,275	22,295
Juang ... ..	...	...	...	9,398	9,398
Kharrua ... ..	...	...	1	3,942	3,943
Khond	17	1,644	...	75,531	77,192
Kol (including Munda)	302	1	3	34,637	34,942
Mâl ... ..	...	...	...	1,082	1,082
Puran ... ..	...	...	...	7,634	7,634
Sabar	16,589	14,074	446	36,280	67,389
Sonthal	3	...	1,176	76,543	77,727
Saont	28	323	288	9,683	10,322
Sauri ... ..	...	105	...	326	431
Taâla	327	288	...	18,131	18,746
Others	36	37	104	336	513
TOTAL	19,483	16,474	3,699	327,662	367,308

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ORISSA.

	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Tributary Mehals.	Total.
2.—Semi-Hinduised Aborigines.					
Jagdi	3,702	7	427	653	4,789
Jathudi ... ..	.....	.....	115	23,564	23,679
Jauri	46,391	56,113	384	2,396	104,284
(a) Kadal ... ..	.....	.....	5,481	1,825	7,309
Jhuria	5	12	61	30,724	30,802
Jhamar or Muchi	12,267	2,355	4,383	1,432	20,437
Jom	2,252	2,113	1,397	4,853	10,615
Jhusuriya	543	390	373	69	1,375
Jandara (including Kalindi and Kodmal)	61,202	14,441	21,778	5,028	102,449
Jhaira	194	.....	70	11,104	11,368
Mihlar	3,914	6,749	3,360	15,075	29,098
Jan	64,765	5,242	36,546	112,628	219,181
Jhuli (Pasi)	1,082	1,246	1,266	206	3,790
Others	412	163	686	2,164	3,425
TOTAL ...	195,709	88,831	76,334	211,721	572,595
3.—Hindus.					
(i)—Superior Castes.					
Brahman	138,123	76,045	85,432	60,177	359,777
(a) Ganak	10,080	3,604	4,683	3,069	21,336
(b) Mostan	15,528	6,931	16,077	3,234	41,768
Rajput (including Bhojja and Buchang)	10,728	2,946	2,053	6,510	22,237
Thandait	254,762	7,768	135,671	49,487	447,688
(a) Khandwal	266	.....	128	4,867	5,251
(b) Mahasaik... ..	8,280	79	156	20	8,545
TOTAL ...	437,715	97,373	244,200	127,364	906,652
(ii)—Intermediate Castes.					
Baidya	234	9	88	.....	331
Bhat	469	108	375	351	1,303
Kayasth ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Bengali	5,104	1,061	2,240	370	8,775
(b) Kanan	47,709	20,203	21,352	15,170	113,434
(c) Others	225	133	131	16	505
Mahanti	41	42	.....	3,372	3,455
Shagirdpesha	17,435	4,066	3,373	1,996	26,870
TOTAL ...	71,217	34,622	27,559	21,275	154,673
(iii)—Trading Castes.					
Agarwala and Marwari	200	17	.....	15	232
Bais-Baniya	9,185	8,668	5,628	2,721	26,182
Gandha-Baniya and Putili	506	.....	.....	942	1,448
Kapariya	350	.....	.....	2,734	3,084
Kumti	51	1,466	4	973	2,494
Others	54	.....	.....	733	787
TOTAL ...	10,326	10,151	5,662	8,118	34,227
(iv)—Pastoral Castes.					
Gareri	354	.....	123	.....	477
Goalla	182	17	101	1,679	1,979
(a) Dāmal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,274	10,274
(b) Goar	105,658	43,210	56,548	70,117	275,533
(c) Magadha and Mathurabasi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	15,995	15,995
TOTAL ...	106,194	43,227	56,772	96,066	304,258

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ORISSA.

	Outlook.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Tributary Mehala.	Total.
(v)—Castes engaged in preparing cooked food.					
Halwai (including Madak and Mayra) ...	11	1	1,040	7	1,059
Gonrh and Rarhi (Kandu) ..	59,598	22,403	10,008	22,693	114,702
TOTAL ...	59,609	22,404	11,048	22,700	116,761
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.					
Aguri ...	381	6	808	3	1,198
Barui (including Barji and Tambuli) ...	4,416	1,002	7,112	1,593	14,123
Chasa ...	156,308	190,436	24,278	172,471	483,493
Gola or Gohala ...	4,638	5,256	22,572	8,429	40,895
Kurmi or Kunbi ...	191	45	222	11,051	11,509
Mali ...	3,346	11,669	1,305	10,606	26,926
Oda or Or ...	20	87,282	.....	8,570	90,872
Paik ...	.....	34,082	.....	3,643	37,725
Raju ...	21	99	33,034	2,326	36,480
Sadgop ...	218	9	2,097	51	2,375
Sud ...	28,276	3,830	4	16,026	48,136
Others ...	2,539	536	2,386	10,022	15,783
TOTAL ...	200,654	274,252	93,818	239,791	808,515
(vii)—Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.					
Amanth or Amait ...	.....	.....	10	1,548	1,558
Dhobi ...	27,560	12,247	16,675	16,975	73,457
Napit or Bhandari ...	20,494	17,867	13,733	14,372	76,466
Others ...	454	131	455	540	1,580
TOTAL ...	57,508	30,245	30,873	33,435	152,061
(viii)—Artisan Castes.					
Berhi ...	17,184	9,875	5,876	4,945	37,880
Chitrakar ...	470	247	3	194	914
Darzi ...	1,146	233	156	235	1,769
Kachora ...	4,656	1,879	1,018	914	8,467
Kansera and Thathera ...	7,579	4,774	1,980	5,130	19,463
Kumhar ...	16,812	9,666	10,589	16,559	53,626
Lohar and Kamar, &c. ...	11,071	5,785	9,704	17,162	43,722
Sankari ...	1,135	270	408	67	1,870
Sonar (including Sonarbenia) ...	13,987	5,990	4,297	4,670	28,944
Sunri ...	3,246	1,976	1,757	8,465	15,444
Teli ...	49,403	31,973	37,749	38,794	157,919
(a) Thoria ...	2,770	4,866	.....	3,682	11,318
Others ...	1,271	310	69	376	2,026
TOTAL ...	130,730	77,844	73,606	101,173	383,353
(ix)—Weaver Castes.					
Hangshi ...	1,242	260	97	188	1,787
Matibansi ...	1,295	779	362	459	2,895
Patwa or Patra ...	14,514	4,723	5,422	5,483	30,142
Rangi ...	296	340	.....	3,212	3,848
Tanti ...	37,822	14,154	38,480	13,706	104,142
Tulabhina ...	856	388	482	1,369	3,095
Others ...	1,267	12	255	4,999	6,533
TOTAL ...	57,292	20,656	45,078	29,416	152,442

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

OMHA.

	Orissa.	Poona.	Balasore.	Tributary Mohals.	Total.
(x)—Labouring Castes.					
Kora, Matiya, Nunia, &c. ...	1,981	81	508	4,989	7,559
(xi)—Castes occupied in selling fish and vegetables.					
None.					
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.					
Dandachatra Manjhi ...	.....	.....	19	1,518	1,537
Gingiriya ...	.....	.....	.....	3,270	3,270
Gokha ...	8,417	262	17,213	1,523	27,414
Kewat ...	57,373	27,188	34,442	81,394	150,397
Tiyar ...	641	907	682	1,618	3,748
Ujja ...	.....	15	1,872	496	2,383
Others ..	1,041	1,701	2,254	1,114	6,110
TOTAL	67,372	30,073	56,482	40,917	194,844
(xiii)—Dancers, Musicians, Beggar and Vagabond Castes.					
Chokar ...	501	237	172	216	1,126
Kasbi ...	737	306	419	290	1,752
Khelta ..	1,488	634	863	443	3,528
Others ..	22	81	82	34	189
TOTAL ...	2,948	1,308	1,486	983	6,625
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.					
Mahratta ...	534	93	23	6	656
Sikh ...	60	1	6	9	76
Telinga ...	974	547	233	1,164	2,918
Others ...	29	.....	2	.....	81
TOTAL ...	1,597	641	264	1,179	3,681
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Caste ...					
...	1,294	1,000	1,958	2,946	7,198
GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS ...	1,206,296	642,678	649,284	733,361	3,231,799
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.					
Baigtab ...	24,330	6,770	18,651	5,410	55,161
Jogi and Santyasa ...	5,588	1,543	2,808	1,704	12,643
Native Christian ...	1,910	552	449	302	3,213
Others ...	61	16	48	173	298
TOTAL ...	32,889	9,881	21,956	7,589	71,315
5.—Muhammadans.					
Mughal ...	1,274	256	295	43	1,768
Pakhan ...	13,684	5,784	5,378	2,284	27,130
Sayyid ...	3,724	680	1,011	109	5,524
Shah ...	20,138	4,691	19,737	1,548	45,114
Unspecified ...	937	295	1,536	12	3,880
TOTAL ...	40,007	11,696	18,978	3,995	74,676
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA ...	1,494,374	769,650	770,151	1,283,308	4,317,489
TOTAL OF ASIATICS ...	1,494,380	769,650	770,151	1,283,308	4,317,489
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,494,384	769,674	770,202	1,283,309	4,317,529

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

CHOTA NAGPORE.

	Hamroobagh.	Lohardugga.	Singbhoom.	Mamnbhoom.	Tributary Makhs.	Total.
I.—NON-ASIATICS.						
<i>European.</i>						
Belgian ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dane ... ..	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Dutch	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
English	730	51	4	26	.....	811
French ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
German	2	17	10	2	.....	31
Irish	506	6	4	6	.....	522
Italian	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Scottish	108	12	1	3	.....	119
Welsh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
TOTAL	1,351	91	20	39	.....	1,501
<i>American.</i>						
Unspecified	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
TOTAL OF NON-ASIATICS	1,367	91	20	39	.....	1,517
II.—MIXED RACES.						
Eurasian	36	3	.....	14	.....	53
III.—ASIATICS.						
<i>A.—Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.</i>						
Armenian ... ..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Jew ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
TOTAL ... ..	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
<i>B.—Natives of India and British Burmah.</i>						
<i>a.—Aboriginal Tribes.</i>						
Asur and Agaria	31	897	.....	61	1,578	2,567
Bhuiher or Boyar and Parheya ... ..	.....	3,905	.....	.....	9,426	13,331
Bhumij	96	.....	37,253	90,261	689	138,299
Bijnhia or Bijnhwar ... ..	.....	2,665	.....	.....	2,705	5,370
Birkor	132	227	.....	.....	34	393
Cherwa	11	9,756	.....	.....	7,965	17,633
Gond (including Dharua Gond and Jhora)	7	1,338	4,638	.....	58,898	65,089
Kaur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,508	27,508
Kharria ... ..	.....	21,019	1,463	2,298	1,618	26,398
Khond ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	715	715
Kol, including Ho	7,307	132,104	150,925	.....	1,700	292,036
Korwa ... ..	.....	5,214	.....	.....	12,380	17,594
Kuru ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,458	2,458
Mal ... ..	.....	950	1,367	4,081	1,043	7,390
Munda	5,664	163,051	8,877	2,297	15,216	190,096
(a) Tamaris ... ..	.....	.....	3,016	.....	.....	3,016
Nagesia or Kisan	2	4,200	.....	.....	15,752	22,954
Naiya or Naik	688	271	778	687	.....	2,324
Uraon, including Dhangar	1,775	151,810	1,597	19	53,342	208,543
Pahariya	14	35	.....	452	.....	511
Pandabasi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	440
Puran ... ..	.....	3,375	1,196	226	11	4,808
Rautia	4	16,397	.....	.....	8,243	24,633
Sabar ... ..	.....	.....	277	.....	108	385
Santhal	24,306	1,204	51,132	132,445	9	230,096
Sant ... ..	.....	.....	90	.....	6,312	6,402
TOTAL	51,027	518,508	257,409	282,777	230,979	1,330,700

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

CHOTA NAGPORE.

	Hamarabagh.	Lohardugga.	Singbhoom.	Manbhoom.	Tributary Mahals.	Total.
2.—Semi-Hinduised Aborigines.						
Bagdi ...	62	582	268	6,529	..	7,866
Bairudi ...	.....	.....	276	.....	.....	276
Bauri ...	392	67	825	82,988	2	84,234
Bhuiya ...	78,894	45,008	12,078	31,651	21,458	184,089
Bhar, including Rajbhar ...	5,838	1,048	10	10,197	.....	17,091
Banjara ...	219	58	10	.....	95	382
Bediya and Bahelia ...	6,244	3,580	37	216	110	10,187
Chamar or Muchi ...	20,112	18,966	591	7,344	2,933	55,946
Chik ...	.....	12,387	.....	.....	7,188	19,585
Dom ...	7,566	5,895	2,054	17,342	836	33,198
(a) Turi ...	11,004	4,551	251	.....	1,296	17,102
Dosadh ...	16,558	25,238	244	903	4,030	46,968
Ganda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,728	9,728
Ghasi ...	5,119	15,700	3,976	4,105	5,558	32,268
Ghatwal ...	31,134	145	4	83	.....	31,366
Ksora ...	302	1,981	.....	474	.....	2,757
Khairs ...	2	8,488	.....	3,314	.....	11,804
Kharwar ...	753	33,573	.....	141	10,621	45,387
(a) Bhogta ...	20,711	33,423	176	1,910	849	56,577
(b) Mahat ...	.....	19	391	16,078	.....	16,488
(c) Manjhi ...	5	98	3,065	7,806	321	11,295
(d) Gunjhu ...	7,100	383	240	85	.....	7,768
Mahali ...	1,979	8,999	1,301	7,895	111	20,285
Mihtar ...	386	321	223	522	13	1,465
(a) Hari... ..	1,183	200	1,086	10,144	.....	12,563
Musahar ...	4,297	54	.....	.....	.....	4,351
Pab ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	2,080
Panika ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,185	21,185
Pasi ...	2,404	1,103	27	97	41	3,672
Rajwar ...	1,265	3,359	33	10,091	11,510	26,268
Others ...	330	657	292	825	1,371	3,475
TOTAL ...	222,654	225,325	27,403	220,048	100,940	797,176
3.—Hindus.						
(i)—Superior Castes.						
Brahman ...	21,760	27,326	4,088	53,701	2,755	109,640
Khandait and Khandwal ...	.....	322	2,255	.....	84	2,661
Rajput ...	26,123	37,744	1,718	16,588	2,589	63,762
(a) Bandawat ...	6,264	8	.....	.....	.....	6,272
TOTAL ...	53,147	65,400	8,071	70,289	5,428	202,335
(ii)—Intermediate Castes.						
Babhan ...	6,369	5,786	.....	.....	.....	12,155
Baidya ...	70	729	25	2,394	.....	3,218
Bhat, including Rajbhat ...	1,734	1,334	68	678	489	4,308
Kayasth ...	6,300	4,061	611	7,091	210	19,173
Dogra ...	108	141	.....	.....	.....	249
TOTAL ...	14,581	12,051	704	11,063	699	39,096
(iii)—Trading Castes.						
Agarwala ...	276	977	.....	157	533	1,943
Baniya ...	14,973	3,986	173	6,332	106	25,570
Gandhabanik ...	2,808	5,085	696	7,140	.....	16,776
Jaswar ...	1,330	335	.....	4	.....	1,669
Mahuri ...	1,643	2	1,059	11	.....	2,715
Namniyar ...	.....	2,739	.....	.....	48	2,787
Subarnabanik ...	1,778	2,736	233	6,486	.....	11,233
TOTAL ...	24,836	15,740	2,161	20,180	687	63,473

GENERAL STATEMENT V.A

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(continued.)

CHOTA NAAGPUR

	Barwaddah.	Lohardhaga.	Naagpore.	Manikpur.	Tripathy Mandir.	Total.
(iv)—Pastoral Castes.						
Gareri .. .. .	..	8,134	87	..	100	8,300
Goalla	92,003	20,724	34,937	25,140	6,523	190,360
(a) Ahr	254	20,240	14	36	19,523	50,267
(b) Goar .. .. .	..	..	1,208	..	1,740	2,948
(c) Mahakul .. .. .	..	220	27	..	534	1,180
TOTAL	92,257	63,597	36,397	25,176	20,111	257,121
(v)—Castes engaged in the preparation of cooked food.						
Ganrar or Gorr	304	3,513	..	735	..	4,552
Halwai or Madak	2,079	2,208	680	9,640	253	15,627
Kandu	4,783	5,056	42	323	120	10,224
TOTAL	7,166	11,564	702	10,698	373	29,503
(vi)—Agricultural Castes.						
Agaria or Anguwar	1,966	1,073	7	685	3,448	7,984
Beraik	271	4,034	..	..	..	4,305
Berai, including Tamoli	1,573	4,413	540	12,610	48	19,207
Kaibatha	16	584	114	3,243	417	4,374
Koeri	27,550	20,128	43	4,528	1,320	53,628
Kolta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	724	724
Kuruk	40,538	55,688	19,667	137,234	1,547	235,374
Melakar or Mali	1,556	5,205	34	4,105	224	11,124
Panda .. .. .	..	5,478	..	..	..	5,478
Sadgop .. .. .	..	69	1,413	6,415	..	7,897
Sarak .. .. .	..	1,689	..	8,327	..	9,986
Sukiar	8,964	16	..	..	..	8,980
Others	67	1,471	63	465	706	2,772
TOTAL	83,501	80,406	21,900	178,512	8,484	371,843
(vii)—Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.						
Behara	3	124	46	1,322	8	1,503
Dhaak	620	2,107	..	124	..	2,851
Dhopa	7,580	8,612	2,006	7,816	2,592	28,606
Kahar, including Dhimar	24,672	22,525	129	8,947	683	51,936
Napit or Hajjam	16,220	11,739	1,875	12,504	1,413	44,781
TOTAL	49,055	45,178	4,146	26,773	4,696	129,817
(viii)—Artisan Castes.						
Berhi or Sutradhar	16,100	8,289	343	2,027	112	24,947
Kamr or Lohar	10,503	20,515	7,969	22,615	6,248	77,837
(a) Goiya .. .. .	..	1,461	..	..	..	1,461
Kachera or Thathara	703	3,015	692	695	400	4,505
Kumhar	14,063	15,429	7,145	24,391	4,506	65,634
Sankari	62	123	410	859	..	1,454
Sonar or Sarnakar	4,523	2,202	176	1,612	260	9,088
Sarna, including Kalwar	13,277	9,044	2,274	19,020	1,259	47,473
Teli, including Kalu	29,276	24,427	3,204	22,073	3,026	94,905
Others	220	442	20	202	146	1,048
TOTAL	89,911	94,979	22,993	104,651	16,873	329,758
(ix)—Weaver Castes.						
Jangi and Patwa	2,027	3,712	1,013	2,547	200	9,780
Jangi	641	5,227	20,723	13,941	..	40,532
TOTAL	2,668	8,939	21,736	16,488	200	50,987

GENERAL STATEMENT V. E.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes. — (Continued.)

CHOTA NAGPORE.

	Hazareebagh.	Lohardugga.	Singbhoom.	Maunbhoom.	Tributary Mandals.	TOTAL
(x)—Labouring Castes.						
Beldar	955	828	156	103	.....	2,042
Zora	315	.....	661	10,500	20	11,505
Nuniya	278	2,635	4	6	228	3,151
Others	1,202	489	5	328	27	2,051
TOTAL ...	2,750	3,952	826	10,937	284	18,749
(xi)—Castes engaged in selling fish and vegetables						
	4	155	.....	1	.....	160
(xii)—Boating and Fishing Castes.						
Jeliya	34	90	.....	2,648	.....	2,781
Lewat	632	678	1,529	692	2,660	6,191
Mallah	1,466	7,250	.....	1,671	.....	10,387
Tiyar	77	761	.....	255	.....	1,093
Others ... ..	.....	303	562	639	74	1,578
TOTAL ...	2,209	9,091	2,091	5,005	2,734	22,030
(xiii)—Dancer and Musician Castes ...						
	112	281	.....	775	258	1,426
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.						
Dorya ... ..	.....	4	1,226	432	510	2,172
Others	8	41	21	1	8	79
TOTAL ...	8	45	1,247	433	518	2,251
(xv)—Persons of unknown or unspecified Caste						
	636	1,570	179	3,433	44	5,862
GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS ...	421,573	412,924	124,125	495,354	70,301	1,524,277
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.						
Bairnab	792	4,459	2,733	12,262	6	20,252
Bairagi	7	.....	.....	.....	602	609
Josain	1,706	509	1	290	613	3,119
Saniyasi and other Fakirs	5	4,406	13	24	185	4,633
Native Christian	170	12,687	830	539	.....	14,226
TOTAL ...	2,680	22,061	3,577	13,115	1,406	42,839
5.—Muhammadans.						
Julaha	38,144	25,607	.....	4,690	250	68,691
Kalal	3,310	276	.....	.....	.....	3,586
Kunjarah	779	171	.....	.....	.....	950
Pathan	3,077	4,434	1	44	140	7,696
Sayyid	134	1,070	.....	.....	.....	1,204
Shaikh	1,678	4,175	1	592	.....	6,446
Unspecified	25,216	22,478	2,485	28,296	1,958	90,433
TOTAL ...	72,338	58,211	2,487	33,622	2,348	169,006
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA ...	770,472	1,237,029	415,001	995,516	405,980	3,823,908
TOTAL OF ASIATICS ...	770,472	1,237,029	415,003	995,517	405,980	3,824,001
GRAND TOTAL ...	771,875	1,237,123	415,023	995,570	405,980	3,825,571

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ASSAM.

	Goalpara.	Kamroop.	Durrung.	Nowgong.	Seebsaugor.	Luckimpore.	Naga Hills.	Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	TOTAL
I.—NON-ASIATICS.									
<i>European.</i>									
English	22	28	44	3	46	103	...	...	2
French ... ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Irish	4	4	...	8	11	9	...	...	...
Scotch	1	8	10	1	15	24	...	...	...
Swiss ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Welsh ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Unspecified ... ..	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	35	...
TOTAL	27	53	55	12	75	137	...	35	...
<i>American.</i>									
West Indian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Unspecified	4	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4	9	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL OF NON-ASIATICS	31	62	57	14	75	138	...	35	4
II.—MIXED RACES.									
Eurasian	12	21	4	...	6	7	...	8	...
III.—ASIATICS.									
<i>A.—Other than Natives of India and British Burmah.</i>									
Armenian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bhotiya	40	11	44	...	227	6	...	...	...
Chinese ... ..	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Nepalese	44	125	87	1	318	242	37	464	1,...
TOTAL	84	137	131	1	582	249	37	464	1,...
<i>B.—Natives of India and British Burmah.</i>									
<i>1.—Aboriginal Tribes.</i>									
Dafia ... ..	...	...	263	...	...	155	...	...	4
Doaniya	22	...	...	...	817	471	...	...	1,...
Garó	9,957	4,849	10	94	...	5	38	...	14,...
(a) Hajong	3,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,...
Kachari	22,755	76,994	62,214	8,828	15,320	14,959	3,830	...	204,...
(a) Hazai ... ..	...	...	...	3,261	...	...	...	...	3,...
Khamti ... ..	...	...	...	...	21	1,562	...	...	1,...
Khasiya ... ..	...	352	48	...	...	1	...	91,689	92,...
Kuki ... ..	...	...	1	113	...	...	2,628	903	3,...
Lalong ... ..	...	1,050	2	32,113	9	785	...	...	31,...
Meeh	29,877	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	29,...
Mikir	383	11,447	510	34,823	219	...	5,546	6,870	59,...
Miri ... ..	...	107	2,048	225	6,651	4,886	...	...	13,...
Mishmi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	...	2
Moria	15	...	13	611	1,168	193	...	...	2,...
Naga ... ..	...	...	...	...	203	34	55,809	...	56,...
Nat and Kanjhar	97	1,735	252	1,079	1,481	178	...	...	4,...
Paharia	1,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,...
Rabha	30,124	20,408	10,802	10	55	4	...	...	60,...
Singpho ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	2
Synteng ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,220	41,...
Saraniya ... ..	...	11,812	...	...	...	2,702	...	...	14,...
Western Aborigines	164	197	671	112	3,095	1,967	...	...	6,...
Others ... ..	...	...	19	295	37	106	...	...	4
TOTAL	97,891	129,851	76,357	81,567	29,084	28,502	67,851	140,662	651,7

GENERAL STATEMENT V.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes. — (Continued.)

ASSAM.

	Goalpara.	Kamrup.	Durrung.	Nowgong.	Sebsaugor.	Luckimpore.	Naga Hills.	Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	TOTAL.
2.—Semi-Hinduised Aborigines.									
Dom	113	1,280	3,490	4,695	94,540	21,003	705	155	128,980
Juiya	3	3	822	52	1,771	244	.....	.....	2,895
Jamar and Muehi	163	893	448	136	630	199	.....	.....	2,469
Kandal	6,918	10,222	241	5,409	304	83	.....	.....	23,240
Kadong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,256	.....	.....	.....	2,256
Kutiya ... ..	.....	794	2,532	7,361	31,342	9,453	.....	.....	51,482
Om	1,067	9,566	8,02	10, 99	17,289	8,578	.....	.....	64,522
) Nadiyal	3,013	710	246	.....	60	69	.....	.....	4,098
ari	118	2,200	1,502	1,748	1,126	521	.....	.....	7,245
och	120,447	77,001	46,788	41,051	23,9 5	3,747	.....	.....	312,999
ahili ... ..	.....	.....	3,724	.....	337	93	.....	.....	4,155
thers	2,278	1,382	868	262	3,650	1,497	.....	.....	9,937
TOTAL ...	134,120	104,051	68,687	80,773	177,270	48,487	705	155	614,248
3.—Hindus.									
(i) —Superior Castes.									
rahmans	2,366	31,335	5,783	6,875	11,077	1,142	.....	.....	58,578
ajputs	267	33	75	20	332	340	.....	.....	1,067
TOTAL ...	2,633	31,368	5,858	6,895	11,409	1,482	.....	.....	59,645
(ii) —Intermediate Castes.									
ayasth	1,438	5,041	1,056	1,720	2,121	10	.....	.....	11,386
thers	95	601	32	1	25	513	.....	.....	1,267
TOTAL ...	1,533	5,642	1,088	1,721	2,146	523	.....	.....	12,653
(iii) —Trading Castes ...									
	1,148	1,467	241	727	752	456	.....	.....	4,791
(iv) —Pastoral Castes ...									
	1,518	52	206	99	991	451	.....	.....	3,317
(v) —Castes engaged in the preparation of cooked food ...									
	387	59	21	645	250	55	.....	.....	1,417
(vi) —Agricultural Castes.									
Basiya or Bangsi	166	1,154	.....	.....	225	3	.....	.....	1,548
Boria or Borahi	61	4,042	2,374	111	3,330	823	.....	.....	10,741
Isibarlha	908	40,948	3,460	13,737	2,159	975	.....	.....	62,187
Kolita	11,527	99,226	16,998	20,972	26,931	3,404	.....	.....	179,980
Zurmi	60	4,671	109	55	408	209	.....	.....	5,602
Shaloi	842	1,102	1,112	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,180
Others	1,966	7,329	1,041	1,433	3,043	614	.....	.....	15,428
TOTAL ...	15,530	158,562	25,094	35,342	36,186	6,030	.....	.....	277,744
(vii) —Castes engaged in personal service.									
Dhopa	118	3,596	600	1,101	488	2	.....	.....	5,905
Hajjam, Napit or Bej	1,378	4,378	1,371	82	136	64	.....	.....	7,409
Others	1,302	589	73	25	1,057	182	.....	.....	3,228
TOTAL ...	2,798	8,563	2,044	1,208	1,681	248	.....	.....	16,542
(viii) —Artisan Castes.									
Barhi or Satradhar	4,657	53	.....	7,741	1,145	14	.....	.....	13,610
Kumhar and Hira	2,062	9,768	2,970	1,043	804	173	.....	.....	16,820
Sunri	577	16,314	2	1,457	518	2	.....	.....	18,870
Teli	834	1,002	400	81	169	114	.....	.....	3,338
Others	461	2,419	497	92	992	484	.....	.....	4,945
TOTAL ...	8,591	29,556	3,869	11,152	3,028	787	.....	.....	57,583

GENERAL STATEMENT V.B.

Statement of Nationalities, Races, Tribes and Castes.—(Continued.)

ASSAM.

	Goalpara.	Kamroop.	Durrang.	Nowgong.	Sebsaugor.	Luckimpore.	Naga Hills.	Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	TOTAL.
(ix)—Weaving Castes.									
Jugi	6,685	5,314	9,601	1,646	4,090	516	.....	.....	27,881
Katani	8,226	8,393	8,495	14,746	309	244	.....	.....	40,415
Others	208	323	455	23	3,764	272	.....	.....	5,040
TOTAL ...	15,119	14,030	18,550	16,415	8,163	1,032	.....	.....	73,335
(x)—Labouring Castes.									
	8,272	7,992	1,265	2,763	394	830	.....	.....	21,516
(xi)—Castes engaged in selling fish and vegetables.									
	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
(xii)—Fishing and Boating Castes.									
Jelia, Jaladhar, Jhalo	23,031	778	449	.....	170	24	.....	.....	24,452
Kewat	610	7,167	9,317	4,519	8,752	935	.....	.....	31,300
Patani	50	3,066	28	26	5	.....	.....	.....	3,165
Others	962	212	123	47	295	72	.....	.....	1,711
TOTAL ...	24,653	11,213	9,917	4,592	9,222	1,031	.....	.....	60,628
(xiii)—Dancer Castes.									
	275	.....	.....	.....	39	14	.....	.....	327
(xiv)—Persons enumerated by nationality only.									
Bengali ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	145	10	92	253
Hindustani	11	.....	9	.....	11	12	.....	166	199
Madrasani ... ..	.....	1	4	.....	172	127	.....	.....	303
Oorya ... ..	.....	166	16	51	164	118	.....	.....	505
Sikh	24	.....	.....	32	.....	46	.....	.....	102
TOTAL ...	35	167	29	83	353	448	10	248	1,305
(xv)—Persons of unspecified or unknown Caste.									
	38,313	7,007	8,062	1,123	641	26,066	276	110	81,607
GRAND TOTAL OF HINDUS ...	236,984	275,668	76,244	83,765	75,855	39,483	286	367	788,682
4.—Persons of Hindu origin not recognising Caste.									
Baishtab	1,602	4,083	44	39	94	28	.....	.....	5,890
Buddhist	102	.....	425	.....	83	14	.....	.....	624
Native Christian	98	120	195	165	201	170	.....	85	1,034
Others	51	1,864	6	.....	614	140	.....	.....	2,675
TOTAL ...	1,853	6,067	670	204	992	352	.....	85	10,223
5.—Muhammadans									
	89,916	45,823	13,859	10,086	12,619	3,826	24	62	176,195
6.—Burmese									
	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	223	15	.....	344
TOTAL OF NATIVES OF INDIA	444,634	561,460	235,817	256,375	295,926	120,873	68,881	141,331	2,126,297
TOTAL OF ASIATICS ...	444,718	561,597	235,948	256,376	296,508	121,122	68,918	141,795	2,126,982
GRAND TOTAL ...	444,761	561,681	236,009	256,390	296,589	121,267	68,918	141,838	2,127,453

GENERAL STATEMENT VI.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

GENERAL STATEMENT VI.

Statement of Population according to Occupation.

MALES.

DISTRICT.	CLASS I.—PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER GOVERNMENT OR MUNICIPAL OR OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.																				Total of Class I.
	Military.	Marine.	Government police.	Municipal police.	Rural police.	Covenanted service.	Subordinate judicial service.	Subordinate executive service.	Educational.	Public Works.	Survey.	Post Office.	Telegraph.	Medical.	Ecclesiastical.	Excise.	Clerks.	Municipal officers.	Piyadas.	Others.	
urdwan			783		11,535	4	10			1		240	77			52	27		261		12,090
ancoraah			183		1,547	4	3	2	3	1		21					10			50	1,834
eerbhoom... ..			282		5,765	5	5	4		2		74		1	2	184	8		23	7	6,342
hidnapore			770		7,588	7	6	4	1	18		13			2	72	18	1	120		8,627
looghly with Howrah	2		960		5,053	11	3	8		9		170			2	1	88	52	40	11	7,019
P-Porgunnahs	4,404	186	3,214	903	3,583	37	12	16	43	235	84	262	54	253	58	56	1,226	463	1,144	1,802	18,073
uddea	5	3	743		4,693	9	13	12	4	31		224			43	60	14	57	1,858		7,771
esore			244		4,063	8	3	1				43				1	73		87		4,523
foorshedabad		170		220	6,861	5	3	2		1		13				50	4		41		6,879
inagapore... ..			108		4,890	5	1	3		20		35		1			4				5,067
aldah	1		440		2,028	1	2	1		1		65				1	7		11	17	2,584
ajshahyo			318		3,040	3	1		2	5		32				7	10		196		3,613
lungpore			130		5,273	3	2			1	31					2	7		420	3	5,873
ogra			46		1,667	2		1				2					1			4	1,733
ubna			618		1,930					2	2	3				1	2		12		2,630
darjeeling	10		200		149					5		29					16		109	3	331
ulpigoreo	1		193		830	1		1		2		4	2			20					1,085
acca	180		178		3,422	2	2	1		20		46	1	4			17	1		10	3,859
Furzedpore			225		1,032	3		5		4		23				125	12		43	43	2,417
Backergunge			423		5,187	7	5	3	5	7		45				31	46		75	5	5,899
Mymensing			154		4,138	6	2	2				37					1			29	4,509
Sylhet	54		462		2,906	1	3	1		1		33		1		2	19			46	3,554
Cochar	25		174		418	2		1		5		19	6	3					6		659
Chittagong... ..	2		82		7,618	6	4	3		12		27	9	1		5	37		1	1	7,899
Noakhally			76		2,246	1	1	1				27					458		31	42	2,855
Tipperah			233		3,399	3	1					38	1				107		8	9	3,791
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,906		269			1				1		1	9						15		3,065
TOTAL	7,601	186	11,711	903	101,900	137	82	71	53	369	117	1,516	150	264	107	688	2,211	564	4,513	2,087	185,399

STATEMENT VI.

according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LHS.

SIGNAL PERSONS.																																							Total of Class II.
LAW.						MEDICINE.											FINE ARTS.											SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING.											
Baristers.	Attorneys.	Placers.	Mulkhars.	Revenue Agents.	Kasias.	Stamp vendors.	Clerks.	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Doctors.	Hakims.	Kobirajes.	Vaccinators.	Apothecaries.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Gobaidyas.	Hospital Assistants.	Accoucheurs.	Compounders.	Circumcisers.	Photographers.	Musicians.	Singers.	Dancers.	Actors.	Jugglers.	Painters.	Snake-charmers.	Surveyors or Ameens.	Overseers.	Civil engineers.	Architects.	Draughtsmen.						
...	...	210	214	...	...	22	...	1	374	...	1,968	51	8	...	4	...	112	33	...	5	2,683	634	...	...	...	334	232	54	8	...	...	...	...	20,066
...	2	2	41	...	...	7	...	...	314	...	86	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	606	131	...	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4,931
...	...	81	78	...	...	9	...	...	37	...	554	6	...	...	1	...	40	4	...	...	1,034	293	...	...	16	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,508
...	8	96	888	...	...	23	...	...	65	...	1,510	30	4	...	78	...	41	33	...	...	2,032	721	0	...	64	1,022	...	486	30	...	...	...	...	26,186
2	...	121	287	...	...	58	...	29	479	...	1,700	11	...	...	8	...	33	106	...	...	1,355	798	6	84	6	105	57	10	...	...	...	...	...	19,686
25	157	531	748	14	196	54	398	71	30	687	143	1,261	357	14	5	76	54	225	250	41	36	1,968	800	36	...	191	1,127	10	92	43	17	13	27	39,996					
...	...	79	238	...	...	44	...	...	1	560	...	911	30	...	...	...	183	60	50	...	2,504	431	...	...	28	126	...	319	...	3	...	...	...	14,904
...	...	38	86	...	...	15	...	4	...	22	...	1,336	7	...	...	38	...	555	...	...	1,795	886	...	...	4	15	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	13,010
1	...	21	72	...	...	5	...	5	...	11	...	985	4	...	...	31	...	7	...	...	1,516	186	...	2	24	10	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	7,340
...	...	23	31	...	...	17	...	...	134	...	307	8	...	...	2	...	201	...	1	...	1,940	173	...	2	33	5	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	4,326
...	...	24	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	55	1	542	20	...	...	3	...	42	...	3	...	402	28	...	2	19	79	...	33	...	...	...	...	2,739
...	...	7	197	...	...	5	...	...	...	286	819	7	...	...	7	...	30	9	12	...	1,956	72	...	...	39	45	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	6,698
...	...	9	11	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3,899	47	...	...	68	67	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	7,635
...	...	4	7	...	...	21	...	7	1	...	...	480	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1,540	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,997
...	...	27	63	...	...	11	...	8	...	6	...	840	2	...	...	...	60	10	7	...	1,414	210	...	1	11	313	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	7,548
...	1	...	...	14	...	10	...	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	9	41	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	173					
...	35	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	903	17	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325		
3	...	107	99	1	...	37	...	...	139	...	1,772	12	...	...	1	...	174	...	...	...	3,340	340	11	6	12	181	74	54	...	1	...	...	...	15,354
...	...	48	57	...	...	20	...	...	12	...	698	4	...	...	2	...	205	2	2	...	1,102	139	...	4	...	57	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6,975
...	...	71	261	...	...	86	...	...	140	...	3,718	10	...	...	32	...	314	1	...	...	2,475	153	...	4	14	51	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	20,691
...	...	53	53	...	...	30	...	...	509	...	374	9	...	1	1	...	908	1	...	1	2,629	252	20	...	41	128	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	11,515
...	...	44	10	...	...	23	...	...	5	...	477	...	...	...	2	...	35	9	...	...	2,020	130	...	...	8	143	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13,673
...	...	7	6	...	...	1	...	1	29	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	46	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675
1	...	62	140	...	...	30	...	...	17	...	1,068	1	...	...	4	...	93	...	135	...	447	71	...	...	4	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,430
...	1	39	32	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	581	2	...	...	4	...	179	...	24	...	614	24	...	...	19	8	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	4,330
...	...	97	329	...	...	13	...	...	19	...	911	3	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	2,179	227	...	2	24	64	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	13,671
...	5	7				
33	189	1,779	3,480	13	196	485	400	126	34	3,009	454	23,483	860	30	6	297	61	2,944	512	375	42	43,534	6,501	84	57	631	4,106	433	1,419	78	23	13	32	272,435					

GENERAL
Statement of Population
MA

STATEMENT VI.
According to Occupation. (Continued.)
L.B.B.

CLASS IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS.

DISTRICT.	CLASS III.—PERSONS IN SERVICE OR PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES.																CLASS IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	DOMESTIC.		OTHER THAN DOMESTIC.														TOTAL OF CLASS III.		IF AGRICULTURE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Personal servants.	Cooks.	Mumchis.	Barbers.	Dhobis.	Mekters.	Water-carriers.	Gardeners.	Ghataks.	Durwans.	Murdahrahs.	Unspecified.	Bhathiyars.	In-keepers.	Pimps.	Brothel-keepers.	Zemindars.	Thimandars.	Tondars.	Haridars.	Lakshidars.	Jagirdars.	Ghaiswans.	Aymadars.	Mukharredars.	Talukdars.	Putnidars.	Occupancy ryots.	Mahaldars.	Jokdars.	Gastidars.	Tenants at will.	Cultivators.	Howladars.	Gomasthas.	Tekhidars.	Putwaris.	Paiks.	Zemindari servants.	Duffdars.	Devans.	Munduls.	Nails.	Managers of estates.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Bombay ...	6,698	717	...	5,125	2,244	180	65	1,222	110	811	40	20,000	...	4	38,282	2,282	24	1,222	226	812,677	1,468	108	27	...	2,281

GENERAL
Statement of Population

STATEMENT VI.
According to Occupation.—(Continued.)

HE.

CLASS IV.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	WITH ANIMALS.												Total of Class I.
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Oxen.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Birds.	Sheep.	Cowbirds.	Swine.	Goats.	Other.	Other.	
Burdwan ..	120	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587.
Manikganj	77.
Burkhan	119.
Midnapore	471.
Hughly with Howrah	184.
24-Pargunnah	384.
Nuddea	544.
Jessore	427.
Meerut	180.
Dinapore	82.
Malda	108.
Rajshahi	841.
Bangore	427.
Bogra	170.
Patna	205.
Darjeeling	84.
Jaipur	53.
Dum	204.
Farrukpore	108.
Bachhanga	404.
Myrampur	204.
Sylhet	204.
Ochar	40.
Chittagong	128.
Noakhali	127.
Tipperah	214.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	14.
TOTAL ..	57	2,721	116	600	1,280	264	90	6,012	90	1,280	264	90	6,012

CLASS V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.

COMMERCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS.																											
Exporters.	Shippers.	Guards.	Refrigerators.	Perishables.	Telegraph Clerks.	Clerks.	Railway Inspectors.	Passengers.	Other railway servants.	Cabmen.	Cartmen.	Cartage-owners.	Stage keepers.	Bullock-drivers.	Railway-owners.	Railways.	Cart-owners.	Riders.	Police-owners.	Ship-owners.	Railroads.	Coastmen.	Boatmen.	Boatmen.	Passengers of ferries.	Charterers.	
25	25	13	21	44	207	...	15	...	1,832	822	889
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APPENDIX VI.

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COMMERCE AND TRADE. — (Continued.)

ENDING MONEY AND SALE OF GOODS.

[illegible]

GENERAL
Statement of Population

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CLASS V.--PERSONS ENGAGE

KEEPING AN

District.	Boat-owners.	Lacuna.	Yemen.	Anidara.	Koyas of screw.	Muthira.	Wigman.	Batharand Mahajim.	Fodders.	Money-changers.	Cashiers.	Moony lenders.	Book-keepers.	Merchants.	Silk dealers.	Bankruptcy.	Merchants in special goods.	Palukra.	Reports.
Pudukottai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	5,078	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	686	..	390	6
Hancoorell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	71	88	6	..	888	..	138	..	6	..	81	..
Boerthoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	85	4	..	..	400	..	1	..	16	4	270	..
Minsapore ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	886	5,415	11	6	11	1,408	..	..	..	46	167	..	..
Hoodly with Howrah ..	818	18	47	16	..	5	371	1,178	..	46	147	1,868	..	586	..	..	78	14	..
St-Petersburg ..	981	2,787	811	..	78	848	1,386	8,681	80	271	100	100	58	8,829	81	86	1,607	90	5.0
Niddan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	778	481	180	80	60	934	..	..	..	427	117	140	..
Jessore ..	887	78	..	..	..	..	78	270	6	..	28	2,708	..	178	..	31	..	..	..
Moovalahabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877	791	..	..	..	1,846	..	67	8	..	..	..	..
Minsapore... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	1,670	84	16	..	880	..	80	8	18	..	240	1.7
Maldah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	670	..	..	14	1,407	..	840	..	..	..	..	..
Rashtabye ..	425	..	..	..	..	..	48	168	90	..	6	1,468	..	888	868	..	..	768	1
Eussapore ..	119	..	..	..	..	..	17	484	6	..	..	2,108	..	130	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	808	..	181	..	..	..	..	..
Palna ..	884 { 288 } 71	18	..	..	..	..	80	880	6	8	..	8,880	..	..	..	888	..	281	..
Barjoeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulporree ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	887	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Dacca ..	997	80	197	..	..	..	44	1,684	80	18	1	6,881	..	1,688	..	..	..	8,116	..
Purroedpore ..	881	128	..	..	..	..	88	478	..	8	..	2,170	..	181	..	..	..	108	1
Backergunge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	886	1,218	70	..	4	8,708	..	848	..	14	..	..	..
Myrtland ..	161	1	..	..	..	..	..	8,884 + 11	8	..	..	8,846	..	824	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1,810	7	..	..	8,717	..	..	..	8	..	288	1
Cachar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,761	100	..	8	871	..	608	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhally ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	888	47	10	2	2,787	..	..	..	..	..	887	..
Tripurah ..	841	..	..	..	..	..	..	880	108	..	18	8,884	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Chittagone Hill Tracts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8,948	4,086	116	1,488	8	78	848	189	8,768	8	26	85,018	468	87	8,688	888	8,601	1,608	81

TATEMENT VI.

According to Occupation.—(Continued.)

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GENERAL
Statement of Population

F B M

STATEMENT VI.

According to Occupation.—(Continued.)

A L B S.

CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS

MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.

DISTRICT.	DEALERS IN VEGETABLE FOOD.										DEALERS IN DRINKS.					DEALERS IN STIMULANTS.					DEALERS IN PERFUMES, DRUGS, &c.					DEALERS IN VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTES.	
	Grain-dealers.	Rice-dealers.	Potato-dealers.	Confectioners.	Flour-dealers.	Grain-purveyors.	Bakers.	Fishermen.	Milk-dealers.	Butter-dealers.	Egg-dealers.	Spirit-dealers.	Tobacco-dealers.	Pen-dealers.	Opium-dealers.	Betel-dealers.	Ginseng-dealers.	Tooth-powder-dealers.	Salt-dealers.	Charcoal.	Cordage.	Firewood.					
Burdwan	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backscorah	13	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baerbhoom...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	21	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hogshly with Howrah	41	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pargannas	321	2,345	75	1,079	16	1,079	16	1,079	16	1,079	16	1,079	16	1,079	16	1,079	16	1,079	16	1,079	16	1,079	16				
Nadda	438	2,770	20	702	87	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorthadabad	581	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durgapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baplahy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaigee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backscorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myrmensing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,166	7,708	117	4,221	498	5,876	1,708	1,250	607	3,184	10,108	12	577	21	28	26,441	10,070	20	15	...	...	...	...

GENERAL Statement of Population

MA

STATEMENT VI.
according to occupation.—(Continued.)

LLB.

PERSONAL PERSONS.

[illegible]

GENERAL
Statement of Population

STATEMENT VI
According to Occupation.—(Continued).

M.

CLASS III.—PERSONS IN SERVICE OR PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES.

DISTRICT.	DOMESTIC SERVANTS.						OTHERS.						Total of Class III.
	Personal servants.	Cooks.	Kanamahs.	Khidmats.	Munkhis.	Others.	Water-carriers.	Gardeners.	Porters.	Unspecified.	Jan-keepers.	Pimp.	
Yana	27,088	256	4	212	29	16	5,864	5,407	474	789	745	198	28
Gya	6,298	213	100	.....	4	.....	7,690	5,601	703	25	266	144	44
Shahabad	2,760	193	.....	2	14	.....	6,447	4,844	64	208	89	13,120	80
Tiboot	4,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,083	6,877	7,322	808	76	473	138	62
Barun	2,677	142	.....	.....	16	.....	4,447	5,925	377	2	128	81	23
Champurun	1,574	97	.....	79	7	.....	1,920	2,098	180	.....	21	14	16
Moghyr	2,846	348	.....	.....	22	11	5,165	5,080	460	246	229	810	25
Bhargupore	1,264	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,091	5,461	78	.....	374	48	24
Purnab	2,225	136	.....	.....	.....	298	4,170	2,106	228	42	149	130	46
Sontal Pergunnahs	4,721	77	79	.....	.....	.....	1,207	1,773	112	31	798	177	16
Cuttack	9,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,964	6,000	6,791	309	.....	.....	.....	27
Pooree	2,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,754	5,371	5,920	490	.....	.....	.....	12
Balsore	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027	5,000	5,400	113	.....	.....	.....	10
Orissa Tributary Mohals	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,256	5,460	5,400	200	.....	.....	.....	12
Hazaribagh	2,088	41	3	114	5	24	1,203	891	83	20	8	.....	8
Leharidura	4,116	15	9	82	1	79	2,127	1,412	40	2	102	14	17
Chhaghoom	1,087	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,677	270	14	90	2	.....	6
Maunbhoom	5,380	71	5	2	2	9	5,406	1,182	61	6	130	130	11
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mohals	1,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	466	8	.....	.....	.....	3
Gulpara	6,701	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,008	86	146	16	21	145	11
Kanooop	329	49	7	.....	.....	.....	1,46	17	7	12	.....	.....	4
Durgum	5	19	10	15	2	.....	20	20	12	10	4	1	.....
Nowgong	1,220	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	18	.....	10	.....	.....
Subsagar	1,190	21	29	5	1	.....	70	77	16	18	1	.....	.....
Luckinore	199	24	14	10	6	69	20	40	10	15	14	.....	.....
TOTAL	100,071	2,084	224	556	179	25,200	70,996	81,212	4,966	702	5,690	1,440	47

DISTRICT.	IN AGRICULTURE.													Persons.
	Zemindars.	Proprietors.	Tenants.	Labourers.	Agribuders.	Minjars.	Arundars.	Tobacco.	Cauldrons.	Chutals.	Chutals.	Chutals.	Chutals.	
Yana	11,210	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,748
Gya	12,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad	12,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiboot	27,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barun	16,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champurun	2,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moghyr	11,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhargupore	1,023	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purnab	1,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sontal Pergunnahs	844	22	48	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack	4,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pooree	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balsore	2,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa Tributary Mohals	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	2,554	65	1077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leharidura	676	12	805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chhaghoom	107	1,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunbhoom	901	16	796	481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mohals	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulpara	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanooop	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durgum	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsagar	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luckinore	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	112,774	126	4,226	1,299	22,270	1,831	900	6	707	975	14	837	64	1,000

GENERAL
Statement of Population
M.F.

STATEMENT VI.

CT ASS TV — PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND WITH ANIMALS. — (Continued.)

[illegible]

CLASS V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.

[illegible]

T A T E M E N T VI.

According to Occupation.—(Continued.)

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CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS.

[illegible]

T A T E M E N T VI.

According to Occupation.—(Continued.)

四、

CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS.

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GENERAL
Statement of Population

M 4

CLASS VI.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND SING

DISTRICT.	MISCELLANEOUS														
	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Gun-makers.	Brass-makers.	Iron-workers.	Goldsmiths.	Silver-workers.	Watch-makers.	Polishers.	Glass-makers.	Blow pipe makers.	Clock-makers.	Booth-makers.	Ring-makers.	Knives-makers.
Panna	1,001	87	...	797	6	70	5,400	6	18	5,003	3	23	...	23	7
Gya	3,135	...	...	833	...	...	2,340	...	11	6,219	...	...	...	...	...
Shahdol	4,749	1	...	497	...	...	4,331	...	6	4,097	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	5,316	...	...	790	...	...	4,031	...	...	6,346	...	...	...	...	...
Baran	5,668	...	...	489	...	...	2,970	...	3	4,730	53	...	...	...	...
Champan	1,897	...	...	295	...	...	1,630	...	1	1,806	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	1,897	19	...	462	...	...	2,307	...	1	4,509	7	...	...	...	...
Bhaupore	1,472	...	...	466	...	...	1,467	...	8	5,970	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	1,608	...	...	164	...	...	1,118	...	6	2,916	89	...	...	...	...
Southern Jangnab	8,977	1	...	...	...	...	894	...	...	5,901	1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	9,431	25	...	2,888	...	...	3,321	...	...	4,778	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	1,509	...	...	1,397	...	...	1,754	...	...	2,768	80	...	...	...	...
Bolapore	1,903	5	...	919	...	...	1,319	...	...	1,806	2,876	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mohals	8,460	11	...	1,800	...	...	1,108	...	...	2,850	15	...	...	...	...
Hassarebagh	2,797	...	...	180	...	...	483	...	...	898	...	...	...	...	...
Lohachuga	6,022	1	...	49	...	...	603	...	...	2,137	11	...	...	...	...
Ginghloom...	1,197	...	...	117	...	...	80	...	...	538	101	...	...	...	...
Manabloom	2,845	...	...	36	...	...	634	...	...	2,097	1	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mohals	1,885	...	...	80	...	...	20	...	...	690	18	...	...	...	...
Gwalpara	125	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...	688	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop	174	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	...
Darrung	66	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	836	...	...	...	...	...
Nongong	25	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...
Seebauger...	273	...	...	...	...	...	813	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore	45	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	88,228	101	19	11,991	1,360	135	31,400	34	71	66	68,000	109	731	41	6

1,285 2

STATEMENT VI.
According to Occupation.—(Continued.)

J. B. S.

FERRING OPERATIONS AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.

DISTRICT.	MISCELLANEOUS														
	Makers of wine.	Makers of toys.	Makers of shoes.	Makers of leather.	Makers of iron.	Makers of wood.	Makers of metal.	Makers of glass.	Makers of paper.	Makers of cloth.	Makers of food.	Makers of drink.	Makers of fuel.	Makers of other goods.	Makers of other goods.
Panna	4	6	39	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahdol	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baran	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champan	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaupore
Purnea
Southern Jangnab
Cuttack
Pooree
Bolapore
Orissa Tributary Mohals
Hassarebagh
Lohachuga
Ginghloom...
Manabloom
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mohals
Gwalpara
Kamroop
Darrung
Nongong
Seebauger...
Luckimpore
Total	6	39	426	5	115	5,328	30	4,031	95	2	440	126	514	5	1

1,447 62 4,185 90,377 17

GENERAL
Statement of Population

MA

CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING

DISTRICT.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTISANS.											
	Cloth-renders.	Ornament-makers.	Bead-makers.	Umbrella-makers.	Type-makers.	Cumby-bag makers.	Cotton-renders.	Embroiders.	Silk-winders.	Blanket-makers.	Thread-winders.	Cloth-printers.
Panna	1,760	304	...	...	1	17	2,388	271	280	3	100	12
Gya	727	765	...	...	...	...	1,354	61	...	250	9	98
Bichhad	1,177	1,101	...	...	...	...	1,777	186	4	800	10	...
Tirooh	1,241	1,276	...	...	...	...	2,464	101	4	208	6	30
Barru	840	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	128	...	107	13	...
Champurun	748	281	...	...	...	...	875	13	...	80	...	...
Monghyr	1,276	116	...	...	...	...	1,400	87	6	...	18	9
Bhaugulpore	207	270	...	...	...	...	1,702	134	...	90	16	90
Purneah	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	68	...	81	...	38
Benital Pargunahs	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	120	...	...	...	...
Outsack	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	608	20	...
Poorce	...	145	36	124	40	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaure	...	178	60	74	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	207	323	...	...	...	844	...	...	20	...	...
Bansarbagh	728	...	...	...	...	...	25	17	...	172	61	1
Lohardugga	28	...	...	...	...	...	18	46	270	42	...	...
Singbhoon	81	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...
Maunbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	...	...	...	...
Chote Nagpore Trib. Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunroop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seebangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,812	5,400	678	688	317	15,780	1,648	1,101	1,101	3,108	270	60

STATEMENT VI.
according to Occupation.—(Continued.)

LAB.

OPERATIONS, AND IN THE SALE OF GOODS MANUFACTURED OR PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	DEALERS IN VEGETABLE FOOD.											
	Sellers of oil.	Sellers of gram.	Sellers of flour.	Sellers of rice.	Sellers of sugarcane.	Sellers of spices.	Sellers of vegetables, &c.	Millers.	Grain-bulkers.	Bakers.	Grain-merchants.	Commissioners.
Panna	6,100	908	...	2,511	0	107	1,008	...	120	...	...	...
Gya	7,848	506	178	1,584	...	...	298	...	...	...	...	...
Bichhad	7,866	406	482	...	...	...	1,061	...	...	...	...	...
Tirooh	7,894	3,338	807	...	...	...	1,228	...	...	...	...	...
Barru	5,332	705	849	47	423	...	316	94	...	...	...	...
Champurun	3,040	404	103	...	...	...	374	8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	4,977	802	1,748	46	1,684	...	1,063	5	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	5,132	2,198	740	...	...	...	882	21	...	...	...	...
Purneah	5,534	5,050	305	79	515	...	862	12	...	...	...	...
Benital Pargunahs	1,860	15	10	...	...	...	45	2	...	...	...	...
Outsack	...	...	60	...	...	...	475	81	...	...	...	...
Poorce	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	0	...	...	...	...
Balaure	...	...	11	...	...	...	803	9	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	0	...	...	...	...
Bansarbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chote Nagpore Trib. Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunroop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seebangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	60,088	16,976	344	6,740	11	460	7,622	4,708	8,176	608	26,280	644

GENERAL
Statement of Population

STATEMENT VI.

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GENERAL
Statement of Population

STATEMENT VI
According to Occupation. — (Continued.)

1 LBS.

DISTRICT.	CLASS VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES, AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS PREPARED FOR CONSUMPTION.—(Continued.)									
	DEALERS IN ANIMAL FOOD.			DEALERS IN STIMULANTS.			DEALERS IN PERFUMES, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND COSMETICS.			
	Fish-women.	Milk-women.	Poultry.	Teddy-women.	Spice-women.	Tobacco-women.	Tea-women.	Red-women.	Camp-women.	Wash-women.
Panna	235	128	...	21	176	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	22	177	23	12	6	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	26	81	1	26	27	...	...	...	...	...
Trilok	...	100	...	440	20	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	164	10	...	13	18	...	...	...	...	...
Champur	4	...	...	2	61	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	...	230	9	11	20	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	82	75	2	17	6	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	200	107	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benthal Pargunah	143	129	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balacore	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	680	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazarebagh	4	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohatunga	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binghoom	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	80	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulapara	21	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanroop	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrung	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowong	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meabauger	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,240	1,425	49	680	208	60	600	25	1	24

CLASS VII.—MINING AND QUARRYING PERSONS NOT INCLUDED UNDER CLASS VI.	DEALERS IN "STABLE" SUBSISTENCE AND FUEL.					Total of Class VI.	HOUSEHOLDERS.					Total of Class VII.	Grand Total of Females.
	Charcoal-burners.	Cordwood-burners.	Firewood-burners.	Boys-burners.	Coal-burners.		House owners.	Peasants.	Unemployed.	Children.	Beggars and paupers.	Widows.	Labourers.

Panna	2	12	44	...	...	5,025	18	27	512,106	240,250	1,211	2	24,200
Gya	4,008	...	...	945,010	216,797	1,129	...	16,325
Shahabad	4,114	...	...	200,038	278,270	1,000	...	12,128
Trilok	4,911	...	...	1,460,703	697,110	2,000	...	11,011
Sarun	5,718	...	...	891,807	288,224	1,600	...	11,796
Champur	800	...	...	407,908	280,228	640	...	4,407
Monghyr	5,044	...	...	982,719	201,124	702	...	12,317
Bhagulpore	3,208	...	...	290,146	202,214	291	...	6,478
Purnea	1,727	...	...	870,005	220,140	215	...	8,427
Benthal Pargunah	2,047	...	...	875,355	246,296	260	...	4,401
Cuttack	13,000	...	...	460,000	244,078	...	...	2,006
Poonce	205	...	...	247,400	123,748	...	...	844
Balacore	4,126	...	...	256,971	121,448	...	...	69
Orissa Tributary Mahals	3,301	...	...	206,471	227,210	...	...	878
Hazarebagh	354	...	...	240,544	117,108	254	...	5,000
Lohatunga	1,012	...	...	271,807	220,228	240	...	12,321
Binghoom	201	...	...	124,250	77,227	128	...	5,128
Manbhoom	1,526	...	...	214,407	164,254	1,004	...	7,200
Chota Nagpore Trib. Mahals	6	...	...	121,204	78,771	4	...	46
Gulapara	100	...	...	146,558	68,916	702	...	173
Kanroop	74	...	...	171,108	90,206	1,222	...	15
Darrung	28	...	...	74,808	27,008	221	...	88
Kowong	19	...	...	78,006	44,528	41	...	10
Meabauger	47	...	...	86,000	21,461	100	...	200
Luckimpore	28	...	...	25,021	20,270	70	...	106
Total	6	18	204	27	11	21	...	...	9,024,940	4,002,921	12,072	...	120,000

GENERAL STATEMENT VII.

Statement of Towns and Villages classified according to Population.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500 inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	From 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	From 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	From 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	From 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	From 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	From 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	From 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	Above 50,000 inhabitants.	Total.
BURDWAN	Burdwan ...	2,219	1,725	880	312	38	14	2	...	...	1	...	5,18
	Bancoorah ...	1,287	526	165	41	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	2,08
	Beerbhoom ...	1,319	787	294	59	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	2,47
	Midnapore ...	9,173	2,786	798	172	20	8	1	2	...	2	...	12,90
	Hooghly with Howrah.	1,216	1,182	526	210	32	17	3	1	...	2	1	3,18
	Total ...	15,214	7,006	2,663	794	103	45	7	3	1	5	1	25,84
PRESIDENCY...	24-Pergunnahs.	1,968	2,085	731	159	12	7	9	2	2	3	3	4,98
	Nuddea ...	973	1,526	866	265	44	10	5	...	...	2	...	3,68
	Jessore ...	909	1,862	1,107	329	32	7	1	...	...	...	...	4,24
	Total ...	3,850	5,473	2,704	753	88	24	15	2	2	5	3	12,91
RAJSHAHYE	Moorshedabad	1,654	1,373	547	148	15	10	2	2	...	2	...	3,75
	Dinagopore ...	4,987	1,585	418	135	35	7	...	1	...	...	...	7,10
	Maldah ...	1,009	776	225	67	14	7	1	1	...	...	...	2,10
	Rajshahye ...	2,084	1,424	549	156	10	3	1	...	...	1	...	4,22
	Rungpore ...	1,892	1,193	559	368	104	69	17	4	...	...	...	4,20
	Bogra ...	1,674	668	229	72	17	4	2	...	...	...	...	2,66
	Pubna ...	965	1,061	537	202	19	5	1	...	1	1	...	2,79
	Total ...	14,205	8,080	3,064	1,148	214	105	24	8	1	4	...	26,85
DACCA	Dacca ...	2,438	1,539	734	236	48	14	4	2	...	...	1	5,01
	Furreedpore ...	808	826	479	166	21	5	2	...	...	...	...	2,30
	Backergunge ...	1,326	1,346	945	515	97	36	3	1	...	...	...	4,26
	Mymensing ...	3,974	2,363	904	304	39	12	3	2	...	...	...	7,60
	Sylhet ...	2,545	2,109	769	138	18	9	...	...	1	...	...	5,58
	Cachar ...	101	148	87	46	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Total ...	11,192	8,331	3,918	1,405	227	79	12	5	1	...	1	25,17
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ...	212	282	216	191	82	48	29	2	...	...	...	1,06
	Noakhally ...	1,209	527	165	77	24	21	8	3	...	...	...	2,03
	Tipperah ...	3,834	1,604	529	157	19	5	...	2	...	...	...	6,15
	Total ...	5,255	2,413	910	425	125	74	37	7	...	...	...	9,24
PATNA	Patna ...	1,454	1,225	502	173	36	10	5	4	...	2	1	3,41
	Gya ...	3,587	1,956	727	207	34	12	4	1	...	...	2	6,53
	Shahabad ...	2,687	1,509	619	227	48	14	4	...	...	2	...	5,11
	Tirhoot ...	2,007	2,485	1,688	883	183	66	20	2	...	3	...	7,33
	Sarun ...	1,316	1,693	919	347	52	19	2	1	...	1	...	4,35
	Chumparun ...	627	789	512	256	63	40	11	...	1	...	...	2,29
	Total ...	11,678	9,657	4,967	2,093	416	161	46	8	1	8	3	29,03
BHAUGULPORE	Monghyr ...	675	752	564	319	69	56	16	4	1	...	1	2,45
	Bhangulpore ...	825	805	618	344	81	55	14	1	...	...	1	2,73
	Purneah ...	1,635	1,366	853	273	41	8	2	...	1	...	...	4,17
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	8,266	1,369	199	31	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	9,87
	Total ...	11,401	4,292	2,229	967	195	121	33	5	2	...	2	19,24

GENERAL STATEMENT VII.

Statement of Towns and Villages classified according to Population.—(Continued.)

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500 inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	From 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	From 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	From 3,000 to 6,000 inhabitants.	From 6,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	From 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	From 15,000 to 30,000 inhabitants.	From 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	Above 50,000 inhabitants.	Total.
HNSA	Cuttack ...	3,188	1,567	575	144	18	4	1	2	...	...	1	5,500
	Pooree ...	1,934	928	227	78	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	3,175
	Balasore ...	2,043	865	286	67	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3,266
	Tributary Mehals	8,438	1,407	267	56	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	10,178
	Total ...	15,603	4,767	1,355	345	34	8	2	2	1	1	1	22,119
NAG- PORE	Hazareebagh ...	5,780	755	133	27	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	6,703
	Lohardugga ...	4,427	1,675	322	48	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	6,486
	Singbhoom ...	2,602	512	83	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,208
	Maunbhoom ...	4,853	1,238	229	37	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	6,368
	Tributary Mehals	2,356	589	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,001
	Total ...	20,018	4,769	820	125	18	11	3	2	...	...	...	25,766
GOCH BEHAR ... SAM	Goalpara ...	777	306	175	60	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,330
	Kamroop ...	691	699	170	65	13	5	5	1	...	...	...	1,649
	Darrung ...	5	14	28	39	30	18	3	...	...	...	...	137
	Nowgong ...	939	268	76	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293
	Sebsaugor ...	51	36	18	45	27	15	9	2	...	...	...	203
	Luckimpore ...	25	31	26	28	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	125
	Total ...	2,488	1,354	493	246	88	46	19	3	...	...	...	4,737
	GRAND TOTAL ...	110,904	36,142	23,123	8,301	1,508	674	198	45	9	23	11	200,938

GENERAL STATEMENT VIII.

Table of Towns of which the Inhabitants exceed 5,000, arranged according to Population.

DIVISION.	District.	Names of towns.	Number of inhabitants.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	32,321
		Culna	27,336
		Shambazar	19,635
		Raneegunge	19,578
		Jehanabad	13,409
		Bally	8,819
		Cutwa	7,963
		Dain Hat	7,562
	Bancoorah ...	Bishenpore	18,047
		Bancoorah	16,794
	Beerbhoom ...	Soory	9,001
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	31,491
		Chundrakona	21,311
		Ghatal	15,492
		Tumlook	5,849
	Hooghly with Howrah	Howrah	97,784
		Hooghly and Chinsurah ..	34,761
		Serampore	24,440
		Baidyabatty... ..	18,332
		Bansberia	7,861
		Bhudressur	7,417
		Kotrung... ..	6,811
PRESIDENCY...	24-Pergunnahs	Calcutta	447,601
		Suburbs of Calcutta	257,149
		South Suburban Town ...	62,632
		North Suburban Town ...	27,203
		Agurpara	26,801
		Nyhatty	23,730
		Nawabgunge	16,525
		Kalinga	15,687
		Busseerhat	12,105
		Baraset	11,822
		Baghjala	9,718
		Barrackpore Cantonment ...	9,591
		Satkhiria	8,979
		Joynugger	7,772
		Goburdanga... ..	6,952
		Kalarua	5,937
		Kadihatty	5,680
		Takee	5,261
		Dum-Dum Cantonment ...	5,179
	Nuddas ...	Santipore	28,635
		Kishnaghur	26,750
		Kooahtee	9,245
		Ranaghat	8,871
		Nobodip or Nuddas	8,863
		Meherpore	5,562
	Jessore ...	Comeroolly	5,251
		Jessore	8,152

GENERAL STATEMENT VIII.

Table of Towns of which the Inhabitants exceed 5,000 arranged according to Population.—(Continued.)

DIVISION.	District.	Names of towns.	Number of inhabitants.
RAJSHAHYE ..	Moorshedabad	City Moorshedabad	46,182
		Berhampore... ..	27,110
		Kandy	12,016
		Jungipore	11,361
		Beldanga	6,037
		Morgram	5,766
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	13,042
	Maldah	English Bazaar	12,859
		Maldah	5,262
	Rajshahye	Rampore Bauleah	22,291
		Nattore	9,674
DACCA ..	Rungpore	Rungpore	14,845
	Pubna	Serajgunge	18,873
		Pubna	15,730
		Belkuchi	5,128
	Dacca	Dacca	69,212
		Manikgunge	11,542
		Naraingunge	10,911
		Sholaghur	5,525
		Hasara	5,707
		Narisha	5,645
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	8,593
		Syedpore	6,324
	Backergunge	Burisaul	7,684
CHITTAGONG	Mymensing	Jamalpore	14,312
		Kishoregunge	13,637
		Mymensing	10,068
		Sherpore	8,015
		Dhanikhola	6,730
	Sylhet	Sylhet	16,846
	Chittagong	Chittagong	20,604
	Tipperah	Commilla	12,948
		Brahmanberia	12,364
PATNA ...	Patna	Patna	158,900
		Behar	44,295
		Dinapore Nizamut	27,914
		Dinapore Cantonment	14,170
		Futaha	11,295
		Barh	11,050
		Mokameh	10,715
		Muhammadpore	6,089
		Baikatpore	6,088
		Muneer	5,326
		Khagowl	5,257

GENERAL STATEMENT VIII

Table of Towns of which the Inhabitants exceed 5,000 arranged according to Population.—(Concluded.)

DIVISION.	District.	Names of towns.	Number of inhabitants.
PATNA	Gya	Gya	66,843
		Jehanabad	21,022
		Daudnugger	10,058
		Tikaree	8,178
		Sherghotty	7,033
		Hisooah	6,119
		Rajowlee	5,012
	Shahabad	Arrah	39,386
		Sasseram	21,023
		Dumraon	17,356
		Buxar	13,446
		Jugdeespore	9,400
		Bhojpore	7,004
		Nasrigunge	5,732
	Tirhoot	Bhabhuah	5,071
		Durbhangah	47,450
		Mozufferpore	38,223
		Hajeeppore	22,306
		Lalgunge	12,338
		Rowserah	9,441
		Seetamurhee	5,496
	Sarun	Chupra	46,287
		Revilgunge	13,415
		Sewan	11,099
	Chumparun	Bettiah	19,708
		Moteeharee	8,266
BHAUGULPORE	Monghyr	Monghyr	59,698
		Shaikpoorah	11,536
		Jumalpoore	10,453
		Burheya	10,405
		Surajgurrah	7,935
		Barbigha	6,362
	Bhangulpore	Jumoe	5,197
		Bhangulpore	69,678
	Purneah	Colgong	5,239
		Purneah	16,057
ORISSA	Cuttack	Baneegunge	6,144
		Cuttack	50,878
		Jajpore	10,753
	Pooree	Kendrapara	10,682
		Pooree	22,695
	Balasore	Balasore	18,263
		Hazareebagh	11,050
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	Echack	8,999
		Chattri	8,818
		Lohardugga	12,086
	Maunbhoom	Ranchee	12,086
		Purulia	5,696
ASSAM	Kamroop	Rughunathpore	5,380
		Gowhatty	11,492
	Seesaugor	Seesaugor	5,278

GENERAL STATEMENT IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION IN TOWNS.

GENERAL

Statement showing

TOWNS.	KINDUA.			MUNICIPAL.			RURAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Barotsche District.</i>									
Barotsche	11,826	10,786	22,612	4,318	5,016	9,334	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	10,712	11,088	21,800	1,728	1,808	3,536	.....	.....	.....
Shamshar	9,438	9,016	18,454	128	148	276	.....	.....	.....
Rangunge	9,097	8,900	17,997	397	646	1,043	.....	.....	.....
Jahnehad	6,886	4,897	11,783	1,554	1,187	2,741	.....	.....	.....
Bally	8,044	4,906	12,950	394	808	1,202	.....	.....	.....
Outen	8,108	8,708	16,816	586	686	1,272	.....	.....	.....
Chaim Hat	8,417	8,978	17,395	76	97	173	.....	.....	.....
<i>Barotsche District.</i>									
Barotsche	8,555	8,871	17,426	304	307	611	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	8,807	7,778	16,585	461	380	841	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	8,543	8,350	16,893	976	1,031	2,007	.....	.....	.....
<i>Barotsche District.</i>									
Barotsche	13,384	11,447	24,831	2,457	2,745	5,202	.....	.....	.....
Chundakona	10,390	10,537	20,927	124	194	318	.....	.....	.....
Chundak	7,487	7,708	15,195	301	180	481	.....	.....	.....
Tumlok	5,567	5,477	11,044	438	398	836	.....	.....	.....
<i>Barotsche District.</i>									
Barotsche	48,718	56,017	104,735	10,341	12,770	23,111	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	15,349	14,180	29,529	2,073	2,380	4,453	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	11,084	10,807	21,891	1,088	924	2,012	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	5,728	6,416	12,144	628	604	1,232	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,380	3,957	7,337	308	328	636	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,381	3,778	7,159	187	181	368	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,090	3,478	6,568	289	285	574	.....	.....	.....
<i>Barotsche District.</i>									
Barotsche	139,468	101,778	241,246	20,300	26,871	47,171	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	89,714	83,097	172,811	10,308	13,247	23,555	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	10,386	10,386	20,772	1,181	1,016	2,197	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	10,448	11,715	22,163	1,790	1,894	3,684	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	9,004	10,481	19,485	1,726	1,889	3,615	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	8,881	9,408	18,289	1,487	1,487	2,974	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	4,134	4,008	8,142	545	545	1,090	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,364	3,481	6,845	238	274	512	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,280	3,376	6,656	201	248	449	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,207	3,746	6,953	201	207	408	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,411	3,084	6,495	1,087	1,087	2,174	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,088	3,019	6,107	1,081	1,008	2,089	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	1,314	1,181	2,495	1,081	1,008	2,089	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	1,387	1,384	2,771	921	878	1,799	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	3,211	2,388	5,599	648	476	1,124	.....	.....	.....
Barotsche	1,609	917	2,526	698	508	1,206	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT IX

Population in Towns.

TOWNS.	CHURCHILL.			OTHERS.			TOTAL.			Rate of growth per head of population
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>Barotsche District.</i>										
Barotsche	120	103	223	32	136	168	16,280	10,031	26,311	1.10
Barotsche	24	14	38	681	847	1,528	13,138	14,196	27,334	0.81
Barotsche	84	64	148	.....	.....	.....	9,578	10,087	19,665	0.98
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,838	6,770	13,608	0.80
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,328	4,491	8,819	0.80
Barotsche	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....	3,081	3,403	6,484	0.80
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,809	9,178	18,987	0.86
Barotsche	43	23	66	.....	.....	.....	8,005	8,005	16,010	0.83
Barotsche	80	107	187	9	12	21	4,617	4,384	9,001	0.87
Barotsche	164	127	291	83	62	145	16,110	15,381	31,491	0.81
Barotsche	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,680	10,731	21,411	0.84
Barotsche	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	7,689	7,868	15,557	0.80
Barotsche	783	701	1,484	256	354	610	64,008	43,060	107,068	0.11
Barotsche	106	103	209	28	24	52	17,114	17,447	34,561	0.18
Barotsche	300	260	560	30	6	36	12,488	13,002	25,490	0.18
Barotsche	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	6,354	6,328	12,682	0.67
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,561	4,300	7,861	0.46
Barotsche	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3,618	3,608	7,226	0.71
Barotsche	12,017	8,439	20,456	686	416	1,102	290,857	147,744	438,601	0.41
Barotsche	1,407	1,037	2,444	51	68	119	151,011	106,138	257,149	0.43
Barotsche	106	219	325	41	13	54	31,203	31,309	62,512	0.57
Barotsche	89	14	103	26	.....	30	14,348	13,916	28,264	0.76
Barotsche	73	119	192	2	2	4	13,196	13,605	26,801	0.63
Barotsche	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	11,084	12,036	23,120	0.46
Barotsche	14	6	20	.....	.....	.....	8,306	10,625	18,931	0.46
Barotsche	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	7,663	8,124	15,787	0.81
Barotsche	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,809	6,303	12,112	0.46
Barotsche	10	20	30	1	9	10	6,044	6,778	12,822	0.40
Barotsche	7	13	20	7	9	16	6,385	6,493	12,878	0.60
Barotsche	708	597	1,305	21	7	28	6,891	6,610	13,501	0.31
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,728	4,341	9,069	0.46
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,045	3,737	7,782	0.46
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,319	3,633	6,952	0.83
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,108	8,636	16,744	0.33
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,848	2,948	5,796	0.83
Barotsche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,553	2,708	5,261	0.80
Barotsche	1,088	880	1,968	.....	.....	.....	2,414	2,081	4,495	0.80

GENERAL

STATEMENT IX

Population in Towns.—(Continued.)

Statement showing

TOWNS.	HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			BUDDHISTS.			CHRISTIANS.			OTHERS.			TOTAL.		Gross municipal income.	Gross municipal expenditure.	Rate of municipal taxation on population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
Nuddea District.																				
Santipore	9,395	11,147	20,542	3,801	4,378	8,079	9	6	14	.....	.....	.....	13,205	16,430	29,635	15,996	13 9	14,321	9 5	0 9 0
Kishanganj	8,693	9,461	18,154	2,673	4,119	6,078	251	309	560	.....	.....	.....	12,971	13,879	26,750	20,545	14 0	20,833	13 2	0 13 3
Koelias	1,955	1,737	3,692	2,673	5,464	8,137	40	28	68	.....	.....	.....	4,674	4,971	9,645	2,669	1 10	3,168	13 0	0 4 7
Ranghat	8,489	8,898	17,387	883	765	1,648	6	4	6	.....	.....	.....	4,366	4,005	8,371	7,098	3 6	6,416	7 8	0 13 8
Goodship or Nulda	8,742	4,778	13,520	166	179	345	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	3,902	4,901	8,803	5,342	0 0	9,213	0 0	0 9 7
Mahapore	1,758	1,976	3,733	807	908	1,715	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2,923	2,939	5,862	2,740	7 9	6,294	6 10	0 7 10
Comorally	1,549	1,704	3,253	922	1,053	1,975	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	2,479	2,772	5,251	2,777	2 3	1,431	4 3	0 8 5
Jessore District.																				
Jessore	2,654	1,713	4,372	1,976	1,609	3,585	79	100	179	80	26	66	4,839	3,513	8,352	12,803	0 0	11,169	0 0	1 9 1
Mooreabad District.																				
City Mooreabad	14,351	12,980	27,331	9,050	9,798	18,848	19	19	38	63	43	109	23,392	22,790	46,182	22,793	0 0	23,438	0 0	0 7 8
Berhampore	11,543	9,199	20,742	3,006	2,765	5,771	50	55	105	231	.....	403	14,446	12,931	27,377	11,489	0 0	13,491	0 0	0 6 9
Kandy	4,770	6,082	10,852	778	738	1,516	.....	.....	.....	21	27	48	6,400	6,447	12,847	5,619	0 0	4,439	0 0	0 7 4
Jaungpore	4,012	3,339	7,351	2,008	1,988	3,996	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	9,030	6,331	11,361	3,677	0 0	3,323	0 0	0 4 6
Baidanga	1,919	2,317	4,236	945	940	1,885	1	.....	1	6	.....	15	2,371	3,166	5,537	3,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgam	1,313	1,806	3,119	1,331	1,517	2,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,644	3,152	5,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore District.																				
Dinapore	3,901	1,986	5,887	3,728	3,268	7,016	47	52	99	64	10	80	7,700	6,342	13,942	6,273	0 0	7,685	0 0	0 7 8
Malda District.																				
English Bazar	3,970	3,675	7,645	2,506	2,712	5,218	7	5	12	17	9	26	6,460	6,399	12,859	3,881	4 5	4,009	1 8	0 4 9
Malda	1,824	1,732	3,556	709	976	1,685	.....	.....	.....	14	14	28	2,440	2,723	5,163	1,866	0 0	1,690	5 2	0 5 8
Bengal District.																				
Rampore Baulah	6,047	4,594	10,641	5,901	5,006	11,609	44	39	83	28	30	58	12,927	10,304	23,231	14,162	0 0	9,988	0 0	0 10 2
Natore	2,155	1,960	3,906	2,784	3,085	5,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,398	4,735	9,133	6,505	0 0	4,989	0 0	0 5 8
Bangore District.																				
Bangore	5,577	1,896	6,663	4,577	3,483	8,060	25	27	52	3	60	63	9,383	4,960	14,343	6,438	0 0	6,311	0 0	0 6 11
Fabua District.																				
Berligunge	5,093	3,102	8,200	5,216	6,488	10,654	13	.....	13	6	.....	6	10,333	8,540	18,873	8,389	0 3	9,098	0 6	0 5 5
Fabua	3,353	7,547	10,900	4,161	3,988	8,149	16	23	39	.....	.....	.....	7,951	7,879	15,780	6,100	16 3	4,943	13 10	0 6 2
Belkuli	1,116	1,343	2,459	1,380	1,300	2,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,306	2,733	5,039	6,128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca District.																				
Dacca	20,102	14,331	34,433	17,023	17,253	34,276	338	231	479	10	11	21	37,365	31,817	69,182	50,214	0 0	50,000	0 0	0 11 7
Maltingunge	3,177	3,204	6,381	2,671	2,698	5,369	11	6	17	.....	.....	.....	5,760	5,702	11,462	3,631	0 0	3,000	0 0	0 5 0
Narsingunge	3,685	1,615	5,300	3,405	2,984	6,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,101	3,910	11,011	4,493	0 0	4,000	0 0	0 6 7
Shahpur	2,045	2,433	4,478	924	1,123	2,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,989	3,556	6,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huara	2,068	2,709	4,777	485	476	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,633	3,184	5,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enaiba	868	1,172	2,040	1,671	1,907	3,578	14	23	37	.....	.....	.....	3,643	3,102	6,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farrukpore District.																				
Farrukpore	2,327	1,885	4,212	2,383	1,900	4,283	10	11	27	3	8	11	4,739	3,864	8,603	3,191	13 0	2,139	9 2	0 6 11
Sydney	4,440	1,650	2,990	1,460	1,716	3,177	.....	.....	.....	68	91	159	2,965	3,359	6,324	6,12	6 3	1,301	9 4	0 2 3
Bachangra District.																				
Bachangra	3,753	941	4,694	1,997	854	2,851	75	85	160	4	5	9	5,799	1,855	7,654	10,198	0 0	1,001	0 0	1 5 2
Mymensing District.																				
Mymensing	2,303	2,140	4,443	4,056	4,764	8,820	.....	.....	.....	61	69	130	7,310	7,003	14,313	3,443	0 0	3,114	0 0	0 9 10
Kishoreganj	3,146	3,146	6,292	3,335	7,335	10,670	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	6,899	9,665	16,564	2,404	0 0	3,537	0 0	0 9 9
Mymensing	3,748	6,031	9,779	3,007	3,371	6,378	29	19	48	1	.....	1	4,360	3,795	8,155	4,793	0 0	4,700	0 0	0 7 6
Shorepore	2,053	1,605	3,658	2,197	2,100	4,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,437	3,308	8,745	2,312	0 0	3,078	0 0	0 6 7
Dumkila	1,389	1,057	2,446	2,399	2,386	4,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylhet District.																				
Sylhet	5,093	5,694	10,787	4,168	5,601	9,769	31	27	58	3	.....	3	9,316	7,333	16,649	11,365	1 1	6,941	1 1	0 10 9

TOWNS.	HINDUS.		MUHAMMADANS.		BUDDHISTS.		CHRISTIANS.		TOTAL.		Gross municipal income.	Ex. A. P.	Rate of municipal expenditure per head of population.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
<i>Chittagong District.</i>													
Chittagong	3,012	1,076	8,106	6,946	15,051	26	302	253	744	12,200	20,804	21,380 0 0	1 0 7
<i>Tygerah District.</i>													
Comilla	4,015	1,680	3,644	3,358	7,300		37	33	70	7,989	13,046	9,091 0 9	0 11 3
<i>Ershamheria District.</i>													
Ershamheria	4,511	3,886	1,787	1,023	3,490					6,328	12,304	8,054 4 0	0 4 8
<i>Fatus District.</i>													
Fatus	50,537	60,805	18,194	20,535	38,789	111	188	314	502	78,028	168,000	97,580 0 0	0 9 29
<i>Behar District.</i>													
Behar	16,421	16,686	6,346	7,088	13,383					21,672	22,083	11,000 0 0	0 4 0
<i>Dinapore District.</i>													
Dinapore	10,499	11,203	3,023	3,395	6,418		47	61	108	13,184	27,914	7,090 0 0	0 4 0
<i>Dinapore Cantonment.</i>													
Dinapore	4,938	4,317	1,702	1,883	3,585		1,106	485	1,590	7,635	14,170	4,403 0 0	0 8 5
<i>Fatus District.</i>													
Fatus	4,705	5,203	653	774	1,398					6,318	11,060	3,332 0 0	0 4 8
<i>Bach District.</i>													
Bach	3,997	4,133	1,389	1,680	2,915		3	5	8	5,839	5,777	5,037 0 0	0 7 8
<i>Moham District.</i>													
Moham	4,978	5,068	958	1,068	2,017					6,885	10,716	9,759 0 0	0 7 8
<i>Moham District.</i>													
Moham	2,514	2,689	430	511	950					3,976	6,089	1,840 0 0	0 3 3
<i>Bakapore District.</i>													
Bakapore	2,710	2,687	144	147	291					3,854	6,088	1,933 0 0	0 3 3
<i>Muner District.</i>													
Muner	1,841	2,004	623	889	1,421					3,363	6,328	1,270 0 0	0 3 9
<i>Kugow District.</i>													
Kugow	1,986	1,988	600	600	1,089		119	95	314	2,655	5,257	1,850 0 0	0 5 3
<i>Gya District.</i>													
Gya	23,313	26,353	7,083	7,382	14,444		70	68	138	33,071	66,843	27,161 0 0	0 6 0
<i>Jehanabad District.</i>													
Jehanabad	6,883	6,530	3,219	3,397	6,609					9,066	11,027	760 0 0	0 0 7
<i>Davidnagar District.</i>													
Davidnagar	3,885	3,988	960	1,118	2,084		1		1	4,952	6,106	9,097 0 0	0 3 3
<i>Tikew District.</i>													
Tikew	2,120	2,968	947	1,128	2,075					4,174	8,178	1,806 0 0	0 8 6
<i>Sharghaty District.</i>													
Sharghaty	2,043	2,410	1,045	1,008	2,543		7	14	21	3,065	7,033	1,605 0 0	0 8 5
<i>Hiscoah District.</i>													
Hiscoah	2,458	2,537	463	606	1,088					2,937	3,188	1,208 0 0	0 3 2
<i>Bajwale District.</i>													
Bajwale	2,006	2,165	301	400	641					2,367	5,013	572 0 0	0 1 10
<i>Shahabad District.</i>													
Shahabad	14,405	14,030	4,911	5,835	10,806	2	48	35	83	19,364	20,028	12,710 0 0	0 5 3
<i>Arrah District.</i>													
Arrah	6,883	6,530	3,219	3,397	6,609		1		1	9,066	11,027	760 0 0	0 0 7
<i>Dumraon District.</i>													
Dumraon	6,883	6,530	3,219	3,397	6,609					9,066	11,027	760 0 0	0 0 7
<i>Buxar District.</i>													
Buxar	4,863	4,966	1,721	1,702	3,423		117	77	194	6,701	6,748	4,081 0 0	0 4 10
<i>Jugdeoore District.</i>													
Jugdeoore	3,718	4,007	782	806	1,578					4,460	6,310	1,048 0 0	0 1 9
<i>Bhojpur District.</i>													
Bhojpur	2,435	2,932	709	863	1,476					3,174	5,880	1,008 0 0	0 3 3
<i>Nasirganj District.</i>													
Nasirganj	2,404	1,876	707	759	1,466					3,130	5,738	930 0 0	0 3 7
<i>Bhabhuab District.</i>													
Bhabhuab	1,956	1,893	609	612	1,231					2,666	5,071	1,527 0 0	0 4 0
<i>Turkot District.</i>													
Turkot	16,941	16,505	6,017	7,290	13,247		46	33	79	33,003	25,347	14,507 0 0	0 5 0
<i>Montepore District.</i>													
Montepore	24,120	27,230	6,493	6,308	10,871		114	109	223	31,739	16,464	22,508 0 0	0 9 3
<i>Enjipore District.</i>													
Enjipore	9,179	9,686	1,645	1,807	3,510		16	13	29	10,787	22,308	4,900 0 0	0 3 6
<i>Langue District.</i>													
Langue	5,239	5,624	603	801	1,403					6,913	12,338	3,741 0 0	0 4 10
<i>Rowrah District.</i>													
Rowrah	4,488	4,685	130	130	269					4,614	4,987	9,441 0 0	0 5 6
<i>Sectanur District.</i>													
Sectanur	2,613	1,943	567	451	1,088					3,302	5,498	900 0 0	0 2 7
<i>Saran District.</i>													
Saran	17,972	18,036	6,338	5,367	10,956	1	41	38	79	22,319	24,387	24,304 0 0	0 9 0
<i>Bariga District.</i>													
Bariga	5,449	11,126	1,076	1,315	2,390					6,741	13,416	4,902 0 0	0 5 11
<i>Saran District.</i>													
Saran	2,339	2,368	2,000	2,143	4,198		8	2	10	5,556	11,099	2,507 0 0	0 3 9
<i>Changpore District.</i>													
Changpore	6,168	6,668	2,553	2,266	4,300		508	664	1,172	11,280	13,708	4,490 0 0	0 3 4
<i>Betiah District.</i>													
Betiah	2,638	2,638	1,076	946	2,081		13	8	21	4,795	9,471	1,204 0 0	0 2 6
<i>Moochore District.</i>													
Moochore	2,638	2,638	1,076	946	2,081								

GENERAL
Statement shown

Population in Towns.—(Continued.)

TATAMENT IK

TOWNS.	HINDUS.			MUSLIMANS.			OTHERS.			TOTAL.			Rate of municipal expenditure per head of population.			
	Males.		Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.	Total.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
<i>Monghyr District.</i>																
Monghyr	21,780	22,310	44,090	6,773	7,573	14,346	18	177	305	9	15	24	28,708	30,090	58,998	Rs. A. P. 19,076 0 0
Shakpoorah	3,779	5,540	9,319	1,702	2,328	4,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,474	6,068	11,542	0 6 1
Jamunapore	4,141	9,170	13,311	1,367	1,146	2,513	.....	361	618	.....	.....	.....	5,875	4,078	9,953	.....
Burkha	4,897	4,800	9,697	321	327	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,218	5,187	10,405	1 1 7
Surejgarh	3,008	2,003	5,011	637	794	1,431	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	4,346	3,090	7,436	.....
Baigha	2,642	9,636	12,278	463	603	1,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,134	3,398	6,532	.....
Junee	1,853	1,927	3,780	768	659	1,427	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3,011	2,680	5,691	.....
<i>Bhagulpore District.</i>																
Bhagulpore	30,065	24,048	54,113	8,070	9,795	17,865	19	301	743	60	138	189	36,083	34,067	70,150	0 6 9
Colong	2,167	9,000	11,167	515	649	1,164	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....	2,887	2,652	5,539	0 4 2
<i>Purneah District.</i>																
Purneah	9,004	9,941	18,945	3,551	2,034	5,585	.....	128	227	.....	.....	.....	9,677	6,380	16,057	1 1 6
Banquee	2,654	2,765	5,419	870	865	1,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,024	3,120	6,144	0 2 6
<i>Cuttack District.</i>																
Cuttack	21,142	19,707	40,849	8,497	8,469	16,966	6	804	1,908	360	267	608	25,649	26,009	51,658	0 6 14
Jajpore	4,873	5,388	10,261	306	397	703	.....	6	10	4	3	6	5,193	5,601	10,794	0 3 7
Kendrapara	4,598	4,344	8,942	599	637	1,236	.....	6	10	.....	5	5	5,201	5,481	10,682	0 2 8
<i>Pooree District.</i>																
Pooree	11,848	10,428	22,276	168	61	229	3	6	14	65	67	132	12,016	10,018	22,034	0 13 1
Balasore	7,474	7,090	14,564	1,369	1,327	2,696	.....	205	227	432	91	60	9,089	9,234	18,323	0 4 6
<i>Hazaribagh District.</i>																
Hazaribagh	4,373	3,987	8,360	1,743	1,302	3,045	.....	30	68	.....	327	374	6,116	4,738	11,050	0 6 9
Keohack	3,970	3,094	7,064	685	633	1,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	138	4,601	4,398	8,999	0 4 6
Chaitra	3,204	3,316	6,520	1,090	1,166	2,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	103	4,387	4,431	8,818	0 6 9
<i>Lohardugga District.</i>																
Ranchee	3,733	2,708	6,441	1,410	1,333	2,743	.....	470	344	814	1,247	949	6,960	5,226	12,080	0 8 10
<i>Manbhum District.</i>																
Manbhum	3,606	2,388	5,994	466	268	734	.....	19	13	31	6	7	3,066	2,070	5,086	0 11
Rupnathpore	2,690	3,011	5,701	138	131	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,643	2,738	5,381	0 3 1
<i>Kamrup District.</i>																
Gowhaty	5,635	3,169	8,794	1,369	1,145	2,514	.....	68	169	.....	1	.....	7,119	4,373	11,492	2 0 10
<i>Sibsagar District.</i>																
Sibsagar	2,079	1,676	3,755	751	640	1,391	2	63	119	.....	.....	.....	2,828	2,390	5,218	1 5 4

Return of the Schools in each District of Bengal as reported at the Census of 1872.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	SCHOLARS.		Total Scholars.	REMARKS.
			Male.	Female.		
BURDWAN	Burdwan ..	1,013	21,022	1,012	22,034	This return is admittedly very imperfect. In many cases, as explained in the report, schools known to exist were not returned, or the schools were returned but no scholars.
	Bancoorah ...	356	6,449	126	6,575	
	Beerbhoom ...	483	6,719	64	6,783	
	Midnapore ...	2,208	24,660	300	24,960	
	Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,151	27,178	603	27,781	
	<i>Total</i> ...	5,211	86,028	2,105	88,133	
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,274	26,811	824	27,635	No returns have been received of schools in the town or suburbs of Calcutta.
	Nuddea ...	580	13,023	547	13,570	
	Jessore ...	659	10,622	289	10,911	
	<i>Total</i> ...	2,513	50,456	1,660	52,116	
RAJSHAHYE	Moorshedabad ...	114	632	7	639	
	Dinapore ...	160	2,083	102	2,185	
	Maldah ...	176	2,369	3	2,372	
	Rajshahye ...	106	1,831	37	1,868	
	Rungpore ...	276	3,342	29	3,371	
	Bogra ...	169	1,784	1	1,785	
	Pubna ...	150	2,606	48	2,654	
	<i>Total</i> ...	1,151	14,647	227	14,874	
COOCH BEHAR...	Darjeeling ...	24	542	75	617	
	Julpigoree ...	19	283	.....	283	
	<i>Total</i> ...	43	825	75	900	
DACCA	Dacca ...	421	9,419	179	9,598	
	Furreedpore ...	163	3,145	37	3,182	
	Backergunge ...	512	7,148	151	7,299	
	Mymensing ...	76	633	.....	633	
	Sylhet ...	34	1,018	.....	1,018	
	Cachar ...	15	254	2	256	
	<i>Total</i> ...	1,221	21,617	369	21,986	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ...	869	11,266	489	11,755	
	Noakhally ...	625	5,522	95	5,617	
	Tipperah ...	194	2,793	.....	2,793	
	<i>Total</i> ...	1,688	19,581	584	20,165	

Return of the Schools in each District of Bengal as reported at the Census of 1872.—(Continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	SCHOLARS.		Total Scholars.	REMARKS.
			Male.	Female.		
PATNA	Patna ...	1,093	10,129	139	10,268	
	Gya ...	1,363	12,359	.....	12,359	
	Shahabad ...	304	3,306	.....	3,306	
	Tirhoot ...	457	3,337	12	3,349	
	Sarun ...	349	3,120	15	3,135	
	Chumparun ...	24	104	.....	104	
	<i>Total</i> ...	3,590	32,355	166	32,521	
HAUGULPORE	Monghyr ...	587	4,880	50	4,930	
	Bhaugulpore ...	294	1,745	11	1,756	
	Purneah ...	162	1,202	4	1,206	
	Southal Pergunnahs ...	148	934	8	942	
	<i>Total</i> ...	1,191	8,761	73	8,834	
RISSA	Cuttack ...	1,975	17,230	.....	17,230	
	Pooree ...	1,282	7,527	.....	7,527	
	Balasore ...	1,107	11,398	.....	11,398	
	Tributary Mehals ...	345	1,438	.....	1,438	
	<i>Total</i> ...	4,709	37,593	.....	37,593	
HOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh ...	46	662	.....	662	
	Lohardugga ...	55	1,352	.....	1,352	
	Singbhoom ...	41	552	.....	552	
	Maunbhoom ...	37	169	.....	169	
	<i>Total</i> ...	179	2,735	.....	2,735	
SSAM	Goalpara ...	27	503	.....	503	
	Kamroop ...	78	2,421	.....	2,421	
	Durrung ...	23	560	.....	560	
	Nowgong ...	35	1,108	.....	1,108	
	Sebsaugor ...	27	933	.....	933	
	Luckimpore ...	21	564	.....	564	
	<i>Total</i> ...	211	6,089	.....	6,089	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,707	280,687	5,259	285,946	

Statement of the Population of certain Towns

[illegible]

Classified according to Conjugal Condition.

CHRISTIANS.										TOTAL.												
MALES.					FEMALES.					MALES.					FEMALES.							
Widowed.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.	Widowed.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.	Widowed.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.	Widowed.	Not stated.	Married.	Unmarried.	Total.			
217	6,717	691	242	3,144	3,678	1,236	68	303	305	72	177	140	89	3	297,230	76,910	11,006	5,106	690,951	82,775	40,446	2,869
10	9	4	...	7	7	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,954	8,316	923	253	5,476	2,836	8,067	111
76	103	0	10	80	82	41	9	27	10	...	4	8	3	...	15,713	13,036	1,102	815	14,144	0,946	0,779	540
338	412	30	8	210	256	88	4	120	86	81	10	26	3	...	81,296	16,066	2,698	1,116	10,943	8,838	15,946	317
129	561	16	8	110	123	19	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	772	912	26	25	232	179	31	4
190	778	37	104	310	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	860	23	104	295	41	3	...
37	950	0	13	106	86	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	937	15	18	120	68	4	13
26	31	1	2	20	27	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	55	1	9	34	86	19	3
28	84	0	...	87	31	16	5	8	1	...	...	...	4	1	2,618	1,560	686	128	991	697	350	68
1,231	1,860	54	...	1,886	1,018	463	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231	1,860	64	...	1,280	1,016	463	1

Statement of the Population of certain

HINDUS.

TOWNS.	MALH.										FEMALEH.									
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.		
Calcutta	2,828	8,800	11,480	86,700	60,000	41,816	19,272	7,687	3,193	2,732	8,078	8,280	16,010	24,006	19,312	11,136	6,770	4,118		
Suburbs of Calcutta	2,478	6,018	7,545	14,800	22,004	17,006	9,208	4,800	2,863	2,197	6,345	6,000	11,288	14,008	10,071	7,207	4,140	2,148		
North Suburban Town	438	1,081	1,376	2,137	3,001	2,374	1,240	632	387	280	1,004	1,068	2,268	2,666	1,901	1,388	801	445		
South Suburban Town	724	2,400	2,908	3,006	4,030	3,060	1,957	1,018	682	680	2,271	2,698	3,808	3,482	2,727	2,104	1,210	848		
Howrah	1,807	3,657	4,618	7,687	10,600	7,942	4,128	1,962	1,012	1,336	3,255	3,798	7,280	8,126	6,706	3,911	2,062	1,282		
Baranpore Cantonment	8	26	22	20	244	160	73	16	6	23	10	10	20	61	26	0	0	4		
Dum-Dum Cantonment ... ..	...	8	18	40	139	97	23	9	2	1	0	10	8	80	6	1	6	...		
Haatpalegh Cantonment	1	6	4	18	22	10	6	4	...	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	2	...		
Burdwan ... ..	...	1	3	10	60	29	8	21	...	...	...	...	3	8	13	3	...	...
Burdwan	68	86	123	440	1,000	973	604	323	141	40	80	136	228	176	160	87	68	8		
Three communities of K. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suburbs of Calcutta ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Calcutta the particulars in regard to age were not stated in the case of 1,713 males and 1,548 females, and in the Suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,548 females, and in the other statements as they only refer to those families who are

are classified according to Age.

MUHAMMADANS.

TOWNS.	MALH.										FEMALEH.									
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.		
Calcutta	2,116	3,279	6,201	15,367	22,380	22,343	11,683	5,266	1,504	2,068	3,448	3,224	6,440	10,684	6,108	2,108	1,657	1,180		
Suburbs of Calcutta	2,04	4,286	5,601	9,276	12,950	11,109	6,660	3,403	2,068	1,710	4,297	4,216	7,453	9,074	6,500	4,374	2,202	1,472		
North Suburban Town	65	124	212	376	400	310	167	68	29	80	183	168	262	268	148	70	62	36		
South Suburban Town	416	1,496	1,945	1,665	2,230	1,061	886	625	367	609	1,471	1,444	2,112	2,146	1,270	806	636	422		
Howrah	270	801	806	1,768	2,041	2,027	881	419	163	225	680	674	1,466	1,374	804	608	265	138		
Baranpore Cantonment	4	6	8	60	160	81	47	24	7	1	7	8	5	17	3	6	1	...		
Dum-Dum Cantonment	1	1	3	3	44	20	7	2	1	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	1	...		
Haatpalegh Cantonment ... ..	...	...	4	3	10	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ... ..	...	2	2	7	25	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	40	77	169	364	602	474	274	126	49	44	70	114	187	151	127	62	62	14		
Three communities of K. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suburbs of Calcutta ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2,522 males. The figures for the Baranpore and Dum-Dum Cantonments do not agree with the figures in the other statements as they only refer to those families who are

Statement of the Population of certain

towns classified according to Age.—(Continued.)

		HINDUISTS.																CHRISTIANS.																																															
		MALES.								FEMALES.								MALES.								FEMALES.																																							
TOWNS.		Not exceeding 1 year.								Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.								Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.								Above 12 and not exceeding 30 years.								Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.								Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.								Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.								Above 60 years.							
Calcutta	...	2	18	37	89	127	149	95	67	17	6	21	64	63	43	37	13	11	6	1,287	1,427	1,097	3,038	5,518	1,726	1,290	793	431	216																																				
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	1	6	4	20	18	20	9	6	2	6	4	16	12	6	4	3	2	2	196	217	271	301	332	252	103	74	123	270	2,050	1,972	1,756	1,290	793	431	216																													
North Suburban Town																													
South Suburban Town																													
Howrah																													
Barrackpore Cantonment																													
Dum-Dum Cantonment																													
Hugli Cantonment																													
Bardwan																													
Barnaul																													
These communities of Native Christians in the Census of 1901																													
In Calcutta the particulars in regard to age were not stated in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males and 1,468 females, and in the suburbs in the case of 1,713 males 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In Calcutta the particulars in regard to age were not stated in the case of 1,713 males and 1,449 females, and in the Mahratta in the case of those families who are

363 males. The figures for the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum Cantonments do not agree with the figures in the other columns, as they only refer to those who are

Statement of the Population of cert
PERCENTAGE

TOWNS.	BUDDHISTS.									
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BUDDHIST POPULATION.									
	Males.					Females.				
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	
Calcutta	3	8.0	4.2	10.2	18.0	17.1	10.8	6.5	1.9	
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	7	4.3	2.8	14.3	12.0	14.3	6.4	4.3	1.4	
North Suburban Town ...										
South Suburban Town ...										
Howrah										
Barrackpore Cantonment ...										
Dum-Dum Cantonment ...										
Hareebagh Cantonment...										
Burdwan										
Bardham										
Three communities of Native Christians in Bechibangage										

Towns classified according to Age.—(Continued.)
RELATING TO AGES.

TOWNS.	CHRISTIANS.									
	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHRISTIAN POPULATION.									
	Males.					Females.				
	Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 30 years.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.	Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	
Calcutta	1.9	6.0	6.8	7.4	14.2	11.7	7.1	3.1	1.4	
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	5.6	5.5	6.1	7.7	10.2	9.4	7.2	2.9	2.1	
North Suburban Town ...										
South Suburban Town ...										
Howrah	8.5	6.1	7.9	7.1	9.1	6.7	4.2	3.9	1.6	
Barrackpore Cantonment ...	8.4	6.6	6.8	6.7	12.7	10.8	6.9	1.7	7	
Dum-Dum Cantonment ...	3.1	6.3	3.3	3.2	27.0	25.8	4.6	1.0	8	
Hareebagh Cantonment...	1.5	4.6	3.4	4.8	43.5	3.1	6.3	6.3	3	
Burdwan	1.5	5.6	3.2	4.8	47.2	23.2	1.6	3	1.0	
Bardham	1.4	6.3	4.5	6.8	17.0	8.9	6.0		9	
Three communities of Native Christians in Bechibangage	3.7	6.1	3.1	6.0	10.0	6.7	5.6	1.3	1.3	
	3.1	7.6	6.0	6.5	7.5	7.4	4.0	2.0	1.5	

Statement of the Population of certain

PERCENTAGE

[illegible]

is classified according to Age.—(Concluded,
 TING TO AGES.

TING TO AGES

POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.												
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL RELIGIONS.												
Males.												
Females.												
Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.												
Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.												
Above 12 and not exceeding 30 years.												
Above 30 and not exceeding 30 years.												
Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.												
Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.												
Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.												
Above 60 years.												
Not exceeding 1 year.												
Above 1 and not exceeding 6 years.												
Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.												
Above 12 and not exceeding 30 years.												
Above 30 and not exceeding 30 years.												
Above 30 and not exceeding 40 years.												
Above 40 and not exceeding 50 years.												
Above 50 and not exceeding 60 years.												
Above 60 years.												

Statement of the Population of cer

[illegible][illegible]

Statement of the Population of certain Towns

PERCENTAGES RELATIVE

DISTRICT.	HINDUS.						MUHAMMADANS.						BUDDHISTS.					
	PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE HINDU POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.						PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE MUHAMMADAN POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.						PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, OR UNDER INSTRUCTION, UPON THE WHOLE BUDDHIST POPULATION OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	Not exceeding 12 years.	Exceeding 12 but not exceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.
Calcutta	19.73	27.07	30.45	6.08	9.51	2.78	5.90	10.00	15.62	4.14	4.82	1.25	14.03	20.22	36.65	...	11.11	8.4
Suburbs of Calcutta	14.1	27.5	26.8	2.1	3.1	1.3	6.7	12.4	12.0	1.3	3.6	1.3	.....	20.0	25.5	...	...	7.
North Suburban Town	18.3	35.0	30.0	2.2	2.2	.9	6.7	12.4	12.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..
South Suburban Town	13.2	33.0	30.2	.3	1.4	8	3.9	10.9	15.0	.2	.4	.6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Howrah	14.3	25.3	25.6	.0	1.4	.7	2.9	13.6	7.9	1.1	1.5	.7	.....	100.0	.....	...	...	...
Barrackpore Cantonment ... ..	.....	21.2	22.4	...	...	0.4	5.9	6.7	16.6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Dum-Dum Cantonment	4.8	18.4	36.1	...	...	3.1	20.0	.....	2.7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Hazareebagh Cantonment	10.0	.....	17.5	...	...	...	...	.....	4.5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Burdwan ... ..	.....	.....	.2	...	...	...	...	.....	5.9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Burisaul	41.9	98.0	48.3	2.3	1.3	4.4	12.7	40.9	18.4	4.4	1.0	.0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Three communities of Native Christians in Backergunge ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

